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L U N A C Y.

C O P Y

OF THE

FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

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THE FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
MAY 1893.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,
THE lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, under our cognizance on the 1st of January last, were 89,822 in number; being an increase, as compared with the 1st of January 1892, of 1,974.

The classification and distribution of these persons are shown in the following Summary :—

SUMMARY of INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1893.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1893.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In County and Borough Asylums - - -	432	559	991	25,392	31,051	56,443	59	25	84	25,883	31,635	57,518
In Registered Hospitals	1,808	1,723	3,531	267	156	423	1	1	2	2,076	1,880	3,956
In Licensed Houses :—												
Metropolitan - - -	785	840	1,625	419	571	990	-	-	-	1,204	1,411	2,615
Provincial - - -	586	793	1,379	201	249	450	3	-	3	790	1,042	1,832
In Naval and Military Hospitals - - -	240	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	240
In Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Broadmoor) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	481	159	640	481	159	640
In Workhouses :—												
Ordinary Workhouses	-	-	-	4,672	6,185	10,857	-	-	-	4,672	6,185	10,857
Metropolitan District Asylums - - -	-	-	-	2,893	3,128	6,021	-	-	-	2,893	3,128	6,021
Private Single Patients -	185	249	434	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	249	434
Out-door Paupers - - -	-	-	-	2,258	3,451	5,709	-	-	-	2,258	3,451	5,709
TOTAL - -	4,036	4,164	8,200	36,102	44,791	80,893	544	185	729	40,682	49,140	89,822

In the foregoing summary and subsequent tables, the statutory definition of *pauper* is, as usual, adhered to, and includes all who are chargeable to, or are maintained wholly or in part by any Parish, Union, County, or Borough.

The *private* class comprises all who are supported from their own resources or those of their friends; as well as the patients, 422 in number, maintained by the State in the Naval and Military Hospitals at Yarmouth and Netley, and at Grove Hall, Bow.

The *criminal patients* detained under orders of the Secretary of State are, in the preceding summary, placed in separate columns. In Appendices B¹ and B³, they are included in the private class, but in Appendix B⁴, they are again separated.

The total number of the reported insane on the 1st of January last of 89,822, was composed of 8,200 (4,036 males and 4,164 females) of the private class; of 80,893 (36,102 males and 44,791 females) who were paupers; and of 729 (544 males and 185 females) who were criminal patients. These figures show an increase for the year of 2,055 (1,146 males and 909 females) among the pauper patients; a total decrease of 73 among the private class, and a decrease of 8 among the criminal patients. The net increase of the year of 1,974 patients represents an increment of 2·25 per cent. upon the figures of 1st January 1892, which is a higher ratio of increase than has been usual of late years, though it has been exceeded upon several previous occasions. The *admissions* during 1892 (as shown in Table III.) exceeded those of the year 1891 by 445 only, a lesser increment in the number of admissions than had taken place in either of the two preceding years; the larger increase of 1,974 in the total number *under care* on the 1st of January must therefore be otherwise explained.

It is important to state that these annual increases, which have been subject to considerable fluctuations, take place almost entirely among *pauper patients living in Asylums*, and there can be no doubt that, apart from, and beyond the additional new cases brought every year under official cognizance, there are constant influences conducing to the annual increases in the number of the insane shown in our tables. Among these influences the most potent would appear to be: (1.) The large proportion of incurables among the admissions, *i.e.*, patients who do not recover, and are not discharged, but remain under care until they die; (2.) The difficulty of obtaining homes for cases of a somewhat more favourable type among the admissions, who also do not recover, but so far improve that their continued residence in Asylums would not be necessary if homes could be found for them elsewhere. As a rule the friends are too poor to take charge of them, and the Poor Law Guardians are reluctant or refuse to receive and retain them in workhouses, where, without the 4s. Parliamentary grant, the cost of their maintenance would generally equal if it did not exceed that of keeping them in the Asylum. Further, the confidence which the public has learnt to place in the management of these institutions has no doubt conduced to the placing in them

them of many persons, also incurable, but above the status of paupers, their relatives reimbursing the guardians the cost of their maintenance. Owing to these causes and circumstances, the number of recoveries, discharges, and deaths, falls short of the annual admissions, with the result of a yearly accumulation of chronic cases in the wards of County and Borough Asylums.

The following analysis shows the changes which have taken place in the number and distribution of the classes on the 1st of January last, as compared with the 1st of January 1892.

The *private patients* have increased in Registered Hospitals by 5; but they have decreased in County and Borough Asylums by 12; in Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 14; in Provincial Licensed Houses by 23; in State-maintained Asylums (by the closure of the Royal India Asylum) by 16; and as private single patients by 13; thus showing for the year a total decrease of 73 in the recorded cases of private patients.

The *pauper patients* have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 2,029; in Registered Hospitals by 188; in Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 43; in Metropolitan District Asylums for imbeciles by 82; and as out-door paupers by 3; but they have decreased in Provincial Licensed Houses by 188, and in ordinary workhouses by 102.

The *criminal patients* have increased in the Broadmoor Asylum by 1, but they have decreased in County and Borough Asylums by 8; and in Registered Hospitals by 1.

The increase of 188 in the paupers in Registered Hospitals, and the diminution to the same extent of this class in Provincial Licensed Houses, appear to have been mainly due to the registration, early in 1892, of the Western Counties Idiot Asylum, as an institution under the Idiots Act, instead of being, as previously, a house licensed for the reception of idiots.

We again print in the body of this Report the series of Tables No. I. to XIV., which appeared last year, but owing to the fact that the details of the census of 1891 are not yet available, we have decided to defer for another year the publication of the summaries of tables which are being prepared showing, as regards the admissions, the causes of insanity, the occupations, ages, condition as to marriage, and other particulars concerning the patients brought under care and treatment.

Table I. shows the number, classification, and distribution of all reported lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind on the 1st of January 1859, 1869, 1879, and annually at the same date for the ten years 1884 to 1893 inclusive.

Table II. gives the ratio per 10,000 of all reported lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, to the general population on the 1st of January of the years referred to in Table I. from

1859 to 1893. During the past year the proportion of existing and reported lunatics, &c., has diminished, as regards the private class, from 2·82 to 2·76 per 10,000 of the general population, but has increased during the same period among the paupers from 26·81 to 27·21 per 10,000.

Table III. shows, for the year 1892, the proportion to the general population of fresh admissions into County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and as private single patients. In this Table "transfers" are eliminated, but re-admissions (except those on fresh Reception Order, rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under Section 38) are not excluded, and it does not apply to Idiot Establishments.

Table IV. gives the ratio per cent. of pauper lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind to paupers of all classes on the 1st of January 1859, 1869, 1879, and on the same date in each year from 1884 to 1893 inclusive.

Tables V., VI., VII., and VIII. contain, as regards each year of the decennial period 1883 to 1892, the usual information as to the admissions, the "transfers," the deaths, the average daily number resident, the recovery, and the death rate, as regards all patients detained under orders and certificates in all Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and as Private Single Patients.

The general rate of recovery for both sexes (excluding transfers and Idiot Establishments), as compared with the admissions, was, for 1892, 38·94 per cent. against 41·04 per cent. for 1891; and the death rate for the same year, calculated upon the average daily number resident in all these establishments, was 9·98 per cent., as compared with 10·19 per cent. for 1891.

The lower recovery and death rates of last year account for upwards of 450 of the increase in the numbers remaining under treatment on the 1st of January last, as compared with the 1st of January 1892.

Table IX. sets forth the total number of pauper lunatics belonging to the various union-counties on the 1st of January last, and where maintained.

Table X. shows the distribution of pauper lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind on the 1st of January in each of the years 1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, and 1884 to 1893, and where maintained. The figures show throughout the whole period a progressive increase in the proportion maintained in Asylums, and a corresponding decrease in the ratio kept in Workhouses, and resident as out-door paupers.

On the 1st of January last these proportions were, in Asylums, 72·08 per cent.; in Workhouses (which also include the

the Metropolitan District Asylums for Imbeciles), 20·86 per cent., and residing with relatives and others as out-door paupers, 7·06 per cent.

Table XI. gives, for every union-county separately, the percentage of pauper lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses; of those kept in Workhouses, and of those residing with relatives and others. It will be observed that a great difference exists in the various counties as to the proportion of the insane poor who are dealt with under the three conditions named.

Table XII. sets forth the total number of pauper lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, in the several union-counties on the 1st of January 1892, and on the 1st of January 1893, together with the increase or decrease in numbers at the respective dates. It will be observed that there has been an increase in 44 counties, and a decrease in eleven only.

Table XIII. gives similar information as regards these union-counties on the 1st of January 1883 and 1893, with the total annual increase or decrease, as well as the average annual increase in the ten years.

Table XIV. was given for the first time in our report of last year, in which it was numbered XV.

The information consists of (a) The numbers and ages, arranged in quinquennial or decennial periods, of all patients living in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, on the 31st of December 1891. (b) The number of patients, similarly arranged as to age, who died in these institutions during 1891. (c) The ratio per 1,000 of the deaths in these establishments during 1891, to the number of patients living therein on the 31st of December 1891. (d) The ratio per 1,000 of the deaths among the whole population of England and Wales to the whole population, arranged as to age in identical periods.

It will be noticed that the Idiot Establishments are treated separately from other institutions.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private" and some were "Pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all uniformity and comparison of any

On 1st January				In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.)			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1859	-	Private	-	-	122	105	227	750	755	1,505	657	624	1,281	714	666	1,380	164	-	164
		Pauper	-	-	6,887	8,404	15,291	102	108	210	440	794	1,234	455	450	905	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	242	84	326	122	18	140	31	5	36	137	43	180	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	7,251	8,593	15,844	974	881	1,855	1,128	1,423	2,551	1,306	1,159	2,465	164	-	164
1869	-	Private	-	-	107	118	225	995	942	1,937	929	731	1,660	744	712	1,456	209	-	209
		Pauper	-	-	12,148	14,382	26,530	204	205	409	311	709	1,020	271	334	605	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	79	33	112	3	3	6	2	-	2	42	11	53	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	12,334	14,533	26,867	1,202	1,150	2,352	1,242	1,440	2,682	1,057	1,057	2,114	209	-	209
1879	-	Private	-	-	216	260	476	1,421	1,297	2,718	1,056	862	1,918	788	825	1,613	325	17	342
		Pauper	-	-	17,350	20,885	38,235	69	48	117	174	382	556	188	296	484	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	112	48	160	1	1	2	2	-	2	52	20	72	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	17,678	21,193	38,871	1,491	1,346	2,837	1,232	1,244	2,476	1,028	1,141	2,169	325	17	342
1884	-	Private	-	-	317	369	686	1,547	1,451	2,998	972	844	1,816	708	854	1,562	295	19	314
		Pauper	-	-	20,171	24,819	44,990	95	52	147	229	476	705	226	436	662	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	130	44	174	1	-	1	1	-	1	25	8	33	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	20,618	25,232	45,850	1,643	1,503	3,146	1,202	1,320	2,522	959	1,298	2,257	295	19	314
1885	-	Private	-	-	334	391	725	1,530	1,436	2,966	934	850	1,784	693	849	1,542	270	19	289
		Pauper	-	-	21,066	25,781	46,847	99	51	150	173	364	537	201	302	503	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	139	38	177	2	-	2	3	-	3	6	1	7	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	21,539	26,210	47,749	1,631	1,487	3,118	1,110	1,214	2,324	900	1,152	2,052	270	19	289
1886	-	Private	-	-	338	403	741	1,586	1,468	3,054	896	818	1,714	680	847	1,527	289	20	309
		Pauper	-	-	21,228	26,014	47,242	107	58	165	236	475	711	189	290	479	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	125	31	156	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	1	7	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	21,691	26,448	48,139	1,693	1,526	3,219	1,133	1,293	2,426	875	1,138	2,013	289	20	309

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years **1859, 1869, 1879,** and **1884—1893,** inclusive.

Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view to year or series of years with others.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Increase.			On 1st January	
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	73	122	2,456	2,223	4,679	-	-	-	Private Pauper Criminal Total - } 1859	
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,449	3,349	5,798	13,768	17,633	31,401	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	150	682	-	-	-		
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,498	3,422	5,920	16,756	20,006	36,762	-	-	-		
Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.																			Private Pauper Criminal Total - } 1869
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	186	324	3,122	2,689	5,811	67	46	113		
-	-	-	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	2,908	4,079	6,987	20,741	25,991	46,732	697	836	1,533		
375	86	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501	133	634	(a)	(b)	(c)		
375	86	461	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	3,046	4,265	7,311	24,364	28,813	53,177	761	880	1,641	Total -	
Annual Increase.																			Private Pauper Criminal Total - } 1879
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	280	472	3,998	3,541	7,539	88	85	173		
-	-	-	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,378	3,852	6,230	27,144	34,483	61,627	640	849	1,489		
374	109	483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	541	178	719	4	5	9		
374	109	483	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,570	4,132	6,702	31,683	38,202	69,885	732	939	1,671	Total -	
Annual Increase.																			Private Pauper Criminal Total - } 1884
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	269	449	4,019	3,806	7,825	56	69	125		
-	-	-	5,107	6,949	12,056	2,461	2,860	5,321	2,333	3,745	6,078	30,622	39,337	69,959	647	973	1,620		
392	143	535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549	195	744	5	13	18		
392	143	535	5,107	6,949	12,056	2,461	2,860	5,321	2,513	4,014	6,527	35,190	43,338	78,528	708	1,055	1,763	Total -	
Annual Increase.																			Private Pauper Criminal Total - } 1885
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	256	445	3,950	3,801	7,751	(d)	(e)	(f)		
-	-	-	5,050	6,828	11,878	2,489	2,915	5,404	2,255	3,641	5,896	31,333	39,882	71,215	711	545	1,256		
406	143	549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	556	182	738	7	(g)	(h)		
406	143	549	5,050	6,828	11,878	2,489	2,915	5,404	2,444	3,897	6,341	35,839	43,865	79,704	649	527	1,176	Total	
Annual Increase.																			Private Pauper Criminal Total - } 1886
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	268	447	3,968	3,824	7,792	18	23	41		
-	-	-	5,060	6,808	11,868	2,464	2,868	5,332	2,302	3,564	5,866	31,586	40,077	71,663	253	195	448		
401	136	537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	533	168	701	(i)	(k)	(l)		
401	136	537	5,060	6,808	11,868	2,464	2,868	5,332	2,481	3,832	6,313	36,087	44,069	80,156	248	204	452	Total -	

(a) Decrease, 3. (b) Decrease, 2. (c) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be "Criminal" and became ordinary "Pauper" lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act 1867." during that year). (d) Decrease, 69. (e) Decrease, 5. (f) Decrease, 74. (g) Decrease, 13. (h) Decrease, 6. (i) Decrease, 23. (k) Decrease, 14. (l) Decrease, 37. 0.41.

TABLE I.—*continued*.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in

On 1st January				In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.)		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1887	Private	-	-	368	425	793	1,608	1,489	3,097	861	787	1,648	691	847	1,538	259	20	279
	Pauper	-	-	21,587	26,357	47,944	103	60	163	287	507	794	152	200	352	-	-	-
	Criminal	-	-	84	21	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	22,039	26,803	48,842	1,711	1,549	3,260	1,148	1,294	2,442	848	1,047	1,895	259	20	279
1888	Private	-	-	363	440	803	1,715	1,551	3,266	841	761	1,602	609	796	1,405	262	21	283
	Pauper	-	-	22,236	27,022	49,258	99	60	159	354	511	865	214	212	426	-	-	-
	Criminal	-	-	98	21	119	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	22,697	27,483	50,180	1,815	1,611	3,426	1,195	1,272	2,467	828	1,008	1,836	262	21	283
1889	Private	-	-	396	473	869	1,767	1,582	3,349	834	793	1,627	600	794	1,394	268	21	289
	Pauper	-	-	22,863	27,846	50,709	95	66	161	378	497	875	230	218	448	-	-	-
	Criminal	-	-	92	24	116	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	23,351	28,343	51,694	1,863	1,648	3,511	1,212	1,290	2,502	833	1,012	1,845	268	21	289
1890	Private	-	-	428	508	936	1,768	1,640	3,408	823	818	1,641	587	807	1,394	250	20	270
	Pauper	-	-	23,267	28,643	51,910	119	83	202	400	527	927	294	288	582	-	-	-
	Criminal	-	-	73	18	91	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	23,768	29,169	52,937	1,888	1,723	3,611	1,223	1,345	2,568	884	1,095	1,979	250	20	270
1891	Private	-	-	424	553	977	1,785	1,661	3,446	825	819	1,644	600	815	1,415	262	16	278
	Pauper	-	-	23,928	29,463	53,391	147	94	241	337	547	884	258	307	565	-	-	-
	Criminal	-	-	68	15	83	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	24,420	30,031	54,451	1,933	1,755	3,688	1,162	1,366	2,528	861	1,122	1,983	262	16	278
1892	Private	-	-	445	558	1,003	1,840	1,686	3,526	806	833	1,639	592	810	1,402	240	16	256
	Pauper	-	-	24,366	30,048	54,414	143	92	235	374	573	947	276	362	638	-	-	-
	Criminal	-	-	69	23	92	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	24,880	30,629	55,509	1,985	1,779	3,764	1,180	1,406	2,586	871	1,172	2,043	240	16	256
1893	Private	-	-	432	559	991	1,808	1,723	3,531	785	840	1,625	586	793	1,379	240	-	240
	Pauper	-	-	25,392	31,051	56,443	267	156	423	419	571	990	201	249	450	-	-	-
	Criminal	-	-	59	25	84	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	25,883	31,635	57,518	2,076	1,880	3,956	1,204	1,411	2,615	790	1,042	1,832	240	-	240

				Males.	Females.	Total.
The Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years from 1883 to 1893 was				Private	-	7
				Pauper	-	613
				Criminal	-	50
				Total	-	1,256
				Private	-	43
				Pauper	-	643
				Criminal	-	-
				Total	-	1,306

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879, and 1884—1893, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186	266	452	3,973	3,834	7,807	5	10	15	Private Pauper Criminal } 1887
—	—	—	5,217	6,765	11,982	2,501	2,898	5,399	2,308	3,501	5,809	32,155	40,288	72,443	569	211	780	
392	139	531	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	481	160	641	(a)	(b)	(c)	
392	139	531	5,217	6,765	11,982	2,501	2,898	5,399	2,494	3,767	6,261	36,609	44,282	80,891	522	213	735	Total -
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	252	436	3,974	3,821	7,795	1	(d)	(e)	Private Pauper Criminal } 1888
—	1	1	5,270	6,831	12,101	2,601	2,900	5,501	2,343	3,517	5,860	33,117	41,054	74,171	962	766	1,728	
406	146	552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	510	167	677	29	7	36	
406	147	553	5,270	6,831	12,101	2,601	2,900	5,501	2,527	3,769	6,296	37,601	45,042	82,643	992	760	1,752	Total -
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187	255	442	4,052	3,918	7,970	78	97	175	Private Pauper Criminal } 1889
—	—	—	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,426	3,504	5,930	33,836	41,796	75,632	719	742	1,461	
471	147	618	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	567	171	738	57	4	(f) 61	
471	147	618	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,613	3,759	6,372	38,455	45,885	84,340	854	843	1,697	Total -
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	262	446	4,040	4,055	8,095	(g)	137	125	Private Pauper Criminal } 1890
—	—	—	5,292	6,834	12,126	2,696	3,003	5,699	2,306	3,505	5,811	34,374	42,883	77,257	538	1,087	1,625	
468	152	620	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	545	170	715	(h)	(i)	(k)	
468	152	620	5,292	6,834	12,126	2,696	3,003	5,699	2,490	3,767	6,257	38,959	47,108	86,067	504	1,223	1,727	Total -
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182	253	440	4,078	4,122	8,200	38	67	105	Private Pauper Criminal } 1891
—	—	—	4,865	6,394	11,259	2,684	3,047	5,731	2,319	3,494	5,813	34,538	43,346	77,884	164	463	627	
474	150	624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	546	165	711	1	(l)	(m)	
474	150	624	4,865	6,394	11,259	2,684	3,047	5,731	2,501	3,752	6,253	39,162	47,633	86,795	203	525	728	Total -
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195	252	447	4,118	4,155	8,273	40	33	73	Private Pauper Criminal } 1892
—	—	—	4,687	6,272	10,959	2,841	3,098	5,939	2,269	3,437	5,706	34,956	43,882	78,838	418	536	954	
482	157	639	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	556	181	737	10	16	26	
482	157	639	4,687	6,272	10,959	2,841	3,098	5,939	2,464	3,689	6,153	39,630	48,218	87,848	468	585	1,053	Total -
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	249	434	4,036	4,164	8,200	(n)	9	(o)	Private Pauper Criminal } 1893
—	—	—	4,672	6,185	10,857	2,893	3,128	6,021	2,258	3,451	5,709	36,102	44,791	80,893	1,146	909	2,055	
481	159	640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	544	185	729	(p)	4	(q)	
481	159	640	4 672	6,185	10,857	2,893	3 128	6,021	2,443	3,700	6,143	40,682	49,140	89,822	1,052	922	1,974	Total -

(a) Decrease, 52.

(b) Decrease, 8.

(c) Decrease, 60.

(d) Decrease, 13.

(e) Decrease, 12.

(f) This increase is mainly caused by the removal, during 1888, of insane convicts from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum, who were not previously included in these columns.

(g) Decrease, 12.

(h) Decrease, 22.

(i) Decrease, 1.

(k) Decrease, 23.

(l) Decrease, 5.

(m) Decrease, 4.

(n) Decrease, 82.

(o) Decrease, 73.

(p) Decrease, 12.

(q) Decrease, 8.

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind,
Years **1859, 1869, 1879,**

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private," and some were "Pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were Parliamentary Vote, and are, therefore, technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.											
				PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 -	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,456	2,223	4,679	13,768	17,633	31,401	532	150	682	16,756	20,006	36,762
1869 -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,122	2,689	5,811	20,741	25,991	46,732	501	133	634 (a)	24,364	28,813	53,177
1879 -	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489	3,998	3,541	7,539	27,144	34,483	61,627	541	178	719	31,683	38,202	69,885
1884 -	13,082,148	13,839,589	26,921,737	4,019	3,806	7,825	30,622	39,337	69,959	549	195	744	35,190	43,338	78,528
1885 -	13,221,306	13,998,799	27,220,105	3,950	3,801	7,751	31,333	39,882	71,215	556	182	738	35,839	43,865	79,704
1886 -	13,361,942	14,159,838	27,521,780	3,968	3,824	7,792	31,586	40,077	71,663	533	168	701	36,087	44,069	80,156
1887 -	13,504,071	14,322,727	27,826,798	3,973	3,834	7,807	32,155	40,288	72,443	481	160	641	36,609	44,282	80,891
1888 -	13,647,709	14,487,488	28,135,197	3,974	3,821	7,795	33,117	41,054	74,171	510	167	677	37,601	45,042	82,643
1889 -	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	4,052	3,918	7,970	33,836	41,796	75,632	567	171	738 (b)	38,455	45,885	84,340
1890 -	13,939,577	14,822,710	28,762,287	4,040	4,055	8,095	34,374	42,883	77,257	545	170	715	38,959	47,108	86,067
1891 -	14,089,393	14,991,654	29,081,047	4,078	4,122	8,200	34,538	43,346	77,884	546	165	711	39,162	47,633	86,795
1892 -	14,245,543	15,157,803	29,403,346	4,118	4,155	8,273	34,956	43,882	78,838	556	181	737	39,630	48,218	87,848
1893 -	14,405,203	15,324,303	29,729,506	4,036	4,164	8,200	36,102	44,791	80,893	544	185	729	40,682	49,140	89,822

(a) A considerable number of these lunatics (about 300) ceased to be "Criminal," and became ordinary "Pauper" Lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year.

(b) The increase (61) upon the figures of 1888 is mainly caused by the removal, during 1888, of insane convicts from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum, who were not previously included in these Tables.

to the Population, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the and **1884—1893**, inclusive.

so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the to uniformity and comparison of any year or series of years with others.

RATIO (per 10,000).													YEAR.
Private Lunatics to Population.			Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Criminal Lunatics to Population.			Total Lunatics to Population.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
2·56	2·21	2·38	14·33	17·49	15·95	·55	·15	·34	17·44	19·85	18·67	1859	
2·88	2·36	2·61	19·17	22·79	21·03	·46	·12	(a)·29	22·51	25·27	23·93	1869	
3·23	2·72	2·97	21·98	26·48	24·29	·44	·13	·28	25·65	29·34	27·54	1879	
3·07	2·75	2·91	23·41	28·42	25·98	·42	·14	·28	26·90	31·31	29·17	1884	
2·99	2·71	2·85	23·70	28·49	26·16	·42	·13	·27	27·11	31·33	29·28	1885	
2·97	2·70	2·83	23·64	28·30	26·04	·40	·12	·25	27·01	31·12	29·12	1886	
2·94	2·68	2·81	23·81	28·13	26·03	·36	·11	·23	27·11	30·92	29·07	1887	
2·91	2·64	2·77	24·27	28·34	26·36	·37	·11	·24	27·55	31·09	29·37	1888	
2·94	2·67	2·80	24·53	28·52	26·59	·41	·12	·26	27·88	31·31	29·65	1889	
2·90	2·74	2·81	24·66	28·93	26·86	·39	·11	·25	27·95	31·78	29·92	1890	
2·89	2·75	2·82	24·51	28·91	26·78	·39	·11	·25	27·79	31·77	29·85	1891	
2·89	2·74	2·82	24·54	28·95	26·81	·39	·12	·25	27·82	31·81	29·88	1892	
2·80	2·72	2·76	25·06	29·23	27·21	·38	·12	·24	28·24	32·07	30·21	1893	

TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Number of the whole **Population** in England and Wales, (Excluding Patients transferred, Patients admitted [from by previous Réception Order having expired under the Idiot Establishments.)

Y E A R.	P O P U L A T I O N			
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1869 - -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	
1879 - -	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489	
1883 - -	12,944,452	13,682,187	26,626,639	
1884 - -	13,082,148	13,839,589	26,921,737	
1885 - -	13,221,306	13,998,799	27,220,105	
1886 - -	13,361,942	14,159,838	27,521,780	
1887 - -	13,504,071	14,322,727	27,826,798	
1888 - -	13,647,709	14,487,488	28,135,197	
1889 - -	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	
1890 - -	13,939,577	14,822,710	28,762,287	
1891 - -	14,089,393	14,991,654	29,081,047	
1892 - -	14,245,543	15,157,803	29,403,346	

of **Patients Admitted** into County and Borough Asylums, Asylums, and Licensed Houses, and into Single Charge, to the for each of the Years **1869, 1879, and 1883—1892**, inclusive. 1891 inclusive] on fresh Reception Order rendered necessary Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38, and Patients admitted into

Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred, &c., as shown in heading).			Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
5,283	5,189	10,472	4·88	4·55	4·71
6,342	6,759	13,101	5·14	5·19	5·16
7,013	7,454	14,467	5·42	5·45	5·43
7,044	7,268	14,312	5·38	5·25	5·31
6,426	6,928	13,354	4·86	4·95	4·90
6,651	6,912	13,563	4·98	4·88	4·93
7,032	7,263	14,295	5·21	5·07	5·14
7,157	7,617	14,774	5·24	5·26	5·25
7,182	7,865	15,047	5·21	5·37	5·29
7,734	8,463	16,197	5·55	5·71	5·63
8,077	8,606	16,683	5·73	5·74	5·74
8,409	8,719	17,128	5·90	5·75	5·83

TABLE IV.—Showing the Ratio [per Cent.] of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and on the 1st January in each of the Years

YEAR.	Total Number of Paupers of all Classes on 1st January.				Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, on 1st January.			
	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total (comprising Vagrants, &c., not included in the three pre- ceding Columns).	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total.
1859 -	173,277	369,090	318,103	862,078	13,699	17,446	637	31,782
1869 -	223,078	438,515	378,172	1,046,569	20,465	25,670	867	47,002
1879 -	184,432	342,614	273,532	805,080	26,862	34,110	1,135	62,107
1884 -	181,281	335,054	257,975	779,038	30,181	38,896	1,393	70,470
1885 -	176,623	336,630	260,933	788,902	30,499	39,303	1,413	(a) 71,215
1886 -	194,677	342,248	270,708	813,014	30,717	39,474	1,472	71,663
1887 -	200,145	345,997	271,147	822,215	31,297	39,694	1,452	72,443
1888 -	205,872	349,990	269,799	831,353	32,264	40,463	1,444	74,171
1889 -	202,714	348,732	258,831	817,190	32,988	41,208	1,436	75,632
1890 -	199,930	345,188	242,646	793,465	33,461	42,249	1,547	77,257
1891 -	198,096	339,740	237,243	780,631	33,486	42,617	1,781	77,884
1892 -	192,351	332,866	229,487	761,692	33,850	43,114	1,874	78,838
1893 -	199,317	339,242	238,042	783,597	34,989	44,019	1,885	80,893

(a) During the year 1884, and under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act of that year, 511 criminal pauper patients became chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and consequently ceased to be "paupers."

Persons of Unsound Mind to Paupers of all Classes, in England and Wales,
1859, 1869, 1879, and 1884—1893, inclusive.

Population (estimated for the Middle of each Year).	Ratio [per Cent.].				Ratio [per Cent.].	YEAR.
	Male Adult Pauper Lunatics to Male Adult Paupers.	Female Adult Pauper Lunatics to Female Adult Paupers.	Pauper Lunatic Children to Pauper Children.	Total Pauper Lunatics to Total Paupers.	Total Paupers to Population.	
19,686,701	7·90	4·72	·20	3·68	4·37	1859
22,223,299	9·17	5·85	·22	4·49	4·70	1869
25,371,489	14·56	9·95	·41	7·71	3·17	1879
26,921,737	16·65	11·61	·54	9·05	2·89	1884
27,220,105	17·26	11·67	·54	(a) 9·03	2·90	1885
27,521,780	15·78	11·53	·54	8·81	2·95	1886
27,826,798	15·63	11·47	·53	8·81	2·95	1887
28,135,197	15·67	11·56	·53	8·92	2·95	1888
28,447,014	16·27	11·81	·55	9·25	2·87	1889
28,762,287	16·73	12·23	·63	9·73	2·76	1890
29,081,047	16·90	12·54	·75	9·98	2·68	1891
29,403,346	17·59	12·95	·81	10·35	2·59	1892
29,729,506	17·55	12·98	·79	10·32	2·64	1893

TABLE V.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1883 -	19,898	24,167	44,065	878	1,103	1,981	1,108	1,273	2,381	830	1,198	2,028	307	19	326
1884 -	20,618	25,232	45,850	911	1,146	2,057	1,108	1,273	2,381	815	1,200	2,015	295	19	314
1885 -	21,539	26,210	47,749	878	1,131	2,009	1,008	1,163	2,171	753	1,049	1,802	270	19	289
1886 -	21,691	26,448	48,139	940	1,155	2,095	1,034	1,244	2,278	717	1,027	1,744	289	20	309
1887 -	22,039	26,803	48,842	951	1,188	2,139	1,051	1,249	2,300	657	920	1,577	259	20	279
1888 -	22,697	27,483	50,180	953	1,192	2,145	1,100	1,232	2,332	708	925	1,633	262	21	283
1889 -	23,351	28,343	51,694	980	1,226	2,206	1,115	1,254	2,369	705	921	1,626	268	21	289
1890 -	23,766	29,171	52,937	974	1,268	2,242	1,116	1,304	2,420	757	998	1,755	250	20	270
1891 -	24,420	30,031	54,451	988	1,313	2,301	1,060	1,321	2,381	728	1,022	1,750	262	16	278
1892 -	24,879	30,630	55,509	1,004	1,341	2,345	1,079	1,364	2,443	733	1,056	1,799	240	16	256

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those Transferred and those Re-admitted on fresh Reception Order rendered

1883 -	5,652	6,151	11,803	319	407	726	418	430	848	285	385	670	242	-	242
1884 -	5,877	6,062	11,939	295	359	654	411	512	923	190	268	458	189	1	190
1885 -	5,319	5,802	11,121	310	366	676	353	448	801	159	222	381	211	1	212
1886 -	5,552	5,824	11,376	309	418	727	422	398	820	156	206	362	150	-	150
1887 -	5,775	6,017	11,792	308	388	696	494	525	1,019	250	272	522	133	1	134
1888 -	5,890	6,442	12,332	334	387	721	420	480	900	211	241	452	158	-	158
1889 -	5,933	6,539	12,472	315	425	740	405	532	937	276	303	579	173	-	173
1890 -	6,596	7,115	13,711	329	440	769	386	558	944	187	292	479	169	-	169
1891 -	6,840	7,136	13,976	315	417	732	460	566	1,026	227	431	658	165	-	165
1892 -	7,067	7,337	14,404	354	436	790	413	472	885	328	407	735	202	-	202

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100), as a Hospital, but for

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1883 to 1892, inclusive.

- - - - - UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
381	132	513	175	275	450	23,577	28,167	51,744	958	478	1,436	24,535	28,645	53,180	1883
392	143	535	180	269	449	24,319	29,282	53,601	970	501	1,471	25,289	29,783	55,072	1884
406	143	549	189	256	445	25,043	29,971	55,014	1,002	509	1,511	26,045	30,480	56,525	1885
401	136	537	179	268	447	25,251	30,298	55,549	1,010	529	1,539	26,261	30,827	57,088	1886
392	139	531	186	266	452	25,535	30,585	56,120	1,048	534	1,582	26,583	31,119	57,702	1887
406	147	553	184	252	436	26,310	31,252	57,562	1,077	543	1,620	27,387	31,795	59,182	1888
471	147	618	187	255	442	27,077	32,167	59,244	1,110	546	1,656	28,182	32,713	60,900	1889
468	152	620	184	262	446	27,515	33,175	60,690	1,147	592	1,739	28,662	33,767	62,429	1890
474	150	624	182	258	440	28,114	34,111	62,225	1,179	587	1,766	29,293	34,698	63,991	1891
482	157	639	195	252	447	28,612	34,826	63,438	1,220	586	1,806	29,832	35,412	65,244	1892

necessary by previous Reception Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38).

49	17	66	48	64	112	7,013	7,454	14,467	121	93	214	7,134	7,547	14,681	1883
43	12	55	39	54	93	7,044	7,268	14,312	133	67	200	7,177	7,335	14,512	1884
29	14	43	45	75	120	6,426	6,928	13,354	131	72	203	6,557	7,000	13,557	1885
22	14	36	40	52	92	6,651	6,912	13,563	170	97	267	6,821	7,009	13,830	1886
27	14	41	45	46	91	7,032	7,263	14,295	118	71	189	7,150	7,334	14,484	1887
99	12	111	45	55	100	7,157	7,617	14,774	152	81	233	7,309	7,698	15,007	1888
40	11	51	40	55	95	7,182	7,865	15,047	174	115	289	7,356	7,980	15,336	1889
43	14	57	24	44	68	7,734	8,463	16,197	165	71	236	7,899	8,534	16,433	1890
37	14	51	33	42	75	8,077	8,606	16,683	156	84	240	8,233	8,690	16,923	1891
27	10	37	18	57	75	8,409	8,719	17,128	122	82	204	8,531	8,801	17,332	1892

statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.

TABLE V.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TRANSFERRED each Year. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1883 -	516	545	1,061	41	40	81	26	37	63	26	31	57	1	1	2
1884 -	1,206	1,688	2,894	36	39	75	12	81	93	25	20	45	-	-	-
1885 -	450	494	944	42	53	95	21	96	117	5	17	22	2	-	2
1886 -	588	628	1,216	37	55	92	25	91	116	9	22	31	3	-	3
1887 -	599	708	1,307	39	45	84	25	29	54	18	20	38	1	-	1
1888 -	965	941	1,906	39	44	83	16	33	49	13	19	32	-	-	-
1889 -	938	1,248	2,186	57	46	103	17	25	42	24	16	40	1	-	1
1890 -	1,094	1,351	2,445	42	45	87	17	38	55	24	26	50	-	-	-
1891 -	773	695	1,468	36	51	87	33	30	63	46	58	104	-	-	-
1892 -	910	1,055	1,965	36	69	105	34	41	75	15	29	44	64	-	64

RE-ADMITTED in each Year, on fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by

1883 to 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1891 -	57	206	263	5	10	15	6	20	26	8	32	40	-	-	-
1892 -	58	54	112	7	13	20	9	7	16	12	23	35	-	-	-

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT (*i.e.*, the Number at the beginning of the Year, plus the

1883 -	26,066	30,863	56,929	1,238	1,550	2,788	1,552	1,740	3,292	1,141	1,614	2,755	550	20	570
1884 -	27,701	32,982	60,683	1,242	1,544	2,786	1,531	1,866	3,397	1,030	1,488	2,518	484	20	504
1885 -	27,308	32,506	59,814	1,230	1,550	2,780	1,382	1,707	3,089	917	1,288	2,205	483	20	503
1886 -	27,831	32,900	60,731	1,286	1,628	2,914	1,481	1,733	3,214	882	1,255	2,137	442	20	462
1887 -	28,413	33,528	61,941	1,298	1,621	2,919	1,570	1,803	3,373	925	1,212	2,137	393	21	414
1888 -	29,552	34,866	64,418	1,326	1,623	2,949	1,536	1,745	3,281	932	1,185	2,117	420	21	441
1889 -	30,222	36,130	66,352	1,352	1,697	3,049	1,537	1,811	3,348	1,005	1,240	2,245	442	21	463
1890 -	31,456	37,637	69,093	1,345	1,753	3,098	1,519	1,900	3,419	968	1,316	2,284	419	20	439
1891 -	32,033	37,862	69,895	1,339	1,781	3,120	1,553	1,917	3,470	1,001	1,511	2,512	427	16	443
1892 -	32,856	39,022	71,878	1,394	1,846	3,240	1,526	1,877	3,403	1,076	1,502	2,578	506	16	522

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1883 to 1892, inclusive.

TRANSFERRED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
9	—	9	18	26	44	637	680	1,317	1	1	2	638	681	1,319	1883
1	—	1	24	22	46	1,304	1,850	3,154	2	1	3	1,306	1,851	3,157	1884
1	—	1	7	28	35	528	688	1,216	1	—	1	529	688	1,217	1885
4	—	4	15	22	37	681	818	1,499	2	—	2	683	818	1,501	1886
2	—	2	16	18	34	700	820	1,520	4	3	7	704	823	1,527	1887
2	—	2	10	30	40	1,045	1,067	2,112	—	—	—	1,045	1,067	2,112	1888
2	1	3	12	26	38	1,051	1,362	2,413	—	—	—	1,051	1,362	2,413	1889
3	—	3	30	31	61	1,210	1,491	2,701	—	—	—	1,210	1,491	2,701	1890
4	1	5	21	32	53	913	867	1,780	—	—	—	913	867	1,780	1891
6	—	6	23	11	34	1,088	1,205	2,293	—	—	—	1,088	1,205	2,293	1892

previous Reception Order having expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38.

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1882 to 1890
—	—	—	5	4	9	81	272	353	—	—	—	81	272	353	1891
—	—	—	8	2	10	94	99	193	—	—	—	94	99	193	1892

Admissions, which include Transfers, but not the Re-admissions under Section 38) in each Year.

439	149	588	241	365	606	31,227	36,301	67,528	1,080	572	1,652	32,307	36,873	69,180	1883
436	155	591	243	345	588	32,667	38,400	71,067	1,105	569	1,674	33,772	38,969	72,741	1884
436	157	593	241	359	600	31,997	37,587	69,584	1,134	581	1,715	33,131	38,168	71,299	1885
427	150	577	234	342	576	32,583	38,028	70,611	1,182	626	1,808	33,765	38,654	72,419	1886
421	153	574	247	330	577	33,267	38,668	71,935	1,170	608	1,778	34,437	39,276	73,713	1887
507	159	666	239	337	576	34,512	39,936	74,448	1,229	624	1,853	35,741	40,560	76,301	1888
513	159	672	239	336	575	35,310	41,394	76,704	1,284	661	1,945	36,594	42,055	78,649	1889
514	166	680	238	337	575	36,459	43,129	79,588	1,312	663	1,975	37,771	43,792	81,563	1890
515	165	680	236	332	568	37,104	43,584	80,688	1,335	671	2,006	38,439	44,255	82,694	1891
515	167	682	236	320	556	38,109	44,750	82,859	1,342	668	2,010	39,451	45,418	84,869	1892

TABLE V.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1883 -	1,994	2,596	4,590	123	186	309	116	166	282	81	169	250	118	-	118
1884 -	2,035	2,714	4,749	159	219	378	105	182	287	63	156	219	123	-	123
1885 -	2,045	2,655	4,700	107	201	308	112	201	313	52	87	139	125	-	125
1886 -	1,944	2,710	4,654	116	230	346	148	173	321	49	92	141	101	-	101
1887 -	1,950	2,595	4,545	114	208	322	157	234	391	74	83	157	84	-	84
1888 -	2,031	2,784	4,815	114	180	294	115	204	319	79	102	181	97	-	97
1889 -	2,104	2,753	4,857	122	217	339	135	202	337	73	104	177	112	-	112
1890 -	2,284	3,015	5,299	135	216	351	119	194	313	61	122	183	81	-	81
1891 -	2,608	3,161	5,769	123	237	360	133	243	376	70	167	237	77	-	77
1892 -	2,487	3,135	5,622	151	229	380	121	206	327	78	149	227	80	-	80

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred and those

1883 -	934	1,113	2,047	105	160	265	207	219	426	160	131	291	120	-	120
1884 -	1,536	1,916	3,452	125	152	277	275	437	712	146	207	353	74	-	74
1885 -	1,109	1,140	2,249	111	148	259	111	155	266	89	103	192	55	-	55
1886 -	1,090	1,092	2,182	137	149	286	120	180	300	119	179	298	65	-	65
1887 -	1,138	1,171	2,309	144	151	295	151	205	356	87	137	224	31	-	31
1888 -	1,374	1,422	2,796	136	167	303	143	181	324	73	98	171	34	-	34
1889 -	1,497	1,810	3,307	151	159	310	123	174	297	80	81	161	70	-	70
1890 -	1,690	1,994	3,684	135	153	288	175	232	407	91	113	204	60	-	60
1891 -	1,443	1,710	3,153	133	149	282	161	198	359	136	212	348	96	-	96
1892 -	1,528	1,623	3,151	152	207	359	130	145	275	168	299	467	169	16	185

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1883 to 1892, inclusive.

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
5	1	6	3	13	16	2,440	3,131	5,571	3	—	3	2,443	3,131	5,574	1883
1	1	2	4	11	15	2,490	3,283	5,773	1	1	2	2,491	3,284	5,775	1884
3	7	10	7	6	13	2,451	3,157	5,608	1	1	2	2,452	3,158	5,610	1885
5	4	9	2	9	11	2,365	3,218	5,583	1	3	4	2,366	3,221	5,587	1886
3	—	3	4	7	11	2,386	3,127	5,513	—	—	—	2,386	3,127	5,513	1887
2	2	4	3	7	10	2,441	3,279	5,720	1	—	1	2,442	3,279	5,721	1888
3	—	3	6	10	16	2,555	3,286	5,841	—	—	—	2,555	3,286	5,841	1889
6	4	10	3	10	13	2,689	3,561	6,250	—	—	—	2,689	3,561	6,250	1890
15	2	17	2	8	10	3,028	3,818	6,846	—	—	—	3,028	3,818	6,846	1891
10	7	17	7	10	17	2,934	3,736	6,670	—	—	—	2,934	3,736	6,670	1892

whose Reception Orders expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38).

22	3	25	45	62	107	1,593	1,688	3,281	73	44	117	1,666	1,732	3,398	1883
17	4	21	37	65	102	2,210	2,781	4,991	74	43	117	2,284	2,824	5,108	1884
22	10	32	40	68	108	1,537	1,624	3,161	87	33	120	1,624	1,657	3,281	1885
16	4	20	37	54	91	1,584	1,658	3,242	87	46	133	1,671	1,704	3,375	1886
1	3	4	46	57	103	1,598	1,724	3,322	56	41	97	1,654	1,765	3,419	1887
20	5	25	41	59	100	1,821	1,932	3,753	77	43	120	1,898	1,975	3,873	1888
22	6	28	40	54	94	1,983	2,284	4,267	88	48	136	2,071	2,332	4,403	1889
9	9	18	39	51	90	2,199	2,552	4,751	96	53	149	2,295	2,605	4,900	1890
7	4	11	37	59	96	2,013	2,332	4,345	86	42	128	2,099	2,374	4,473	1891
8	—	8	35	51	86	2,190	2,341	4,531	106	35	141	2,296	2,376	4,672	1892

TABLE V.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1883 -	2,520	1,922	4,442	99	58	157	121	82	203	85	113	198	17	1	18
1884 -	2,591	2,142	4,733	80	42	122	143	84	227	68	75	143	17	1	18
1885 -	2,463	2,263	4,726	72	45	117	124	107	231	60	70	130	14	-	14
1886 -	2,758	2,295	5,053	82	61	143	162	131	293	57	65	122	17	-	17
1887 -	2,628	2,279	4,907	87	70	157	162	132	294	56	68	124	16	-	16
1888 -	2,796	2,317	5,113	97	49	146	163	107	270	76	61	137	21	-	21
1889 -	2,853	2,398	5,251	104	53	157	163	130	293	95	57	152	10	1	11
1890 -	3,062	2,597	5,659	87	71	158	164	153	317	88	59	147	16	4	20
1891 -	3,159	2,568	5,727	84	64	148	186	132	318	70	98	168	14	-	14
1892 -	3,016	2,683	5,699	95	66	161	184	170	354	74	69	143	17	-	17

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year. - - - - -

1883 -	20,310	24,752	45,062	894	1,127	2,021	1,100	1,293	2,393	826	1,182	2,008	283	19	302
1884 -	21,241	25,946	47,187	902	1,135	2,037	1,015	1,152	2,167	784	1,103	1,887	273	18	291
1885 -	21,607	26,314	47,921	903	1,151	2,054	1,016	1,191	2,207	726	1,021	1,747	277	19	296
1886 -	21,871	26,606	48,477	953	1,180	2,133	1,045	1,250	2,295	684	965	1,649	266	20	286
1887 -	22,393	27,276	49,669	957	1,197	2,154	1,089	1,246	2,335	686	877	1,563	255	21	276
1888 -	22,963	27,962	50,925	968	1,219	2,187	1,078	1,214	2,292	700	911	1,611	251	21	272
1889 -	23,629	28,871	52,500	982	1,263	2,245	1,133	1,284	2,417	727	936	1,663	250	20	270
1890 -	24,211	29,653	53,864	986	1,301	2,287	1,047	1,305	2,352	732	995	1,727	238	19	257
1891 -	24,697	30,341	55,038	1,005	1,335	2,340	1,057	1,357	2,414	734	1,056	1,790	237	16	253
1892 -	25,403	31,135	56,538	1,007	1,354	2,361	1,087	1,346	2,433	700	987	1,687	237	6	243

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1883 to 1892, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
20	2	22	13	21	34	2,875	2,199	5,074	34	27	61	2,909	2,226	5,135	1883
12	7	19	13	13	26	2,924	2,364	5,288	28	16	44	2,952	2,380	5,332	1884
10	4	14	15	17	32	2,758	2,506	5,264	36	18	54	2,794	2,524	5,318	1885
14	3	17	9	13	22	3,099	2,568	5,667	46	43	89	3,145	2,611	5,756	1886
11	3	14	13	14	27	2,973	2,566	5,539	37	24	61	3,010	2,590	5,600	1887
14	5	19	8	16	24	3,175	2,555	5,730	41	35	76	3,216	2,590	5,806	1888
20	1	21	9	10	19	3,254	2,650	5,904	49	21	70	3,303	2,671	5,974	1889
25	3	28	14	18	32	3,456	2,905	6,361	37	23	60	3,493	2,928	6,421	1890
11	2	13	7	17	24	3,531	2,881	6,412	29	43	72	3,560	2,924	6,484	1891
16	1	17	17	12	29	3,419	3,001	6,420	37	28	65	3,456	3,029	6,485	1892

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

384	138	522	174	270	444	23,971	28,781	52,752	954	480	1,434	24,925	29,261	54,186	1883
406	143	549	173	269	442	24,794	29,766	54,560	984	500	1,484	25,778	30,266	56,044	1884
408	140	548	176	267	443	25,113	30,103	55,216	994	512	1,506	26,107	30,615	56,722	1885
394	138	532	175	271	446	25,388	30,430	55,818	1,021	519	1,540	26,409	30,949	57,358	1886
396	143	539	173	269	442	25,949	31,029	56,978	1,059	541	1,600	27,008	31,570	58,578	1887
419	148	567	188	260	448	26,567	31,735	58,302	1,102	520	1,622	27,669	32,255	59,924	1888
460	148	608	185	260	445	27,366	32,782	60,148	1,128	570	1,698	28,494	33,352	61,846	1889
473	151	624	183	260	443	27,870	33,684	61,554	1,161	589	1,750	29,031	34,273	63,304	1890
477	154	631	188	255	443	28,395	34,514	62,909	1,195	583	1,778	29,590	35,097	64,687	1891
480	159	639	190	250	440	29,104	35,237	64,341	1,209	585	1,794	30,313	35,822	66,135	1892

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Admissions (excluding Transfers, Order having expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38, and Admissions

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions. - - - - -											
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1883 - -	35·28	42·20	38·88	38·56	45·70	42·56	27·75	38·60	33·25	28·42	43·89	37·31
1884 - -	34·62	44·77	39·77	53·89	61·00	57·79	25·54	35·54	31·09	33·15	58·20	47·81
1885 - -	38·44	45·76	42·26	34·51	54·91	45·56	31·72	44·86	39·07	22·70	39·19	36·48
1886 - -	35·01	46·53	40·91	37·54	55·02	47·59	35·07	43·46	39·14	31·41	44·66	38·95
1887 - -	33·76	43·12	38·54	37·01	53·60	46·26	31·78	44·57	38·37	29·60	30·51	30·07
1888 - -	34·48	43·21	39·04	34·13	46·51	40·77	27·38	42·50	35·44	37·44	42·32	40·04
1889 - -	35·46	42·10	38·94	38·73	51·05	45·81	33·33	37·96	35·96	26·44	34·32	30·56
1890 - -	34·63	42·38	38·65	41·03	49·09	45·64	30·83	34·77	33·16	32·62	41·78	38·20
1891 - -	38·13	44·30	41·28	39·05	56·83	49·18	28·91	42·93	36·65	30·84	38·75	36·02
1892 - -	35·19	42·73	39·03	42·66	52·52	48·10	29·30	43·64	36·95	23·78	36·61	30·88
Averages -	35·50	43·71	39·73	39·71	52·62	46·93	30·16	40·88	35·91	30·64	41·02	36·63

Re-Admissions [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception into Idiot Establishments) in each of the Years 1883 to 1892, inclusive.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.												YEAR.
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (a)			Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
48.76	—	48.76	10.20	5.88	9.09	6.25	20.31	14.28	34.79	42.00	38.50	1883
65.07	—	64.73	2.32	8.33	3.63	10.25	20.37	16.12	35.34	45.17	40.33	1884
59.24	—	58.96	10.34	50.00	23.25	15.55	8.00	10.83	38.14	45.56	41.99	1885
67.33	—	67.33	22.72	28.57	25.00	5.00	17.30	11.95	35.55	46.55	41.16	1886
63.15	—	62.68	11.11	—	7.31	8.88	15.21	12.08	33.93	43.05	38.56	1887
61.39	—	61.39	2.02	16.66	3.60	6.66	12.73	10.00	34.10	43.04	38.71	1888
64.73	—	64.73	7.50	—	5.88	15.00	18.18	16.84	35.57	41.78	38.81	1889
47.93	—	47.93	13.95	28.57	17.54	12.50	22.73	19.12	34.77	42.08	38.59	1890
46.67	—	46.67	40.54	14.29	33.33	6.06	19.05	13.33	37.49	44.36	41.04	1891
39.60	—	39.60	37.04	70.00	45.95	38.89	17.54	22.67	34.89	42.85	38.94	1892
56.39	—	56.28	15.77	35.22	17.46	12.50	17.14	14.72	35.46	43.64	39.66	Averages.

(a) See Note to Table V.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident. - - - - -														
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1883 -	12.40	7.76	9.85	11.07	5.14	7.76	11.00	6.34	8.48	10.29	9.56	9.86	6.01	5.26	5.96
1884 -	12.19	8.25	10.03	8.86	3.70	5.98	14.08	7.29	10.47	8.67	6.79	7.57	6.22	5.55	6.88
1885 -	11.39	8.60	9.86	7.97	3.90	5.69	12.20	8.98	10.46	8.26	6.85	7.44	5.05	-	4.73
1886 -	12.61	8.62	10.42	8.60	5.16	6.70	15.50	10.48	12.76	8.33	6.73	7.39	6.39	-	5.94
1887 -	11.73	8.35	9.87	9.09	5.84	7.28	14.87	10.59	12.59	8.16	7.75	7.93	6.27	-	5.79
1888 -	12.17	8.28	10.04	10.02	4.02	6.67	15.12	8.81	11.78	10.85	6.69	8.50	8.36	-	7.72
1889 -	12.07	8.30	10.00	10.59	4.19	6.99	14.38	10.12	12.12	13.06	6.08	9.14	4.00	5.00	4.07
1890 -	12.65	8.76	10.51	8.82	5.46	6.91	15.66	11.72	13.48	12.02	5.93	8.51	6.72	21.05	7.78
1891 -	12.79	8.46	10.41	8.36	4.79	6.32	17.60	9.73	13.17	9.54	9.28	9.39	5.91	-	5.53
1892 -	11.87	8.62	10.08	9.43	4.87	6.82	16.93	12.63	14.55	10.57	6.99	8.48	7.17	-	7.00
Averages	12.19	8.40	10.11	9.28	4.71	6.71	14.73	9.67	11.99	9.97	7.26	8.42	6.21	3.69	6.07

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Total

	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment. - - - - -														
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1883 -	9.66	6.23	7.80	7.99	3.74	5.63	7.79	4.71	6.17	7.45	7.00	7.18	3.09	5.00	3.16
1884 -	9.35	6.49	7.79	6.44	2.72	4.37	9.34	4.50	6.68	6.60	5.04	5.67	3.51	5.00	3.57
1885 -	9.01	6.96	7.90	5.85	2.90	4.20	8.97	6.26	7.47	6.54	5.43	5.89	2.89	-	2.78
1886 -	9.90	6.97	8.32	6.37	3.74	4.90	10.93	7.55	9.11	6.46	5.17	5.70	3.84	-	3.67
1887 -	9.25	6.79	7.92	6.70	4.31	5.37	10.31	7.32	8.71	6.05	5.61	5.80	4.07	-	3.86
1888 -	9.46	6.64	7.93	7.31	3.01	4.95	10.61	6.13	8.22	8.15	5.14	6.47	5.00	-	4.76
1889 -	9.44	6.63	7.91	7.69	3.12	5.14	10.61	7.17	8.75	9.45	4.59	6.77	2.26	4.76	2.27
1890 -	9.73	6.90	8.19	6.47	4.05	5.10	10.80	8.05	9.27	9.09	4.48	6.44	3.82	20.00	4.56
1891 -	9.86	6.78	8.19	6.27	3.59	4.74	11.98	6.89	9.16	6.99	6.49	6.69	3.28	-	3.16
1892 -	9.18	6.88	7.93	6.81	3.58	4.97	12.06	9.06	10.40	6.88	4.59	5.55	3.36	-	3.26
Averages	9.48	6.73	7.99	6.79	3.48	4.94	10.34	6.76	8.39	7.37	5.35	6.22	3.51	3.48	3.51

(a) See Note to Table V.

Average Number Resident in each of the Years 1883 to 1892, inclusive.

- - - - - Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.															YEAR.
Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
5.21	1.45	4.21	7.47	7.77	7.66	11.99	7.64	9.62	3.56	5.62	4.25	11.67	7.60	9.47	1883
2.95	4.89	3.46	7.51	4.83	5.88	11.79	7.94	9.69	2.84	3.20	2.96	11.45	7.86	9.51	1884
2.45	2.85	2.55	8.52	6.36	7.22	10.98	8.32	9.53	3.62	3.51	3.58	10.70	8.24	9.37	1885
3.55	2.17	3.19	5.14	4.79	4.93	12.20	8.43	10.15	4.50	8.28	5.77	11.90	8.43	10.03	1886
2.77	2.09	2.59	7.51	5.20	6.10	11.45	8.27	9.72	3.49	4.43	3.81	11.14	8.20	9.56	1887
3.34	3.37	3.35	4.25	6.15	5.35	11.95	8.05	9.82	3.72	6.73	4.68	11.62	8.03	9.69	1888
4.34	.67	3.45	4.86	3.84	4.26	11.89	8.08	9.81	4.34	3.68	4.12	11.59	8.00	9.65	1889
5.29	1.99	4.49	7.65	6.92	7.22	12.40	8.62	10.33	3.19	3.90	3.43	12.03	8.54	10.14	1890
2.31	1.30	2.06	3.72	6.67	5.42	12.44	8.35	10.19	2.43	7.38	4.05	12.03	8.33	10.02	1891
3.33	.63	2.66	8.95	4.80	6.59	11.75	8.52	9.98	3.06	4.79	3.62	11.40	8.46	9.81	1892
3.55	2.14	3.20	6.56	5.73	6.06	11.88	8.22	9.88	3.47	5.15	4.03	11.55	8.17	9.72	Averages.

Number under Treatment in each of the Years 1883 to 1892, inclusive.

- - - - - Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.															
4.55	1.34	3.74	5.39	5.75	5.61	9.20	6.05	7.51	3.14	4.72	3.69	9.00	6.03	7.42	1883
2.75	4.51	3.21	5.34	3.76	4.42	8.95	6.15	7.44	2.53	2.81	2.62	8.74	6.10	7.33	1884
2.29	2.54	2.36	6.22	4.73	5.33	8.61	6.66	7.56	3.17	3.09	3.14	8.43	6.61	7.45	1885
3.27	2.00	2.94	3.84	3.80	3.81	9.51	6.75	8.02	3.89	6.86	4.92	9.31	6.75	7.94	1886
2.61	1.96	2.44	5.26	4.24	4.68	8.93	6.63	7.70	3.16	3.94	3.43	8.74	6.59	7.59	1887
2.76	3.14	2.85	3.34	4.74	4.16	9.19	6.39	7.69	3.33	5.61	4.10	8.99	6.38	7.61	1888
3.89	.62	3.12	3.76	2.97	3.30	9.21	6.40	7.69	3.81	3.17	3.59	9.02	6.35	7.59	1889
4.86	1.81	4.12	5.88	5.34	5.57	9.48	6.74	7.99	2.82	3.47	3.04	9.25	6.69	7.87	1890
2.14	1.21	1.91	2.97	5.12	4.23	9.52	6.61	7.95	2.17	6.41	3.59	9.26	6.61	7.84	1891
3.11	.60	2.49	7.20	3.75	5.22	8.97	6.71	7.75	2.76	4.19	3.23	8.76	6.67	7.64	1892
3.22	1.97	2.92	4.92	4.42	4.63	9.16	6.51	7.73	3.08	4.43	3.53	8.95	6.48	7.63	Averages.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, and Wales, on the

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as shown latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while this Table is compiled

NOTE 2.—In comparing this Table with those preceding that for 1885, it should be borne in mind that during the year 1884, to the Parliamentary Vote, and

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates.								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey - - -	27	25	52	-	-	-	7	8	15
Beds - - - -	179	221	400	-	-	-	12	28	40
Berks - - - -	273	374	647	-	1	1	45	80	125
Brecon - - - -	66	89	155	-	-	-	2	5	7
Bucks - - - -	140	228	368	-	-	-	23	32	55
Cambridge - - -	212	261	473	1	-	1	17	39	56
Cardigan (b) - - -	74	73	147	-	-	-	9	26	35
Carmarthen (b) - - -	96	109	205	-	-	-	15	23	38
Carnarvon - - - -	79	72	151	-	-	-	19	30	49
Chester (b) - - - -	538	631	1,169	4	2	6	142	173	315
Cornwall - - - -	290	346	636	-	2	2	39	63	102
Cumberland - - - -	211	201	412	-	-	-	68	59	127
Denbigh (b) - - - -	80	81	161	-	-	-	24	39	63
Derby - - - - -	301	281	582	2	-	2	80	69	149
Devon - - - - -	578	787	1,365	22	10	32	138	164	302
Dorset - - - - -	219	228	447	8	1	9	34	52	86
Durham - - - - -	721	653	1,374	15	18	33	115	148	263
Essex - - - - -	493	789	1,282	2	1	3	99	156	255
Flint (b) - - - - -	44	30	74	-	-	-	2	17	19
Glamorgan - - - -	485	514	999	10	3	13	75	61	136
Gloucester - - - -	515	680	1,195	11	5	16	195	315	510
Hereford - - - - -	170	210	380	1	3	4	17	38	55
Herts (b) - - - - -	209	323	532	2	1	3	28	47	75
Hunts - - - - -	54	61	115	-	-	-	4	10	14
Kent (c) - - - - -	739	988	1,727	4	6	10	120	141	261
Lancaster (b) - - -	3,308	3,938	7,246	60	24	84	949	1,196	2,145
Leicester - - - - -	376	458	834	1	-	1	63	85	148
Lincoln - - - - -	339	427	766	-	-	-	64	74	138

(a) "Union-Counties" are those which are used for the Statistical Tables of the Local Government Board, and are identical with the Registration Counties of the Registrar General. They differ considerably from Counties proper, inasmuch as the Union (or Parish) areas are the bases of their delimitation.

(b) See Note (b) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(c) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890, in consequence of the Local Government Act, 1888, having formed London County out of parts of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Union-Counties(a) of England
1st of January 1893.

by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendices B¹ and B³. This is caused by the fact that the from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes. and under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act of that year, 511 Criminal Pauper Patients became chargeable entirely consequently ceased to be "Paupers."

						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
13	19	32	47	52	99	-	-	-	47	52	99	Anglesey.
30	43	73	221	292	513	3	2	5	224	294	518	Beds.
28	33	61	346	488	834	4	1	5	350	489	839	Berks.
5	16	21	73	110	183	1	-	1	74	110	184	Brecon.
11	27	38	174	287	461	1	2	3	175	289	464	Bucks.
24	47	71	254	347	601	4	-	4	258	347	605	Cambridge.
40	79	119	123	178	301	4	-	4	127	178	305	Cardigan.
54	72	126	165	204	369	3	2	5	168	206	374	Carmarthen.
34	74	108	132	176	308	2	-	2	134	176	310	Carnarvon.
55	72	127	739	878	1,617	16	8	24	755	886	1,641	Chester.
22	45	67	351	456	807	2	2	4	353	458	811	Cornwall.
7	24	31	286	284	570	18	3	21	304	287	591	Cumberland.
17	32	49	121	152	273	2	1	3	123	153	276	Denbigh.
18	21	39	401	371	772	1	-	1	402	371	773	Derby.
120	123	243	858	1,084	1,942	3	6	9	861	1,090	1,951	Devon.
18	44	62	279	325	604	3	1	4	282	326	608	Dorset.
28	51	79	879	870	1,749	15	8	23	894	878	1,772	Durham,
33	85	118	627	1,031	1,658	28	7	35	655	1,038	1,693	Essex.
16	22	38	62	69	131	1	1	2	63	70	133	Flint.
84	130	214	654	708	1,362	21	6	27	675	714	1,389	Glamorgan.
59	113	172	780	1,113	1,893	12	7	19	792	1,120	1,912	Gloucester.
36	64	100	224	315	539	1	-	1	225	315	540	Hereford.
16	45	61	255	416	671	2	1	3	257	417	674	Herts.
1	3	4	59	74	133	-	-	-	59	74	133	Hunts.
41	47	88	904	1,182	2,086	15	11	26	919	1,193	2,112	Kent.
75	80	155	4,392	5,238	9,630	303	223	526	4,695	5,461	10,156	Lancaster.
28	53	81	468	596	1,064	1	-	1	469	596	1,065	Leicester.
63	93	156	466	594	1,060	11	-	11	477	594	1,071	Lincoln.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates.								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
London (excluding City of London).	3,641	5,354	8,995	563	731	1,294	2,944	3,212	6,156
London, City of - -	168	188	356	4	3	7	68	69	137
Merioneth - - -	42	47	89	-	-	-	16	23	39
Middlesex (b) (c) - -	391	627	1,018	16	5	21	31	39	70
Monmouth - - -	305	306	611	1	1	2	26	35	61
Montgomery - - -	77	89	166	-	-	-	15	23	38
Norfolk - - - -	455	551	1,006	1	1	2	107	152	259
Northampton - - -	256	325	581	-	-	-	34	68	102
Northumberland - -	485	471	956	2	1	3	74	94	168
Nottingham - - -	399	415	814	2	-	2	105	100	205
Oxford - - - -	202	266	468	-	1	1	32	60	92
Pembroke - - - -	79	81	160	-	-	-	7	15	22
Radnor - - - -	23	32	55	-	-	-	5	5	10
Rutland - - - -	28	19	47	-	-	-	-	3	3
Salop - - - -	264	327	591	1	-	1	48	84	132
Somerset - - - -	468	634	1,102	23	15	38	115	147	262
Southampton - - -	623	767	1,390	2	6	8	195	245	440
Stafford (b) - - -	803	766	1,569	1	1	2	252	332	584
Suffolk - - - -	298	403	701	10	-	10	60	60	120
Surrey (c) - - - -	418	591	1,009	2	2	4	68	99	167
Sussex - - - -	442	594	1,036	-	45	45	144	168	312
Warwick (b) - - -	872	978	1,850	1	-	1	162	269	431
Westmorland - - -	51	57	108	-	-	-	17	17	34
Wilts - - - -	306	343	649	2	1	3	64	85	149
Worcester (b) - - -	412	516	928	1	-	1	42	94	136
York (East Riding) - -	286	312	598	31	35	66	58	115	173
„ (North Riding) - -	293	333	626	2	2	4	33	44	77
„ (West Riding) (b) -	1,662	1,918	3,580	21	5	26	438	478	916
TOTALS - - -	24,565	30,388	54,953	829	932	1,761	7,565	9,313	16,878

(a) "Union-Counties" are those which are used for the Statistical Tables of the Local Government Board, and are identical with the Registration Counties of the Registrar General. They differ considerably from Counties proper, inasmuch as the Union (or Parish) areas are the bases of their delimitation.

(b) See Note (b) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(c) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890, in consequence of the Local Government Act, 1888, having formed London County out of parts of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
113	148	261	7,261	9,445	16,706	217	291	508	7,478	9,736	17,214	London (ex. C. of London).
—	5	5	240	265	505	25	14	39	265	279	544	London, City of.
14	12	26	72	82	154	1	—	1	73	82	155	Merioneth.
24	32	56	462	703	1,165	7	7	14	469	710	1,179	Middlesex.
28	59	87	360	401	761	5	2	7	365	403	768	Monmouth.
18	37	55	110	149	259	4	—	4	114	149	263	Montgomery.
91	181	272	654	885	1,539	3	—	3	657	885	1,542	Norfolk.
17	46	63	307	439	746	3	—	3	310	439	749	Northampton.
33	38	71	594	604	1,198	11	2	13	605	606	1,211	Northumberland.
152	228	380	658	743	1,401	2	—	2	660	743	1,403	Nottingham.
39	53	92	273	380	653	1	1	2	274	381	655	Oxford.
25	39	64	111	135	246	4	—	4	115	135	250	Pembroke.
7	4	11	35	41	76	—	—	—	35	41	76	Radnor.
3	3	6	31	25	56	—	—	—	31	25	56	Rutland.
27	23	50	340	434	774	5	1	6	345	435	780	Salop.
89	107	196	695	903	1,598	—	1	1	695	904	1,599	Somerset.
75	113	188	895	1,131	2,026	15	5	20	910	1,136	2,046	Southampton.
130	159	289	1,186	1,258	2,444	11	5	16	1,197	1,263	2,460	Stafford.
67	95	162	435	558	993	—	—	—	435	558	993	Suffolk.
27	49	76	515	741	1,256	12	7	19	527	748	1,275	Surrey.
58	76	134	644	883	1,527	4	1	5	648	884	1,532	Sussex.
34	51	85	1,069	1,298	2,367	4	7	11	1,073	1,305	2,378	Warwick.
7	7	14	75	81	156	3	—	3	78	81	159	Westmorland.
41	67	108	413	496	909	6	2	8	419	498	917	Wilts.
28	55	83	483	665	1,148	3	1	4	486	666	1,152	Worcester.
13	26	39	388	488	876	16	3	19	404	491	895	York, E. Rid.
25	32	57	353	411	764	8	3	11	361	414	775	„ N. Rid.
97	149	246	2,218	2,550	4,768	30	22	52	2,248	2,572	4,820	„ W. Rid.
2,258	3,451	5,709	35,217	44,084	79,301	877	667	1,544	36,094	44,751	80,845	TOTALS.

TABLE X.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, and 1884—1893**, inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1ST JANUARY	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·36	18·46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1874	54,334	32,477	15,018	6,839	59·77	27·64	12·59
1879	61,627	39,392	16,005	6,230	63·92	25·97	10·11
1884	69,959	46,504	17,377	6,078	66·47	24·84	8·69
1885	71,215	48,037	17,282	5,896	67·45	24·27	8·28
1886	71,663	48,597	17,200	5,866	67·81	24·00	8·19
1887	72,443	49,253	17,381	5,809	67·99	23·99	8·02
1888	74,171	50,709	17,602	5,860	68·37	23·73	7·90
1889	75,632	52,193	17,509	5,930	69·01	23·15	7·84
1890	77,257	53,621	17,825	5,811	69·41	23·07	7·52
1891	77,884	55,081	16,990	5,813	70·72	21·82	7·46
1892	78,838	56,234	16,898	5,706	71·33	21·43	7·24
1893	80,893	58,306	16,878	5,709	72·08	20·86	7·06

TABLE XI.—Showing the Percentage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, of those kept in Workhouses, and of those residing with Relatives and Others, in the several Union-Counties (a) of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1893.

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., 1 Jan. 1893.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] of the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.
Anglesey - - -	99	52	15	32	52·5	15·2	32·3
Beds - - -	518	405	40	73	78·2	7·7	14·1
Berks - - -	839	653	125	61	77·8	14·9	7·3
Brecon - - -	184	156	7	21	84·8	3·8	11·4
Bucks - - -	464	371	55	38	80·0	11·8	8·2
Cambridge - - -	605	478	56	71	79·0	9·3	11·7
Cardigan (b) - - -	305	151	35	119	49·5	11·5	39·0
Carmarthen (b) - - -	374	210	38	126	56·1	10·2	33·7
Carnarvon - - -	310	153	49	108	49·4	15·8	34·8
Chester (b) - - -	1,641	1,199	315	127	73·1	19·2	7·7
Cornwall - - -	811	642	102	67	79·1	12·6	8·3
Cumberland - - -	591	433	127	31	73·3	21·5	5·2
Denbigh (b) - - -	276	164	63	49	59·4	22·8	17·8
Derby - - -	773	585	149	39	75·7	19·3	5·0
Devon - - -	1,951	1,406	302	243	72·1	15·5	12·4
Dorset - - -	608	460	86	62	75·7	14·1	10·2
Durham - - -	1,772	1,430	263	79	80·7	14·8	4·5
Essex - - -	1,693	1,320	255	118	78·0	15·0	7·0
Flint (b) - - -	133	76	19	38	57·1	14·3	28·6
Glamorgan - - -	1,389	1,039	136	214	74·8	9·8	15·4
Gloucester - - -	1,912	1,230	510	172	64·3	26·7	9·0
Hereford - - -	540	385	55	100	71·3	10·2	18·5
Herts (b) - - -	674	538	75	61	79·8	11·1	9·1
Hunts - - -	133	115	14	4	86·5	10·5	3·0
Kent (c) - - -	2,112	1,763	261	88	83·5	12·3	4·2
Lancaster (b) - - -	10,156	7,856	2,145	155	77·4	21·1	1·5
Leicester - - -	1,065	836	148	81	78·5	13·9	7·6
Lincoln - - -	1,071	777	138	156	72·5	12·9	14·6
London (excluding City of London).	17,214	10,797	6,156	261	62·7	35·8	1·5
London, City of - - -	544	402	137	5	73·9	25·2	·9
Merioneth - - -	155	90	39	26	58·1	25·1	16·8
Middlesex (b) (c) - - -	1,179	1,053	70	56	89·3	5·9	4·8
Monmouth - - -	768	620	61	87	80·7	8·0	11·3
Montgomery - - -	263	170	38	55	64·6	14·5	20·9
Norfolk - - -	1,542	1,011	259	272	65·6	16·8	17·6
Northampton - - -	749	584	102	63	78·0	13·6	8·4
Northumberland - - -	1,211	972	168	71	80·3	13·9	5·8
Notts - - -	1,403	818	205	380	58·3	14·6	27·1
Oxford - - -	655	471	92	92	71·9	14·1	14·0
Pembroke - - -	250	164	22	64	65·6	8·8	25·6
Radnor - - -	76	55	10	11	72·4	13·1	14·5
Rutland - - -	56	47	3	6	84·0	5·3	10·7
Salop - - -	780	598	132	50	76·7	16·9	6·4
Somerset - - -	1,599	1,141	262	196	71·3	16·4	12·3
Southampton - - -	2,046	1,418	440	188	69·3	21·5	9·2
Stafford (b) - - -	2,460	1,587	584	289	64·5	23·7	11·8
Suffolk - - -	993	711	120	162	71·6	12·1	16·3
Surrey (c) - - -	1,275	1,032	167	76	80·9	13·1	6·0
Sussex - - -	1,532	1,086	312	134	70·9	20·4	8·7
Warwick (b) - - -	2,378	1,862	431	85	78·3	18·1	3·6
Westmorland - - -	159	111	34	14	69·8	21·4	8·8
Wilts - - -	917	660	149	108	72·0	16·2	11·8
Worcester (b) - - -	1,152	933	136	83	81·0	11·8	7·2
York (East Riding) - - -	895	683	173	39	76·3	19·3	4·4
„ (North Riding) - - -	775	641	77	57	82·8	9·9	7·3
„ (West Riding) (b) - - -	4,820	3,658	916	246	75·9	19·0	5·1

(a) "Union-Counties," see Note (a) to Table IX.

(b) See Note (b) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(c) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890, see Note (c) to Table IX.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons
1st January 1892 and 1st January 1893; together with the Increase or Decrease

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1892.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1893.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Anglesey - - -	49	53	102	47	52	99	-	-	2	1	-	3
Beds - - -	233	292	525	224	294	518	-	2	9	-	-	7
Berks - - -	353	485	838	350	489	839	-	4	3	-	1	-
Brecon - - -	77	102	179	74	110	184	-	8	3	-	5	-
Bucks - - -	182	301	483	175	289	464	-	-	7	12	-	19
Cambridge - -	245	342	587	258	347	605	13	5	-	-	18	-
Cardigan (b) - -	129	182	311	127	178	305	-	-	2	4	-	6
Carmarthen (b) - -	178	204	382	168	206	374	-	2	10	-	-	8
Carnarvon - - -	128	168	296	134	176	310	6	8	-	-	14	-
Chester (b) - - -	742	873	1,615	755	886	1,641	13	13	-	-	26	-
Cornwall - - -	364	459	823	353	458	811	-	-	11	1	-	12
Cumberland - -	277	287	564	304	287	591	27	-	-	-	27	-
Denbigh (b) - - -	111	155	266	123	153	276	12	-	-	2	10	-
Derby - - -	384	356	740	402	371	773	18	15	-	-	33	-
Devon - - -	832	1,036	1,868	861	1,090	1,951	29	54	-	-	83	-
Dorset - - -	267	320	587	282	326	608	15	6	-	-	21	-
Durham - - -	855	842	1,697	894	878	1,772	39	36	-	-	75	-
Essex - - -	579	1,002	1,581	655	1,038	1,693	76	36	-	-	112	-
Flint (b) - - -	56	72	128	63	70	133	7	-	-	2	5	-
Glamorgan - - -	636	676	1,312	675	714	1,389	39	38	-	-	77	-
Gloucester - - -	794	1,131	1,925	792	1,120	1,912	-	-	2	11	-	13
Hereford - - -	221	319	540	225	315	540	4	-	-	4	-	-
Herts (b) - - -	268	387	655	257	417	674	-	30	11	-	19	-
Hunts - - -	60	72	132	59	74	133	-	2	1	-	1	-
Kent (c) - - -	900	1,217	2,117	919	1,193	2,112	19	-	-	24	-	5
Lancaster (b) - -	4,494	5,284	9,778	4,695	5,461	10,156	201	177	-	-	378	-
Leicester - - -	446	582	1,028	469	596	1,065	23	14	-	-	37	-

(a) "Union-Counties." See Note (a) to Table IX.

(b) See Note (b) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(c) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890. See Note (c) to Table IX.

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties (a) of England and Wales, on the in the Numbers on 1st January 1893, as compared with 1st January 1892.

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1892.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1893.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Lincoln - - -	465	584	1,049	477	594	1,071	12	10	-	-	22	-
London (excluding City of London).	7,193	9,574	16,767	7,478	9,736	17,214	285	162	-	-	447	-
London, City of -	248	289	537	265	279	544	17	-	-	10	7	-
Merioneth - - -	68	81	149	73	82	155	5	1	-	-	6	-
Middlesex (b) (c) -	472	690	1,162	469	710	1,179	-	20	3	-	17	-
Monmouth - - -	373	376	749	365	403	768	-	27	8	-	19	-
Montgomery - - -	109	158	267	114	149	263	5	-	-	9	-	4
Norfolk - - -	624	856	1,480	657	885	1,542	33	29	-	-	62	-
Northampton - -	310	437	747	310	439	749	-	2	-	-	2	-
Northumberland -	580	584	1,164	605	606	1,211	25	22	-	-	47	-
Notts - - -	608	687	1,295	660	743	1,403	52	56	-	-	108	-
Oxford - - -	270	372	642	274	381	655	4	9	-	-	13	-
Pembroke - - -	114	131	245	115	135	250	1	4	-	-	5	-
Radnor - - -	31	39	70	35	41	76	4	2	-	-	6	-
Rutland - - -	33	26	59	31	25	56	-	-	2	1	-	3
Salop - - -	343	439	782	345	435	780	2	-	-	4	-	2
Somerset - - -	638	900	1,538	695	904	1,599	57	4	-	-	61	-
Southampton - -	897	1,121	2,018	910	1,136	2,046	13	15	-	-	28	-
Stafford (b) - - -	1,198	1,252	2,450	1,197	1,263	2,460	-	11	1	-	10	-
Suffolk - - -	424	559	983	435	558	993	11	-	-	1	10	-
Surrey (c) - - -	502	700	1,202	527	748	1,275	25	48	-	-	73	-
Sussex - - -	619	872	1,491	648	884	1,532	29	12	-	-	41	-
Warwick (b) - - -	1,063	1,222	2,285	1,073	1,305	2,378	10	83	-	-	93	-
Westmorland - -	73	79	152	78	81	159	5	2	-	-	7	-
Wilts - - -	403	510	913	419	498	917	16	-	-	12	4	-
Worcester (b) - -	472	639	1,111	486	666	1,152	14	27	-	-	41	-
York (East Riding) -	369	480	849	404	491	895	35	11	-	-	46	-
„ (North Riding)	352	391	743	361	414	775	9	23	-	-	32	-
„ (West Riding) (b)	2,174	2,515	4,689	2,248	2,572	4,820	74	57	-	-	131	-

(a) "Union-Counties." See Note (a) to Table IX.

(b) See Note (b) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(c) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890. See Note (c) to Table IX.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons 1st January 1883 and 1st January 1893 ; together with the Increase in the Numbers Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.

UNION- COUNTIES (a).	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1883.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1893.			Increase in the Ten Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey - - -	40	55	95	47	52	99	7	(e)	4	1	-	-
Beds - - -	215	233	448	224	294	518	9	61	70	1	6	7
Berks - - -	362	454	816	350	489	839	(f)	35	23	-	3	2
Brecon - - -	66	93	159	74	110	184	8	17	25	1	2	2
Bucks - - -	196	304	500	175	289	464	(g)	(h)	(i)	-	-	-
Cambridge - -	246	304	550	258	347	605	12	43	55	1	4	5
Cardigan (b) -	151	178	329	127	178	305	(j)	-	(k)	-	-	-
Carmarthen (b) -	161	199	360	168	206	374	7	7	14	1	1	1
Carnarvon - -	110	153	263	134	176	310	24	23	47	2	2	5
Chester (b) - -	650	767	1,417	755	886	1,641	105	119	224	10	12	22
Cornwall - - -	281	429	710	353	458	811	72	29	101	7	3	10
Cumberland - -	255	266	521	304	287	591	49	21	70	5	2	7
Denbigh (b) - -	127	161	288	123	153	276	(l)	(m)	(n)	-	-	-
Derby - - -	370	379	749	402	371	773	32	(o)	24	3	-	2
Devon - - -	764	1,034	1,798	861	1,090	1,951	97	56	153	10	6	15
Dorset - - -	267	327	594	282	326	608	15	(p)	14	1	-	1
Durham - - -	713	644	1,357	894	878	1,772	181	234	415	18	23	41
Essex - - -	597	849	1,446	655	1,038	1,693	58	189	247	6	19	25
Flint (b) - - -	49	46	95	63	70	133	14	24	38	1	2	4
Glamorgan - -	513	551	1,064	675	714	1,389	162	163	325	16	16	32
Gloucester - -	779	1,023	1,802	792	1,120	1,912	13	97	110	1	10	11
Hereford - - -	204	271	475	225	315	540	21	44	65	2	4	6
Herts (b) - - -	240	305	545	257	417	674	17	112	129	2	11	13
Hunts - - -	73	74	147	59	74	133	(q)	-	(r)	-	-	-
Kent (d) - - -	767	1,094	1,861	919	1,193	2,112	152	99	251	15	10	25
Lancaster (b) -	3,530	4,199	7,729	4,695	5,461	10,156	1,165	1,262	2,427	116	126	243
Leicester - - -	436	481	917	469	596	1,065	33	115	148	3	11	15
Lincoln - - -	421	559	980	477	594	1,071	56	35	91	6	3	9
London (excluding City of London) (c)	5,891	8,243	14,134	7,478	9,736	17,214	1,587	1,493	3,080	159	149	308
London, City of -	256	346	602	265	279	544	9	(s)	(t)	1	-	-
Merioneth - - -	70	100	170	73	82	155	3	(u)	(v)	-	-	-
Middlesex (b) (d) -	290	473	763	469	710	1,179	179	237	416	18	24	42
Monmouth - - -	310	412	722	365	403	768	55	(w)	46	5	-	5
Montgomery - -	103	139	242	114	149	263	11	10	21	1	1	2
Norfolk - - -	537	853	1,390	657	885	1,542	120	32	152	12	3	15

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties (a) of England and Wales, on the on the 1st January 1893, as compared with those on the 1st January 1883; and the

UNION- COUNTIES (a).	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1883.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1893.			Increase in the Ten Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Northampton - -	337	394	731	310	439	749	(x)	45	18	-	4	2
Northumberland -	471	467	938	605	606	1,211	134	139	273	13	14	27
Notts - - -	506	604	1,110	660	743	1,403	154	139	293	15	14	29
Oxford - - -	297	377	674	274	381	655	(y)	4	(z)	-	-	-
Pembroke - - -	116	165	281	115	135	250	(a1)	(l 1)	(c 1)	-	-	-
Radnor - - -	24	40	64	35	41	76	11	1	12	1	-	1
Rutland - - -	38	23	61	31	25	56	(d1)	2	(e 1)	-	-	-
Salop - - -	321	466	787	345	435	780	24	(f1)	(g 1)	2	-	-
Somerset - - -	626	849	1,475	695	904	1,599	69	55	124	7	5	12
Southampton - -	786	934	1,720	910	1,136	2,046	124	202	326	12	20	33
Stafford (b) - -	997	1,077	2,074	1,197	1,263	2,460	200	186	386	20	19	39
Suffolk - - -	405	512	917	435	558	993	30	46	76	3	5	8
Surrey (d) - - -	418	610	1,028	527	748	1,275	109	138	247	11	14	25
Sussex - - -	523	742	1,270	648	884	1,532	120	142	262	12	14	26
Warwick (b) - -	1,029	1,323	2,352	1,073	1,305	2,378	44	(h 1)	26	4	-	3
Westmorland - -	66	85	151	78	81	159	12	(i 1)	8	1	-	1
Wilts - - -	397	556	953	419	498	917	22	(j 1)	(k 1)	2	-	-
Worcester (b) - -	415	520	935	486	666	1,152	71	146	217	7	15	22
York (East Riding) -	316	371	687	404	491	895	88	120	208	9	12	21
„ (North Riding)	294	339	633	361	414	775	67	75	142	7	7	14
„ (West Riding)(b)	1,923	2,111	4,034	2,248	2,572	4,820	325	461	786	32	46	79

(a) "Union-Counties." See Note (a) to Table IX.
(b) The constitution of these Counties, with regard to the Unions comprised in them, was slightly re-arranged in the year 1882 (36th Report), in order to bring them into conformity with those of the Registrar General and of the Local Government Board. The changes are here shown.
The re-arrangement applies to both the years 1883 and 1893 in the above Table.

C O U N T I E S.	Unions Transferred from other Counties.	Unions Transferred to other Counties.
Cardigan - - - - -	Newcastle-in-Emlyn - - - -	-
Carmarthen - - - - -	- - - - -	Newcastle-in-Emlyn.
Chester - - - - -	Hawarden - - - - -	-
Denbigh - - - - -	St. Asaph - - - - -	-
Flint - - - - -	- - - - -	Hawarden.
Herts - - - - -	- - - - -	St. Asaph.
Lancaster - - - - -	- - - - -	Barnet.
Middlesex - - - - -	Barnet - - - - -	Todmorden.
Stafford - - - - -	Dudley - - - - -	-
Warwick - - - - -	Shipston-on-Stour - - - -	-
Woreester - - - - -	- - - - -	Dudley.
York (West Riding) - - -	Todmorden - - - - -	Shipston-on Stour.

(c) The County of London was not formed until March 1889 (Local Government Act, 1888). The figures for 1st January 1883 are for the area which in 1889 became the "County of London."
(d) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890. See Note (c) to Table IX. The re-arrangement applies to both 1883 and 1893.
(e) Decrease, 3. (f) Decrease, 12. (g) Decrease, 21. (h) Decrease, 15. (i) Decrease, 36. (j) Decrease, 24. (k) Decrease, 24.
(l) Decrease, 4. (m) Decrease, 8. (n) Decrease, 12. (o) Decrease, 8. (p) Decrease, 1. (q) Decrease, 14. (r) Decrease, 14.
(s) Decrease, 67. (t) Decrease, 58. (u) Decrease, 18. (v) Decrease, 15. (w) Decrease, 9. (x) Decrease, 27. (y) Decrease, 23.
(z) Decrease, 19. (a 1) Decrease, 1. (b 1) Decrease, 30. (c 1) Decrease, 31. (d 1) Decrease, 7. (e 1) Decrease, 5. (f 1) Decrease, 31.
(g 1) Decrease 7. (h 1) Decrease, 18. (i 1) Decrease, 4. (j 1) Decrease, 58. (k 1) Decrease, 36.

BLE XIV.—Showing for *England and Wales* :—

- (a) The Number of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, those Institutions on 31st December 1891.
- (b) The Number of Patients who died in those Institutions during the Year 1891.
- (c) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths during 1891 to the Number of
- (d) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths amongst the whole Population to Registrar General, pages xl. and xli.).

Arranged according to AGES.

	A G E S.							
	Under 5.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Number of Patients living, on 31st December 1891, in—								
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	2	1	75	39	182	122	621	507
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	12
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	1	2	1	10	20
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	2	-	2	1	9	13
Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Criminal Asylum - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOTAL - - -	2	1	77	40	186	124	663	552
Idiot Establishments - - - - -	5	2	103	49	323	153	322	171
GRAND TOTAL - - -	7	3	180	89	509	277	985	723
(b) Number of Patients who died during the Year 1891 in—								
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	1	-	4	3	13	8	46	38
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal Asylum - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	1	-	4	3	13	8	48	42
Idiot Establishments - - - - -	-	-	4	6	10	10	7	13
GRAND TOTAL - - -	1	-	8	9	23	18	55	55
(c) Ratio (per 1,000) of deaths during 1891, to Number of Patients living on 31st December 1891, in—								
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	*	-	53·3	76·9	71·4	65·6	74·1	75·0
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83·3
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal Asylum - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	*	-	51·9	75·0	69·9	64·5	72·4	76·1
Idiot Establishments - - - - -	-	-	38·8	122·4	31·0	65·4	21·7	76·0
GRAND TOTAL - - -	*	-	44·4	101·1	45·2	65·0	55·8	76·1
(d) Ratio (per 1,000) of Deaths in the whole Population to the whole Population (estimated for the middle of the year) during the Year 1891 - - - - -	64·5	53·6	4·7	4·7	2·6	2·9	4·2	4·3

* The Ratios in these Divisions are not given, as, owing to the small number of patients in them, they are likely to mislead.

Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, who were living in

Patients living, on 31st December 1891 in the same Institutions.

the whole Population during the Year 1891 (taken from the Fifty-fourth Report of the

A G E S.																TOTAL.	
20—24.		25—34.		35—44.		45—54.		55—64.		65—74.		75—84.		85 and upwards.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,346	1,339	5,014	5,211	6,168	7,124	5,483	7,071	3,622	5,241	1,914	3,006	422	883	31	85	24,880	30,629
58	42	198	214	241	305	193	312	175	245	94	159	23	45	2	7	1,004	1,341
28	53	147	205	278	283	310	296	166	236	101	168	34	91	3	10	1,077	1,366
27	23	126	157	160	217	154	241	126	210	91	145	34	51	—	10	733	1,066
15	—	34	3	33	3	55	3	58	5	36	2	8	—	—	—	240	16
13	4	70	29	131	53	117	37	92	26	45	7	12	1	—	—	482	157
1,487	1,461	5,589	5,819	7,011	7,985	6,312	7,960	4,239	5,963	2,281	3,487	533	1,071	36	112	28,416	34,575
182	79	150	64	75	40	44	22	15	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,220	586
1,669	1,540	5,739	5,883	7,086	8,025	6,356	7,982	4,254	5,969	2,282	3,487	533	1,071	36	112	29,636	35,161
129	81	432	297	745	435	629	459	510	479	443	490	188	238	19	40	3,159	2,568
—	1	8	5	21	9	13	6	14	12	21	21	6	8	1	1	84	64
4	1	20	10	50	17	33	20	27	25	35	35	11	18	3	3	185	132
3	5	—	5	13	16	13	31	14	12	18	21	9	6	1	1	71	97
—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	7	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	14	—
—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	2	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	11	2
136	88	462	317	832	477	693	517	574	528	522	568	215	270	24	45	3,524	2,863
2	3	3	9	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	43
138	91	465	326	834	479	694	517	574	528	522	568	215	270	24	45	3,553	2,906
95·8	60·5	86·1	57·0	120·8	61·1	114·7	64·9	140·8	91·4	231·4	163·0	445·4	269·5	612·9	470·6	127·0	83·8
—	23·8	40·4	23·4	87·1	29·5	67·4	19·2	80·0	49·0	223·4	132·1	260·9	177·8	*	*	83·6	47·7
142·9	18·9	136·1	48·8	179·9	60·1	106·5	67·6	162·7	105·9	346·5	208·3	323·5	197·8	*	*	171·8	96·6
111·1	*	—	31·8	81·2	73·7	84·4	128·6	111·1	57·1	197·8	144·8	264·7	117·6	—	*	96·9	91·0
—	—	29·4	—	60·6	—	36·4	—	120·7	—	27·8	—	*	—	—	—	58·3	—
—	—	14·3	—	7·6	—	25·6	27·0	21·7	—	88·9	*	—	—	—	—	22·8	12·7
91·5	60·2	82·7	54·5	118·7	59·7	109·8	64·9	135·4	88·5	228·8	162·9	403·4	252·1	666·7	401·8	124·0	82·8
11·0	38·0	20·0	*	26·7	50·0	22·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23·8	73·4
82·7	59·1	81·0	55·4	117·7	59·7	109·2	64·8	134·9	88·5	228·7	162·9	403·4	252·1	666·7	401·7	119·9	82·6
5·7	5·2	7·9	7·1	13·5	11·1	22·4	17·2	41·1	33·4	81·2	70·6	168·0	148·3	327·1	300·6	21·5	19·0

STATISTICS.

Annual
Returns of
Pauper
Lunacy.

The annual returns made by Clerks to Boards of Guardians of the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to the several unions and parishes on the 1st of January 1893, will be found summarised as usual in Appendix A. The summary shows how many patients were maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and how many were residing with relatives and others. The statistics of the Metropolitan District Asylums of Caterham, Darenth, and Leavesden, which are classed as Workhouses for the purposes of the Lunacy Acts, are given in a separate Table following this Summary. Appendices B¹, B², B³, and B⁴, give tabulated information for 1892, respecting all patients in institutions of all kinds for the insane and in unlicensed houses where a "single patient" is kept.

The admissions, discharges, and deaths will be found tabulated in Appendix B¹, where are also given particulars of the average daily number resident during the year, the recovery rate, and death rate, and the total number of post-mortem examinations made.

Appendix B³ shows with regard to the above-mentioned patients how many were deemed curable, were lunatics so found by inquisition, and were chargeable to county and borough rates.

In Appendix B⁵, statistical information respecting "Voluntary Boarders" is furnished, giving their numbers on the 1st of January 1892, and 1893, and also the changes which took place among them.

Deaths by
Suicides.

The deaths by suicide which took place during the year are tabulated in Appendix B². The total number of such deaths for 1892, excluding a case where the suicidal act was committed prior to admission, was 17. Of these deaths (including one case where the act was committed whilst the patient was away from the Asylum on leave) 15 were of patients in County and Borough Asylums. One patient of a Registered Hospital died by suicide, the act having been committed after escape; the remaining case of suicide was that of a patient in a Metropolitan Licensed House.

Particulars of these suicides are given under the heads of the institutions to which the deceased belonged.

Deaths from
Suffocation in
epileptic fits.

The deaths of 16 persons due certainly or most probably to suffocation in epileptic fits were notified to us during the past year. Fifteen of these deaths occurred in County and Borough Asylums; the remaining case was that of a patient in a Provincial Licensed House. It is many years since we have had to record so many deaths from epileptic suffocation; the greatest number of such deaths during any one of the previous five years having been 10.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

These Asylums are 67 in number; they contained on the 1st of January 1893, 57,518 (25,883 male, and 31,635 female) patients classified as follows:—

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - - -	432	559	991
Pauper - - - - -	25,392	31,051	56,443
Criminal - - - - -	59	25	84
TOTAL - - - - -	25,883	31 635	57,518

The total number of admissions during 1892, was 16,481 (8,035 males, and 8,446 females), but of these 1,965 (910 males, and 1,055 females) were admitted on transfer from other institutions, and 112 (58 males, and 54 females) were cases in which fresh reception orders were obtained owing to the previous reception orders having expired under Section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and Section 7 of the Act of 1891, so that the number of new cases placed under care was really 14,404 (7,067 males, and 7,337 females). Of this latter number, 2,055 (922 males, and 1,133 females) were cases of re-admission of persons who had previously been in the same Asylum.

There were 8,773 patients (4,015 males, and 4,758 females) discharged during the year, of whom 5,622 (2,487 males, and 3,135 females) were discharged "recovered," and 3,151 (1,528 males, and 1,623 females) were discharged not recovered; the last-mentioned discharges include patients who were discharged on transfer to other institutions or to single care, and patients in whose cases fresh reception orders were obtained in consequence of their previous reception orders having expired under Section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and Section 7 of the Act of 1891. During the year, 5,699 (3,016 male, and 2,683 female) patients died, and in 4,376 instances post-mortem examinations were made. This number represents a proportion of 76·8 per cent. of the whole number of deaths, and is a slight further increase upon the per-centage of last year.

Recovery rates.

In two Asylums, viz., the Cumberland and Westmoreland, and the Derby Borough, a post-mortem examination was made in every case of death. At the Dorset County, and the Lancashire Asylum at Whittingham it was made in 95 per cent. of the cases. But at the two County Asylums of Northampton, and Sussex, the per-centage of the post-mortem examinations was under 40 per cent. of the deaths.

Post-mortem
examinations.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

The average daily number of patients resident was 56,538 (25,403 males, and 31,135 females).

The proportion per cent. of recoveries to admissions (excluding transfers, and the fresh reception order cases before mentioned), was 39·03 (35·19 for males, and 42·73 for females).

The proportion per cent. of deaths to the daily average number resident, and to the total number under treatment was respectively 10·08 (11·87 males, and 8·62 females), and 7·93 (9·18 males, and 6·88 females).

Full statistics concerning the County and Borough Asylums are given in Appendices B¹, B², B³, and B⁴.

In Appendix P. is a list of all the Asylums with the names of their respective Medical Superintendents, and of the Clerks of the respective Visiting Committees.

Changes
among
Medical Super-
intendents.

Mr. J. W. A. Murdoch, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer at the Berks County Asylum has been appointed the Superintendent of the Asylum, in the place of Mr. J. H. Douty, who died in the early part of last summer.

The retirement of Mr. R. S. Spencer from the post of Medical Superintendent of the Kent County Asylum, at Chartham, caused a vacancy which has been filled by the appointment of Dr. G. C. Fitzgerald, who had been the Senior Medical Assistant at the Cane Hill Asylum.

General
condition.

Following our usual practice we print in Appendix C. the reports or observations written by us at our statutory visitation of the asylums, and these fully indicate our opinions upon the condition and management of the several institutions. These opinions were on the whole favourable, though in some instances, as could hardly fail to be the case, it was our duty to point out deficiencies, and suggest improvements. There is still a constantly growing demand in several districts for further accommodation for pauper lunatics; and we could wish that local authorities having the duty of providing that accommodation, could be more far-seeing in regard to this matter than is usually the case. Much money would be thereby saved, and the proper treatment of patients more fully secured. We shall presently, as heretofore, notice in more detail the asylums and districts in which pressure for room was most apparent.

ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

ADDITIONS,
ALTERATIONS,
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS.

Before, however, dealing with deficiencies, we give some particulars of the principal additions and improvements made or authorised in 1892.

Those, the estimated cost of which did not exceed 1,000 l., are given in tabulated form in Appendix D.

We have to report, in the first place, that in the past year plans for two new asylums were passed by us, after examina-
tion

tion, and approved by the Secretary of State, viz. : a second joint asylum for Somerset and Bath ; and an asylum for the County Borough of Sunderland. Plans for an asylum for the County Borough of Blackburn were submitted, but have not yet been finally settled. A site for a third asylum for the County of Stafford was purchased, and plans are we understand being obtained. The Isle of Wight, the Administrative County of West Sussex, and the County Borough of Middlesbrough, were engaged in looking for sites, since secured, on which to erect Asylums, so that, including the new asylum at Claybury for the County of London, preparations were being made during the year for the addition of eight new asylums to the existing number of 67.

ADDITIONS,
ALTERATIONS,
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS.

Plans for a large additional reservoir at the Cornwall Asylum to cost 3,431 *l.*, were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in May ; but the execution of them has been postponed pending negotiations with the Bodmin Water Company for an adequate supply of water to the Asylum from their works.

Cornwall
Asylum.

In January 1892, plans for improvement of the drainage of the Derby County Asylum, at an estimated cost of 1,166 *l.*, were approved, and have since been carried out.

Derby County
Asylum.

The Secretary of State, in March 1892, sanctioned plans for a much-needed new laundry to cost 11,124 *l.*, at the Durham County Asylum.

Durham
Asylum.

Pressure for room being felt at the Glamorgan Asylum, plans for a male and a female block, each to accommodate 126 patients, and to be erected at the Annexe at Parc Gwylt, were submitted by the Committee last year, and sanctioned early in the present year. The plans included workshops, and some other additions, the estimated cost of all the works being 43,000 *l.*

Glamorgan
Asylum..

The enlargement of the Gas Works of the Prestwich Asylum, at a cost of 1,100 *l.*, was sanctioned in September.

Lancashire
(Prestwich).

Impressed by the great need of better infirmary accommodation at the Banstead Asylum, we felt justified in recommending for the approval of the Secretary of State, plans for additions to the male and female infirmary blocks to be carried out at an estimated cost of 11,900 *l.*

London
Asylums :
(Banstead.)

Several works to complete the extensions of the Cane Hill Asylum, and estimated to cost 2,950 *l.*, were sanctioned in January 1892.

(Cane Hill.)

Certain slight alterations of some of the female wards of the Colney Hatch Asylum, to cost in all 1,000 *l.*, were sanctioned in February 1892.

(Colney
Hatch.)

In March plans and particulars of the scheme for the electric lighting of the new asylum at Claybury were approved by the Secretary of State. The estimate of the cost of all buildings,

(Claybury.)

ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS. buildings, plant, and machinery, in connection with this matter, was 17,500 *l.* In December, plans for farm buildings were approved, the outlay on them being estimated at 8,500 *l.* During the year considerable progress was made with this asylum, and at a visit paid in March of the present year by two of our number, it was found to be so near completion that it will probably be fully occupied by patients within a few months.

(Hanwell.) Plans for additional fire-escape stairs, hydrants, &c., at the Hanwell Asylum, were sanctioned in July.

Middlesex Asylum. The Middlesex County Council having determined to erect an asylum for idiots in connection with their asylum at Wandsworth, the Visiting Committee submitted in March 1892, plans for a proposed Annexe to accommodate 100 idiots of each sex. A slight examination of the plans indicated that considerable educational effort was contemplated; and before examining them in detail we thought it right to ask the Committee to consider whether some less ambitious scheme was not more appropriate for an institution to be provided and supported out of the rates. The Committee, however, were of opinion that an attempt at the intellectual and industrial development of idiots was reasonable and proper to be made; and on receiving from the Secretary of State an intimation that, after the expression of our opinion, it might properly be left to the local authority, as representative of the rate-payers, to make the experiment if they thought it right to do so, we undertook the examination of the plans, which have not yet been finally approved. The estimated cost was 33,000 *l.* Our views on the subject, generally, of rate-provided idiot asylums, were stated in our Forty-fifth Report, at p. 48.

Northumberland Asylum. Plans for new lavatory and sanitary buildings; the improvement of the heating and ventilation; a mortuary, and a chief attendant's house, at the Morpeth Asylum, at the expense of 4,960 *l.*, were approved in February 1892.

Somerset and Bath. The sanction of plans for a new asylum for Somerset and Bath has been already alluded to. The architect's estimate for this asylum, which is designed for 450 patients, in the first instance, but with administrative offices sufficient to permit of future extension, was 85,000 *l.*

Stafford. A site at Cheddleton, near Leek, for the proposed third asylum for the County of Stafford, comprising 164½ acres, was, after inspection by one of our Board, purchased by the Committee, with the necessary sanction, for the sum of 12,322 *l.* 10 *s.* The site presents some building difficulties, but is in many other respects suitable. A condition was imposed by the County Council that it should be situate in the north of the county.

In connection with this subject we may mention that the union for asylum purposes between the County of Stafford and

and the County Boroughs of Hanley, Walsall, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton, was, with the consent of the Secretary of State, dissolved as from 31st March 1889, the boroughs being placed in the position of local authorities contracting with the County Council, which undertook to provide them with the necessary asylum accommodation at an extra charge of 4s. per week per patient, beyond the rate of maintenance.

ADDITIONS
ALTERATIONS
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS.

The Secretary of State in May approved of plans for additions to the female infirmary, and for night nurses' accommodation, at the Brookwood Asylum, to cost in all 3,500 *l*.

Surrey Asylum.

The erection of three pairs of married attendants' cottages at an expense of 1,500 *l*. was approved in March.

Worcester
Asylum.

An extension of the male infirmary of the East Riding Asylum, so as to accommodate 50 additional patients, was approved; the outlay to be 2,250 *l*., as estimated.

York :
(East Riding
Asylum.)

The increase in the number of lunatics in the West Riding rendered necessary the completion of the Menston Asylum, by the erection of two blocks for chronic cases. Plans for these and for a kitchen for the female division, a house for assistant medical officers, and buildings for housing male and female attendants, were, after considerable discussion, approved by us and sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The total cost of the works included in the plans was estimated at 85,883 *l*. 5s. 3 *d*.; and the additional accommodation will be sufficient for 600 patients.

(West Riding,
Menston.)

The Asylum estate has been judiciously added to by the purchase of 16 acres of land adjoining, at the price of 3,528 *l*. It was also found necessary to repurchase the coal seams under a part of the Asylum land on which a nurses' block was to be built. This, with the expense of filling up where coal had been removed, cost 825 *l*.

(Wakefield
Asylum.)

The site for an Asylum for the County Borough of Blackburn was purchased at the end of 1891, and plans of the proposed Asylum were submitted to us in November last, and are still under consideration.

Blackburn.

In November contracts for the purchase of two pieces of land adjacent to the Bristol Asylum, at the price of 3,050 *l*. were sanctioned; they will be a very useful addition to the somewhat limited Asylum estate.

Bristol
Asylum.

Additional Asylum accommodation being required by the City of Newcastle, it was determined to duplicate the existing Asylum by building alongside of it another to be devoted altogether to patients of the male sex, reserving the present Asylum wholly for females. Plans for this addition, which it is intended shall be sufficient for 311 patients, and for new administrative departments, were submitted to us last year but they are not yet finally settled.

Newcastle
Asylum.

ADDITIONS,
ALTERATIONS,
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS.

Sunderland.

The plans which have been sanctioned for the proposed Asylum for Sunderland are designed to provide for 350 patients, but with offices sufficient for 500, and the estimated cost of the works is 61,500 l.

INSUFFICIENCY OF ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

INSUFFI-
CIENCY OF
ASYLUM
ACCOMMODA-
TION.

Although, as will be gathered from preceding remarks, steps are being taken in several districts to provide needful accommodation, there are still some counties and boroughs in which at our visits of the past year, we found their Asylums inadequate for the demands upon them, or likely to be so at an early date. We proceed to give some particulars on this subject.

Three Counties
Asylum.

At our visit to the Three Counties Asylum it was found to be full. We reported last year that the question of providing additional accommodation was under consideration by the authorities, but we regret to have to note that no decision appears yet to have been arrived at.

Carmarthen
Asylum.

The Commissioners visiting the Carmarthen Asylum in October last found it overcrowded, and urged early additions to it.

Cheshire
Asylums.

Although the Cheshire Asylum at Parkside still possessed some vacant accommodation, the Asylum at Chester was found in October to be practically full. It is proposed, we understand, to build at the latter an Annexe for 400 male patients, and to devote the greater part of the present building to females. Plans to give effect to this proposal, to which we do not object, are in course of preparation.

Cornwall
Asylum.

In October the Cornwall Asylum was visited, and was found to be overcrowded, notwithstanding that a number of the patients of the county were boarded out elsewhere.

Denbigh
Asylum.

The Denbigh Asylum was still, in September last, suffering from want of room for all the patients who should be received in it. The Asylum itself was too full, while 44 patients were boarded out, and it was intended to send out 50 male patients in addition. It was in contemplation also to rent a country house in which to place a certain number of female patients. The scheme for obtaining a new water supply noticed in our Report for last year, has not yet been carried out. We believe that the dissolution of the five counties interested in the Asylum is contemplated. It is certain that the present provision of Asylum accommodation for these counties is very insufficient.

Derby County
Asylum.

The growing pressure for room at the Derby County Asylum, which was noticed at our visit in March 1892, is proposed to be relieved by the erection of an Infirmary Block for each division.

division. Plans for these and some other improvements are now under consideration.

Although there was, in October last, considerable vacant room in the Devon Asylum for female patients, it was found to be full, or nearly so, on the male side. Extensive additions for patients of this sex are, however, now contemplated; and it is proposed to obtain a better supply of water from the Haldon Hills.

The large extension of the Dorset Asylum referred to by us last year is not yet finished, and the present Asylum was, at our last visit, noticed to be suffering from overcrowding; and the boarding out of some patients, as a temporary measure of relief, was recommended.

The position of the Durham Asylum continues to be unsatisfactory. We observed at our visitation in February 1892 that, while the Asylum was crowded, 144 patients, properly receivable there, were boarded out, and 50 were lodged in the Medical Superintendent's house.

By an Order, dated 22nd February 1892, of the Local Government Act Commissioners, the County Borough of Sunderland will be separated from the County of Durham for Asylum purposes, leaving the County, and the County Boroughs of Gateshead and South Shields interested in the Asylum at Sedgefield. The patients chargeable to Sunderland in the Asylum in February 1892 were 240 in number, and allowing for the removal of that number there would remain only about 40 vacancies, which would be more than absorbed before the Sunderland Asylum can be built. It is evident, therefore, that additional accommodation will be required for the county and boroughs in union, even after the Sunderland patients are removed, and the authorities should at once take steps to provide it.

In November last there was found to be some overcrowding on the female side of the Essex Asylum, to relieve which a vacant mansion at Walthamstow has been purchased, and is now being adapted to receive female patients.

The removal of patients chargeable to the Isle of Wight, when an Asylum for the latter newly-constituted county is built, will relieve the Asylum at Fareham from some existing pressure. The Isle of Wight in 1889 was separated from the rest of Hampshire, and constituted a new administrative county; and in January 1892 its council resolved, with the consent of the Secretary of State, to dissolve union with respect to the Fareham Asylum. The Committee appointed to provide a separate Asylum in this island, have acquired a site of which we were able to approve, and on it an Asylum will, in due course, be built.

No addition to the Hereford Asylum accommodation was made last year, and the Commissioners visiting in April 1892

INSUFFI-
CIENCY OF
ASYLUM
ACCOMMODA-
TION.

found that 10 patients who should be provided for in the Asylum were boarded out. There were, however, some vacant beds.

Kent Asylums. The contract for the reception of Canterbury patients in the Chartham Asylum was determined last year, and, a new one, limited to male patients, was entered into, the female patients chargeable to the city being removed to Fisherton House. This relieves *pro tanto* the pressure on the Kent Asylums, but we were of opinion that considerable overcrowding existed at the Barming Heath Asylum; and, pending the removal from this Asylum of the patients chargeable to the County of London, there will be difficulty in providing, with the present accommodation, for the insane paupers of Kent.

Lancashire
Asylums.

In our last Report we referred to the difficulty experienced in finding accommodation for the insane poor of Lancashire.

This difficulty was undiminished in 1892, and is at present very intense. The Asylums Board for the County appointed a committee to select a site for an additional Asylum, intended, as we were informed, for cases of chronic insanity. In December we were requested to inspect three sites; and two of our number did so, reporting that one of the three would, subject to certain conditions, be suitable, but pointing out that its position in the county was not the most convenient. We have learnt, however, that this site has been rejected by the Asylums Board, and no other has since been proposed to us. An arrangement was proposed at the end of the year, and has since received the required approvals, by which some 80 patients from the Prestwich Asylum will be received into the Rochdale Workhouse, pursuant to Section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. Some additions to the Asylums at Lancaster and Whittingham are contemplated; but the relief to be afforded by all these will be inconsiderable in comparison with the immediate and prospective needs of the county, which should undoubtedly be supplied by the erection, as soon as possible, of one or more Asylums of considerable size. We have recently expressed these views to the Asylums Board and urged upon it more energetic action.

Lincoln
Asylum.

The Lincoln Asylum continued during 1892, to suffer from overcrowding. Its capacity is stated to be sufficient for 680 patients, but in October last, there were in it 713, while 82 more were boarded out, showing an excess of patients over the number for which the Asylum is sufficient, of 115. The Visiting Committee in December last determined, by the requisite majority, to dissolve the union existing between the several local authorities interested in the Asylum, and this dissolution, which is to take effect as from 31st October 1893, has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. What will follow we do not yet know; but the provision of sufficient Asylum accommodation for the district is a matter of great urgency.

The occupation of the Claybury Asylum will reduce the number of cases boarded-out in Asylums and Licensed Houses, and chargeable to unions or parishes in the County of London, or to the County rates, by 2,000. On 1st January of this year the total number of such cases was 2,882, so that 882 would be left after Claybury is full; but of these some 600 are in the Barming Heath Asylum, where that number may be retained for some years. Deducting these, there would remain 282, which number would probably grow during the four years, which the building of an Asylum would take, to 1,600, if the annual increase of patients were equal to that of 1892. Having regard to these facts and figures we were glad to learn that the Asylums Committee of the London County Council were engaged in the search for a suitable site for a sixth Asylum. None, however, has yet been brought before us for inspection; and in the circumstances we thought it proper to address the Committee recently on the subject, urging the great importance of taking in hand at the earliest moment the provision of the so much needed additional Asylum accommodation. At the same time we stated that in our view it would be more expedient to erect two Asylums of moderate size rather than one so large as Claybury.

INSUFFICIENCY OF
ASYLUM
ACCOMMODATION.
London
Asylums.

The unsuitableness of the Notts County Asylum, chiefly in regard to its strictly urban position in the town of Nottingham, and its limited area of land, but also in respect of structure, has long been a subject of our unfavourable comment. Last year correspondence took place which resulted in the appointment by the County Council, in October, of a Committee to deal with the question of providing a new Asylum in a different locality. We have not yet received any information as to the outcome of this Committee's consideration of the subject.

Notts County
Asylum.

The Somerset Asylum when visited, was suffering from overcrowding, which we recommended the Committee to relieve by further boarding out of patients, 90 being already so disposed of. The evil will be removed by the new Asylum in course of erection near Taunton, but it will be a considerable time before this is completed.

Somerset
Asylum.

Some relief from the pressure on the accommodation afforded by the Staffordshire Asylums was obtained in the past year by boarding out; but these Asylums were still found to be crowded by patients. The suggestion of renting a vacant country house, made by us in the previous year, was not acted on. Until the third Asylum is built there will be some difficulty in providing for the pauper insanity of this County.

Staffordshire
Asylums.

We mentioned in our last Report that plans had been approved for infirmaries to be erected at the Suffolk Asylum. These, we regret to find, have not yet been begun, and patients

Suffolk Asylum.

INSUFFI-
CIENCY OF
ASYLUM
ACCOMMODA-
TION.

continue to be lodged in the temporary wooden sheds put up a few years since, and condemned by us, as unfit for occupation by patients. There were also several patients boarded out in other institutions, so that the Asylum was obviously very short of proper accommodation for the number of patients who should be received in it.

Surrey Asylum. The Surrey Asylum at our visit was considered to have in it more patients than it could properly accommodate; but the overcrowding will be temporary, as there were 309 London patients who ultimately must be removed.

Sussex Asylum The withdrawal of West Sussex from the union with East Sussex and Brighton, and the erection of its own Asylum, will relieve the Asylum at Haywards Heath, which will then belong exclusively to the two latter bodies, from the great pressure on its resources which has recently been felt. At our visit in November last, it was overcrowded, and 155 of its patients were lodged in other institutions.

Warwick Asylum. The Warwick Asylum is one requiring early extension. This is at present under consideration, but the state of the water supply gives rise to some difficulty which has to be removed.

Birmingham Asylums. The Winson Green Asylum had in it an excess of patients over the proper number, when visited in October; and the Asylum at Rubery Hill was also overfull, but here were 49 patients belonging to the Warwick Asylum. Further asylum accommodation for Birmingham is much needed, and its provision by the erection of two additional blocks at Rubery Hill is proposed. We regret to have to mention that the already very limited area of land attached to the Winson Green Asylum was last year further reduced by the conveyance of over three acres to the Birmingham Health Committee, against our earnest protest.

In Appendix N. two tables will be found showing the vacant accommodation in asylums and giving the names of some counties and county boroughs which have pauper lunatics boarded out.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS. IN some Asylums diseases suggestive of imperfect sanitary conditions appeared during the past year, but in no instance did they assume an epidemic character.

Cheshire (Parkside). A certain amount of dysentery, causing death in three cases, was found to have prevailed in the Parkside Asylum, when visited in May 1892.

Essex Asylum. At the visit paid in November to the Essex Asylum it was noticed that of the deaths reported, 14 had been due to diarrhoea. In our last Report we referred to the examination which

which had been made of the drainage. Some improvement of this was subsequently effected, but not, we believe, of the thorough description recommended by Mr. Rogers Field. INSANITARY
CONDITIONS.

In the Glamorgan Asylum two cases of typhoid fever were reported. The water supply was not in a satisfactory state, owing to the public company from whose works it was obtained not having sufficient storage. Glamorgan
Asylum.

The Hants Asylum was not free from typhoid fever, of which in June it was observed there had been four cases, two of them fatal. It was supposed that the cause lay in defective internal soil-pipes, which in consequence were being altered. The Visiting Commissioners suggested a general introduction of modern water-closet apparatus. Hants Asylum.

The sanitary condition of the Barming Heath Asylum at our visit to it in April 1892 was considered to be unsatisfactory, and here, also, the provision of better w.c. fittings, and other sanitary improvements, were recommended. Kent
(Barming
Heath).

The occurrence of cases of dysentery, enteritis, diarrhœa, and erysipelas in the Whittingham Asylum, as noticed at our visit in May 1892, indicated an imperfect sanitary condition to which we called the attention of the Committee. Lancashire
(Whittingham).

Five cases of typhoid fever had occurred in the Hanwell Asylum between our visit in May 1892 and the previous visit. The cause had not been discovered, but an examination of the drains was thought prudent. London
(Hanwell).

Visiting the Norfolk Asylum in July, we learnt that there had been in the preceding 12 months seven cases of typhoid fever, 14 of erysipelas, and 10 of dysenteric diarrhœa, which evidently pointed to sanitary defects. The drainage was being examined, and we were glad to find that water from the River Yare, which had previously been used in them, was wholly excluded from the wards. Norfolk
Asylum.

The Northampton Asylum was not free in 1892 from the dysenteric diarrhœa which has so frequently prevailed in it. We were informed that a sanitary engineer had examined the drains and general sanitary arrangements, and had reported favourably of them. The cause of the diarrhœa remained undiscovered. Northampton
Asylum.

The Suffolk Asylum was visited in July, and it was ascertained that in the preceding 12 months there had been 33 cases of severe diarrhœa, with two deaths, 15 cases of typhoid fever, with five deaths, one death from diphtheria, and three cases of erysipelas. Delay had occurred in introducing water from the new well, and it may reasonably be concluded that the diseases mentioned were due, wholly or in part, to the unwholesome water supply from which the Asylum had so long suffered. We have since learnt, however, that the

INSANITARY CONDITIONS. new water supply has been introduced with very beneficial effects upon the health of the Asylum.

Yorkshire
(Wakefield).

At our annual visit in July to the Wakefield Asylum we had to note a death from enteric fever, and one from small-pox, and that there had been some severe diarrhoea. The appearance of the small-pox was very properly followed by a general re-vaccination of the patients.

Although we have had occasion here to notice certain defects, we are able to report that, generally, the sanitary condition of the Asylums of England and Wales is satisfactory.

SUICIDES IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

SUICIDES
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

THE deaths from suicide in County and Borough Asylums during the past year were 14, and one also occurred while the patient was absent from the Asylum on leave, and under the care of his friends.

This number bears a not unfavourable comparison with the records of previous years, and shows that, so far as this danger is concerned, the supervision of the insane in Institutions where the number of persons either admitted with, or developing, a suicidal disposition is very large, is not unsatisfactory.

In the last 30 years, especially, the more enlightened treatment of insanity has demanded a greater freedom for the patients and a closer approximation in their surroundings to the conditions of home life and of ordinary dwelling houses. Meanwhile, Asylums have been growing in size and population, and there has probably been a material increase in the proportion of suicidal cases. These changes have involved additional risks, to meet which extra care and provision have been rendered necessary. In view of all this, it is satisfactory to know that, whereas in 1862 the suicides in County and Borough Asylums were 12, out of a total number of patients under treatment of 25,799, in 1892 there were 15 suicides only out of a total of 71,878 patients under care and treatment. While hoping, of course, to see these proportions still further diminished, we regard them as indicating an amount of care and vigilance which is very creditable.

We propose now briefly to record the details of the suicides which have occurred during the year, and to advert, as regards some of them, for future guidance, to those measures of precaution the absence or disregard of which contributed to the fatal results.

Three Counties:
Beds, Herts,
and Hunts.
By hanging.

S. H. W. was admitted into the Three Counties Asylum, 25th August 1891, suffering from melancholia, with pronounced suicidal disposition. She had more than once attempted suicide. After her admission she improved somewhat in mental

mental condition, and was able to be employed in the wards and dormitories, but she was still supposed to be under careful and constant supervision. On the 19th April 1892, she was seen by the nurses in charge soon after one o'clock at noon, and was not noticed afterwards until half-past five, when she was found hanging by a piece of tape from a window in a dormitory, and quite dead.

It appeared that, contrary to instructions, the door of the ward had been frequently left open to allow of patients going into the airing-court and for the carrying of coals; and that the arrangements were such that anyone who could escape the observation of the nurses might take her choice of going either into the airing-ground or up-stairs into the dormitory. In this way, no doubt, the deceased woman had obtained access to the dormitory in order to effect her suicidal purpose.

The coroner's jury, in delivering their verdict, expressed the opinion, with which we were unable to agree, that every care had been taken of the patient, and that no blame attached to the Asylum officials.

It appeared to us that sufficient care had not been exercised in the supervision of the patient, having regard to her antecedents; and that no arrangements could be satisfactory which admitted of a patient of well marked suicidal disposition being lost sight of and not missed for a period of probably several hours.

M. H. was admitted into the Three Counties Asylum, 10th August 1891, the subject of chronic mania with strong suicidal disposition. She had tried to strangle herself before admission, and she made a similar attempt shortly afterwards. She was placed under constant special supervision, but on the occurrence of distinct mental improvement her name was subsequently removed from the special list.

Three Counties:
Beds, Herts,
and Hunts.

On the morning of 17th September, she was found hanging by her apron strings from a tree in an airing-ground to which she should not have had access, the door of which had been improperly left open.

By hanging.

There had evidently been some want of care in this particular, but the coroner's jury attached no blame to any of the officials of the Asylum.

E. H. was admitted into the Dorset Asylum on 4th July 1891, suffering from delusional suicidal melancholia. For some months she was under strict supervision, but great mental improvement having taken place, this was modified to some extent, and she was permitted to work in a dormitory with other patients, under the charge of a nurse. On the morning of the 29th January 1892, she was improperly allowed to go to the dormitory alone a few minutes before the party of workers was ready, and she shortly afterwards broke a window and threw herself into a paved yard below the injuries thus sustained resulting in her death.

Dorset.
By patient
throwing
herself out of
window.

SUICIDES
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Essex.

By cutting
throat.

S. M., a criminal patient, was admitted into the Essex County Asylum at Brentwood, 9th April 1892, suffering from melancholia, with hallucinations. He had previously attempted suicide in prison, but there were apparently no indications of the continuance of that tendency. He was, however, placed in the suicidal ward. By day he worked at the farm, and his clothing and person were ordered to be carefully searched each night before going to bed. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 21st April, while helping an attendant to make beds in a dormitory and single rooms, he suddenly cut his throat in one of the latter, with a piece of an old rusty knife, which he was believed to have picked up at the farm and secreted. He died almost immediately. There had evidently been some default in the regular careful searching of this patient.

Kent
(Barming
Heath).

By hanging.

R. T. was admitted into the Barming Heath Asylum, 19th February 1892, with delusional melancholia. He had never attempted or threatened suicide. On the 20th April he was described as "very depressed;" on the 20th June as "free from all strange fancies, and feeling quite well;" on 2nd July his discharge was signed by the Committee, and he was informed of the fact.

On 5th July, when out working with other patients and two attendants, he retired for a private purpose to an adjoining stableyard, and not returning shortly, was sought for by the attendant, who could not find him at first, but ultimately discovered him in a loft, hanging from a rafter and quite dead.

The coroner's jury exonerated all the Asylum officials from blame, and we agreed with that conclusion.

London County
(Colney
Hatch).

By hanging.

A. T. was admitted into Colney Hatch Asylum, 19th April 1888, being melancholic, and having previously made several determined attempts upon his life.

He was put under constant observation, which was maintained for some years, and upon several occasions he made unsuccessful attempts at suicide.

On the 27th November 1892, when in a ward under the charge of two attendants, he succeeded in evading their vigilance, and obtaining admission to a single room opening into the corridor, the door of which was kept open for the use of another patient. Here he was found shortly afterwards hanging from a shutter over which he had thrown his handkerchief and braces.

Middlesex
(Wandsworth).

By drowning
whilst out on
trial.

G. F. was admitted into the Middlesex County Asylum at Wandsworth, 3rd March 1892, in a state of suicidal melancholia.

On the 28th August the Committee of the Asylum, on the application of his wife, and after an interview with both of them, discharged him into her care. Two days afterwards he was seen to jump into the river Lea, and was taken from thence dead on the following day.

M. H. P.

M. H. P. was admitted into the Morpeth Asylum, 26th October 1891, suffering from suicidal melancholia. All necessary precautions appear to have been taken to secure her safety; caution cards were issued, and she was placed under constant special supervision by day, and she slept in an observation dormitory at night. On the evening of the 12th January 1892 she undressed in the dormitory, and, as usual, proceeded to deposit her clothing outside the door in the adjacent day room, the nurse standing by at the time. Having done this, she ran swiftly, pursued by the nurse, to a fire which was still burning in the day room, and threw herself over the high fender, headforemost into the grate, at the same time seizing the hot bars with her hands. Before she could be extricated, she was so severely burnt that death ensued from shock the next day.

SUICIDES
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Northumber-
land.
By burning.

A coroner's inquest was held, which expressly exonerated all the Asylum officials from blame.

E. A. was admitted 25th April 1891 into the County Asylum, Shrewsbury. She was the subject of suicidal melancholia, and orders were given that she should be kept under constant observation. She made three attempts at suicide during her residence in the Asylum. In the ward in which she was placed, a single room, to which all the nurses had access, was used as a store for disinfectants and other drugs in use for a case of illness therein. There was no locked closet for these articles, but the door of the room was supposed to be always kept locked. On the 24th of July the patient was found in the ward unconscious, and apparently dying; and it was discovered that she had somehow obtained access to this room, and drunk a large quantity of carbolic lotion. The proper remedies were applied and she rallied, and by the evening was apparently out of danger. Next day, however, her breathing became oppressed, and she gradually grew worse, and died from pneumonia eight days after taking the poison.

Salop and
Montgomery.
Suicide by
drinking
carbolic acid
lotion.

An inquest was held, but no evidence was forthcoming as to how the patient had obtained access to the room. It was clear, however, that she had been out of observation for some time, and that it was within the power of any person possessed of an ordinary key to have opened the single room door, and left it open. We, therefore, directed the attention of the Superintendent to these points, and expressed to him our opinion that in such an acutely suicidal case, more complete supervision should have been maintained by the attendants, and that poisonous drugs should have been kept either out of the wards altogether, except when in actual use, or in cupboards with special keys, in charge of one responsible person.

J. S. was admitted into the same Asylum on the 24th February 1892. He was the subject of delusions of persecution, but there was no evidence to shew that he was at all suicidally disposed. As but little was known of his antecedents, however, he was placed in a padded room opening

By hanging.

SUICIDES
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

out of an observation dormitory, where an attendant was on duty. The door of his room was not locked, nor the window-shutter put up during the day. He had a bad night, and on the evening of the following day was frequently visited by the attendant, and at 6.30, when he appeared to be in his usual state. Shortly afterwards he was found to have hanged himself from the sash-cord of his window.

Staffordshire
(Burntwood).
By cutting
throat.

J. B., was admitted into the Staffordshire Asylum at Burntwood, 18th November 1892, with suicidal melancholia. He was placed under constant special day supervision, and to sleep in an observation dormitory, which was in charge of three special night attendants. He did not leave the ward by day, except for exercise, and his clothes appear to have been carefully searched at frequent intervals, and so recently as the day preceding that of his death. At 3.30 on the morning of the 26th December, one of the three attendants in charge of the room in which he slept heard him moaning and went to his bed and drew the clothes down, when he saw that he had inflicted a severe wound in his throat, under cover of the bedclothes, with a sharpened piece of rusty iron. From the injuries thus sustained he died the same day.

A coroner's inquest failed to ascertain how he had procured the piece of iron, which had probably been picked up in the airing ground, or given to him by another patient. The jury imputed no blame to anyone, and we saw no reason to differ from their conclusions.

Yorkshire
(North
Riding).
Self-inflicted
injuries to
abdomen.

H. W. H. was admitted into the North Riding Asylum on the 14th March 1892. He had at one time been epileptic, and he had delusions of suspicion, but was stated not to be suicidal. He was placed in a single room, off an observation dormitory, which was under constant supervision. Two days after his admission, while the attendant was poulticing another patient in the dormitory, he broke the pan of his commode and inflicted such injuries upon his abdomen with the fragments, that he died from the shock on the following day.

Yorkshire
(South
Yorkshire) at
Wadsley.
Self-suffoca-
tion.

T. B. was admitted into the South Yorkshire Asylum on the 18th March 1892, suffering from suicidal mania with delusions of persecution. He was placed under strict and constant supervision, and slept in a side room off the sick room, which was never left. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, 11 days after admission, he was heard praying, and he was seen specially at half-past 5, when he appeared to be asleep. At 6 o'clock, or thereabouts, he was found lying in bed dead. A post-mortem examination showed the cause of death to have been suffocation caused by his having stuffed into his gullet a piece of flannel, which he had torn off his singlet.

Norwich
Borough.
By hanging.

T. R. was admitted into the Norwich City Asylum 17th May 1892, in a melancholic state, with hypochondriacal delusions. He was believed to be suicidal, and the usual special

printed notice to that effect was issued to the attendants, with instructions that he was to be kept under constant observation. On the 16th July he, together with other patients, was handed over on his return from the dining hall to an attendant in the chronic corridor, and he was seen by one of the medical officers playing cards at 4.30. At 7 o'clock or thereabouts the attendant in charge missed him, but did not search for him at once, having, as he admitted, lost sight of him previously, upon several occasions, for a quarter of an hour at a time. He was ultimately found hanging by a brace from a water-pipe in the coal cellar of the ward. The coroner's jury exonerated the attendant from blame, but we felt bound to represent to the Committee that a man who could, on his own admission, have so ill discharged his duty to keep the patient constantly in sight as to have permitted him to be out of it upon several occasions was unsuited for a position of such responsibility. The Committee adopted this view, and the attendant's services were dispensed with.

SUICIDES
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Norwich
Borough.
By Hanging.

E. S. H. was admitted into the Borough Asylum at Nottingham on the 15th July 1889. He was the subject of mania, probably with delusions, and he was considered to be dangerous to others. He was not regarded as at all suicidal. He remained in the Asylum as a quiet, apparently harmless, patient, and was regularly employed in the kitchen until the 21st January 1892. On the morning of that day, when, except that he was rather quieter than usual, no difference was observed in his mental condition, while in the dining hall preparing for breakfast, he suddenly rushed headforemost at a plate glass window which he smashed, together with a second, before the attendant could interpose. He was removed to the padded room, and found to have sustained no injury to speak of, but he said that he wished to kill himself. In the evening he was removed from the padded room, as not being sufficiently under observation, and put to sleep in a small single room, with an open panel door, off the observation dormitory, and close to the station of the night attendant. Early in the morning the attendant heard the sound of two thuds and a fall, and on going to the patient's room, he found him on the floor, in a partially unconscious state. He soon recovered consciousness, was found to be paralysed, and said that he had run his head against the wall to end his life. He died from fracture of the fifth cervical vertebra and compression of the spinal cord, 48 hours after the suicidal attempt, and a coroner's jury found a verdict to that effect. We thought that, under the circumstances, if the patient had not been kept in the padded room, or was unsuitable for the observation dormitory, a special attendant should have been placed in charge of him until the suicidal disposition had passed away.

Nottingham
Borough.
By running
head against
a wall.

DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE (NOT SUICIDES), OR ATTENDED
WITH INJURIES, IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS FROM
MISADVEN-
TURE (NOT
SUICIDES), OR
ATTENDED
WITH IN-
JURIES, IN
COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

THERE were 38 deaths from misadventure of various kinds or in which the deaths were associated with injury, during the year in County and Borough Asylums. In 18 of them the deaths, or the injuries which had been sustained prior to death, were apparently purely accidental and indicated no want of care on the part of those who were in charge of the patients, and in 2 of them the injuries which subsequently resulted in death appeared to have been sustained previously to admission. In 15 instances death resulted from suffocation in epileptic fits, and on reference to the details of their occurrence it will be seen that while some of them were probably unavoidable, in some the relaxation or disregard of necessary precautions contributed to the fatal result.

Our continued and increased experience serves but to confirm our belief in the great value of well-arranged observation dormitories and constant supervision therein by night, as a means of saving life and diminishing the risks of accident of various kinds in Asylums, and in most of them our recommendations under this head have met with a ready practical response.

The records of deaths by misadventure also point to the importance, in the general interest of patients, of holding post-mortem examinations in as large a proportion of deaths as possible. The absence of obvious physical signs in cases where serious physical injury has been sustained is a well-proved characteristic of some insane persons. Out of the cases now recorded in this Report, 4 in whom fractures of ribs, of a more or less extensive character, had been sustained, and upon whom inquests were subsequently held, had shown no indication of them during life, their injuries only being discovered by post-mortem examination. In relation to this matter it is very satisfactory to recognise the increasing eagerness with which superintendents, generally, are endeavouring to secure as large a proportion as possible of post-mortems to the deaths occurring in the Asylums under their charge. They realise, with us, to how large an extent they operate in the interests of the patients who survive, in addition to their value from a scientific and curative point of view.

We now proceed to give such details of the cases of misadventure which have been reported to us during the year as have been customary in this Report:—

Three Counties:
Beds, Hunts,
and Herts.
Death from
rupture of the
stomach.

W. W., who was admitted into the Three Counties Asylum in 1882, died from rupture of the stomach on 29th February 1892. The patient was an epileptic, who, on the day preceding his death, had a fit, and fell with his stomach against the corner of a table. He did not appear to be seriously injured

injured, but in the evening he was worse, and next morning he died. A post-mortem examination showed that he had sustained a rupture of the stomach which had led to fatal hæmorrhage.

DEATHS FROM
MISADVENTURE (NOT
SUICIDES), OR
ATTENDED
WITH IN-
JURIES, IN
COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Cambridge
County.

S. W., an old, feeble, demented inmate of the Cambridge Asylum at Fulbourn, accidentally slipped from his chair on to the floor of the day room on the 25th of August, the day succeeding his admission. He was at once assisted up and seemed no worse, but on the 28th he had an attack of faintness and was put to bed. Congestion of the lungs gradually supervened, and he died on the 2nd September. He made no complaint at any time, and no injury was suspected, but a post-mortem examination revealed the existence of the fractures of two ribs, the sharp ends of which had pierced the pleura and caused considerable hæmorrhage.

Death from
accidental
fracture of
ribs.

W. H., a male epileptic, was admitted into the County Asylum at Chester on 16th February 1892. He slept in an observation dormitory, his bed being close to the station of the night attendant. At 4.15 on the morning of the 4th December, the attendant stated that he saw him lying on his left side in bed asleep. At 5.10, when he went to him again, he was lying further over on the same side, with his face on the pillow and only the corner of his mouth visible, and quite dead. He had evidently died quite recently in a fit, which had not attracted the notice of the attendant, who, as his tell-tale clock proved, had not been otherwise inattentive to his duty.

Cheshire
County
(Chester).

Death from
suffocation in
an epileptic fit.

R. U., who was admitted into the Cornwall Asylum with epileptic mania on the 2nd March 1892, died therein on the 21st August. She had frequent fits and slept in an observation dormitory where she was specially visited every quarter of an hour. At a quarter to 11 she was seen to be alive, and at 11 was found dead, with her face buried in the pillow. A post-mortem examination showed that death had resulted from suffocation during a fit, and a coroner's jury returned that verdict.

Cornwall.

Death from
suffocation in
an epileptic fit.

M. I., an insane epileptic woman, was admitted into the Derby County Asylum on the 23rd August 1886. Owing to her violent and noisy excitement she had to sleep in a single room, and there, at 9.30 in the evening of the 22nd October 1892, she was found lying dead, her face on the floor and her legs in bed. She had evidently had a fit, and, in the convulsive movements which accompanied it, fallen into that position, and so been suffocated. She had been seen alive not more than three-quarters of an hour previously.

Derby County.

Death from
suffocation in
an epileptic fit.

A. E. B., who had been an epileptic inmate of the Devon County Asylum for two years, and slept in the epileptic dormitory under the constant supervision of a nurse, had a fit in bed on the morning of the 11th of September 1892.

Devon.

Death from
suffocation in
an epileptic fit.

0.41.

She

DEATHS FROM
MISADVEN-
TURE (NOT
SUICIDES), OR
ATTENDED
WITH IN-
JURIES, IN
COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Durham
County.

Death from
fractured ribs.

She was duly attended to by the nurse, who, thinking her recovered from the fit, left her to attend to other patients in the room. Half-an-hour afterwards, when the day-nurse came on duty, she found this patient dead in bed. She had evidently either turned over on her face when imperfectly conscious from the fit already referred to, or had had a second, and become again unconscious, and been suffocated.

J. W., who was admitted into the Durham County Asylum on the 16th October 1891, died therein from pleuro-pneumonia following fracture of the ribs, on 13th April 1892.

The patient was the subject of mania with delusions, and was at times excitable, but never violent. On the 7th April, while out walking with a party of 40 patients and three attendants, he was knocked down and kicked in the side by another patient before the attendants could interfere. On the same day, on his attempting to escape, as he constantly did, he accidentally fell into a disused quarry. He was subsequently found to have four fractured ribs on the one side and two on the other, but there was nothing to show in what measure they were attributable to the kick and to the fall, respectively. Pleuro-pneumonia, however, set in, and death ensued in a few days.

Kent
(Barming
Heath).

Death from
fracture of
sternum and
rib.

G. W., who was admitted into the Kent County Asylum at Barming Heath, on the 21st March 1892, died therein, from general paralysis and fracture of the sternum and one rib, on the 15th July.

On the 27th of June, when in the airing-ground with other patients, he went up to one of them, an excitable epileptic, and threw his arms about him, with the result that he was flung off and kicked violently in the chest. No apparent injury was received, and the incident was not reported, as it should have been, to the medical officers. Three days afterwards a swelling appeared on the chest, which suppurated, and was ultimately opened. When its contents were evacuated it was discovered that it had arisen from fracture of the sternum. A member of the Committee was communicated with by the Superintendent, and asked to investigate the matter, and he attended and heard the patient's own statement. The patient gradually sank, and died on the 15th July.

A post-mortem examination confirmed the diagnosis during life, and a coroner's inquest accepted the facts as here related.

Lancashire
(Lancaster
Moor).

Death from
swallowing
needles.

H. J. was admitted into the Lancaster Moor Asylum on 21st May 1891. She was then melancholic and suicidal. A month afterwards she was so much improved as to be considered almost well. She was, however, kept carefully and constantly under supervision. She died suddenly on the 29th July 1892, and a post-mortem examination showed that death had resulted from hæmorrhage into the stomach, caused by

by the perforation of one of the larger vessels by a needle, one of six which were found in various parts of the intestines.

An inquest was held, and the jury appended to their verdict a recommendation "that patients known to have the habit of swallowing small articles should be so placed or watched that they could not have the opportunity of doing so."

P. M. N. had been an inmate of the Lancashire County Asylum at Rainhill since May 1863. He was a quiet, well-conducted patient, not considered dangerous, and he assisted the night stoker at the gasworks and pumping station.

The printed rules of the Asylum specified that the stoker should be always present with the patients when at work, and that none of them should ever be allowed to start the engine. These rules appear to have been, unfortunately, systematically infringed. At half-past two on the morning of the 12th November 1892, the attendant and two of the patients under his charge being in the gas-house, the deceased was suffered to go by himself to the pumping-house, which was at some little distance. When there he must have started the engine, for shortly afterwards the attendant heard a scream, and, running across, found the deceased entangled in the fly-wheel, which was in motion. He was so much injured that amputation of both feet had to be performed, and he died three days afterwards.

An inquest was held, and no blame was attributed to any one, but we felt that it would be impossible for us to allow the matter to rest there. We had learned, with great surprise, that patients were employed at night to discharge responsible and dangerous duties in the Asylum, and it was obvious that there had been a serious and continuous breach of rules on the part of the night stoker. We, therefore, drew the attention of the Committee and the Superintendent to these matters, and we have had the satisfaction to receive from them an assurance that the stoker-attendant had been severely reprimanded, and that paid labour would in future be entirely substituted for that of patients at night.

G. P. was admitted 6th May 1891 into the Rainhill Asylum as a general paralytic. He was placed in the infirmary and slept in a dormitory. He appears to have been at no time violent or difficult to manage, but he gradually became more restless and excitable. On the 29th June 1892 he was found by the night attendant wandering about the dormitory, greatly excited, and naked, having torn up his night clothes. He was then removed to the padded room, where he slept continuously up to the 4th of August, when, in consequence of increased restlessness and feebleness, he was moved into the sick room, where he remained in bed until his death on the 8th of August. He appears to have made no complaint, and to have suffered no obvious pain. At the post-mortem the fracture of five ribs and some pleuritic effusion were for the first time discovered. The bones were found to be extremely brittle,

DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE (NOT SUICIDES), OR ATTENDED WITH INJURIES, IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Lancashire (Rainhill).

Death from accidental injuries by machinery.

Death from general paralysis and fractures of ribs.

DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE (NOT SUICIDES), OR ATTENDED WITH INJURIES, IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

brittle, and the fractures to have been at least of a month's duration. Information was given to the coroner, and an inquest was held, but no fresh facts were elicited, and the jury returned a verdict of death from general paralysis, accelerated by fractures of the ribs, but that there was no evidence to show how the fractures occurred. They expressly exonerated the Asylum officials from blame in the matter.

A careful inquiry was subsequently made by ourselves into all the facts, so far as we were able to ascertain them, but we were unable to carry the case further. We saw no reason, however, to dissent from the finding of the coroner's inquest.

Lancashire
(Whittingham).
Death from
fractured ribs.

J. H. was admitted into the Whittingham Asylum on 16th June 1892. He was in a state of excitement and was restless, but not violent. His bodily health did not appear to be good, and there was difficulty with his food. He continued to be excitable, and his strength gradually declined.

In consequence of his restlessness he was put into the padded room, where he remained for ten days until the 9th of July, when, being apparently moribund, he was removed to the infirmary. He was carefully examined on the 7th and found to be free from injury. There was no history of any struggle at any time, but on the 9th July, after his removal to the infirmary dormitory, he got out of bed by himself while the attendant was occupied with another patient in the same corridor, and staggered to the day-room, where he was seen and caught as he was falling to the ground. He did, however, fall against the handle of a door, but there was then no evidence that he had sustained any injury by so doing, and the fact was not reported. He died, apparently from exhaustion, on the 11th of July. A post-mortem examination revealed the existence of fractures of the seventh, eighth, and ninth ribs on the left, and of the ninth rib on the right side, together with pneumonia and gangrene of the right lung.

A coroner's inquest was accordingly held and the verdict returned that death resulted from pneumonia, and that the fractures had been caused by the partial fall against the handle of the door. The only observation that we thought it necessary to make upon this case was as to the absence of a report by the attendants to the medical officers of the accident on the 9th. We think that every accident, however slight, should be at once reported, and that the medical officers, and not the attendants, should be the judges as to whether or not injuries had resulted therefrom.

Death from
rupture of
spinal cord.

R. C., an epileptic imbecile, was admitted into the Whittingham Asylum 11th January 1892. On the 27th April, as he was coming down stairs from his bed-room, he was suddenly seized with an epileptic fit, and fell with his head against the wall and his feet doubled up on a short landing. After his partial recovery from the fit he was found to be paralysed, and he gradually became worse and died early the next morning.

morning. A post-mortem examination showed that he had sustained a rupture of the spinal cord between the fourth and fifth cervical vertebræ.

J. L. was received as an inmate of the Banstead Asylum on the 19th November 1892. He came from St. George's-in-the-East Workhouse Infirmary, where he had been for three months the subject of mania with delusions of suspicion and refusal of food.

He appeared to have been examined before he left the infirmary, when no injuries were observed, and to have made the journey to the Asylum without special incident, in charge of the relieving officer. On arrival he was again examined, and a bruise over the sternum was noticed, but no fracture was detected; but he was found to be suffering from pneumonia and to be very weak. Four days afterwards he died.

A post-mortem examination was made, and it was discovered that the sternum and two ribs had been fractured, and that there was extensive disease of the heart and kidneys, and double pneumonia. There was the history of one struggle during the night in the Asylum, and of more than one severe scuffle in the workhouse infirmary. An inquest elicited only these facts, and the verdict stated that the death was due to pneumonia only, the fractured bones not having in any way contributed to that issue.

L. C., who had been an epileptic inmate of the Cane Hill Asylum since August 1889, was found dead in bed on the 27th of July 1892, under the following circumstances. She was an irritable, excitable, abusive patient, who had only occasional attacks of epilepsy. She slept in an observation dormitory in which a nurse, who was instructed to look at each patient every half-hour, was continuously on duty. The night-nurse stated that she saw the patient alive at 5.30 a.m.; and at six the ward was handed over to two day-nurses, who proceeded to rouse the patients and see to their dressing. They did not, however, attempt to disturb L. C. until the last, because of her violent disposition. When they went to her they found that she had turned over on her face on the pillow in a fit, and was dead.

A coroner's jury attributed no blame to anyone, but we considered that the nurses who took over the patients for the day should have satisfied themselves, on doing so, that they were all right. The Committee accepted this view, and suitably admonished the nurses.

E. W. J., admitted to the same Asylum 15th March 1892, died therein on 6th June from congestion of the lungs, succeeding fractures of the left tibia and fibula, which he had sustained by falling in an epileptic fit in the airing-ground. At first he appeared to be going on well, but he was in feeble health, and had organic brain disease, and he rapidly developed passive congestion of the lungs, and sank from that and exhaustion a fortnight after the accident.

DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE (NOT SUICIDES), OR ATTENDED WITH INJURIES, IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

London County (Banstead).

Death from pneumonia, with fractured ribs.

London County (Cane Hill).

Death from suffocation in an epileptic fit.

Death from fractures of leg.

DEATHS FROM
MISADVEN-
TURE (NOT
SUICIDES), OR
ATTENDED
WITH IN-
JURIES, IN
COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Death from
suffocation in
an epileptic fit.

E. R. was admitted into the same Asylum on the 1st December 1891, and died therein on the 10th of October 1892. She was suffering from epileptic mania, but was able to be employed in domestic work. On the morning of her death, having assisted to scrub out the dormitory, she went into a bath-room, having with her a pail containing some articles of clothing which were soaking in water. The nurse saw her go into the bath-room, and went to count her patients as they came in from the airing-court, which took her about seven minutes; on her return she found E. R. doubled over the edge of the bath with her head in the bucket, and quite dead. Her fits were usually characterised by her gradually bending forward on her chair until she fell off, and there seemed no reason to doubt that she had been seized with a fit when stooping over the edge of the bath to commence her washing.

Death from
asphyxia.

J. M. S. was admitted into the same Asylum 24th May 1892, suffering from melancholia, with refusal of food. On the 24th June, in consequence of her continued refusal of food, she had to be forcibly fed by means of a soft tube and funnel. An hour after the feeding she became faint, and vomited, and she gradually became more and more feeble, and died in the evening. A post-mortem showed that there was considerable heart disease, and that some of the food, possibly in the act of vomiting, had been drawn into the lungs.

(Hanwell).
Death from
suffocation in
an epileptic fit.

M. E. P., a female epileptic, who had been an inmate of the Hanwell Asylum for 15 years, died from suffocation during a fit on the 29th July 1892.

Owing to her quarrelsome and excitable disposition she had been allowed to go into the single room in which she slept, when she chose, during the day. On the day of her death she was seen there at 11.30 seated on a chair. At 12.55 when the nurse called her to dinner, she found her fallen face downwards between the head of the bedstead and the rolled-up bedding, and quite dead.

In this case we thought that there might and should have been some provision whereby the patient could have had the benefit of retirement to her room with such supervision as would have prevented a fatal accident of this character.

Northumber-
land.

Death from
accidental
fracture of
femur.

R. F., a male, general paralytic, who had been resident a year in the Morpeth Asylum, slipped from his chair, apparently in a slight fit, and fractured his right femur on the 11th January 1892, from the effects of which he died a few days afterwards.

Oxford.

Death from
suffocation in
epileptic fit.

M. A., who had been an inmate of the Oxford County Asylum for 3½ years, and was seen asleep in her single bedroom at 2 a.m. on the 27th of October, was found dead on the floor two hours afterwards. Her feet were close to the door, and her head on the edge of the bed. The post-mortem examination

examination proved that she had died in an epileptic fit, the first that she was known to have had, and a coroner's jury returned a verdict to that effect.

S. W. was admitted as a patient into the County Asylum at Stafford, on the 25th October 1888. He was an epileptic, and as he was also noisy and quarrelsome, he slept in a single room with glass door panels, off the epileptic observation dormitory, in which slept about 70 patients under the charge, on that occasion, of only one attendant.

At 5.40 in the morning of the 28th September 1892, while the attendant was in the dormitory with another patient who was in a fit, he heard the sound of a fall come from the single rooms, and on going, as soon as possible, to one of them, he found that S.W. had fallen in a fit in the corner of the room, with his face in an india-rubber chamber utensil containing about a pint of urine. He had been suffocated and was quite dead. At the inquest the jury, while exonerating the attendant, expressed their opinion that the epileptic dormitory should on no occasion be left in charge of only one attendant on night duty, and in this opinion we entirely concurred.

E. G., an epileptic patient, admitted into the County Asylum at Hatton, on the 19th October 1885, died on the 18th January 1892 from broncho-pneumonia, the result of submersion in a bath during a fit. The patient was being bathed by the nurses, in a general bath-room, in which another patient became violent, and had to be attended to. In the subsequent confusion, while E. G. was in the bath, she was temporarily lost sight of, and was found by a nurse to have had a fit, and to be lying with her face under water. She was at once attended to, artificial respiration was resorted to, and she rallied considerably; but broncho-pneumonia set in, and she died eight days after the accident.

A coroner's jury exonerated the nurses from blame, but we were unable to concur in their conclusion. We thought that as the patient was an epileptic, known to have fits frequently and without warning, such care should have been exercised by the nurses, four of whom were in attendance, as should have made it impossible for the patient's face to be submerged sufficiently long for her to have suffered serious injury therefrom.

R. K., an old, feeble, bed-ridden patient, who had been resident in the Warwick County Asylum for 24 years, sustained an intra-capsular fracture of the right femur on 19th April 1892. He was sitting on the edge of his bed, when his foot slipped and he fell, twisting his right hip, which was found to have sustained a fracture, from the effects of which he died on the 10th May.

E. C. had been an epileptic inmate of the North Riding Asylum for 13 years, and she slept under constant observation in a dormitory appropriated to patients of that class.

DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE (NOT SUICIDES), OR ATTENDED WITH INJURIES, IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Stafford (Stafford.)

Death from suffocation in an epileptic fit.

Warwick.

Death from epileptic suffocation in bath.

Death from accidental fracture of femur.

Yorkshire, North Riding.

Death from suffocation in an epileptic fit.

DEATHS FROM
MISADVEN-
TURE (NOT
SUICIDES) OR
ATTENDED
WITH IN-
JURIES
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Yorkshire
(West Riding),
at Wakefield.

Death from
kick from
another patient.

The night nurse stated that at six o'clock on the morning of the 1st December 1892, she was seen alive; at 6.15, when the day-attendant took over the charge of the ward, she found her turned upon her face on the pillow, quite dead. There appeared to have been no reason to doubt the wakefulness or attention of the night nurse.

J. K., a feeble general paralytic, who was admitted into the Wakefield Asylum on the 26th August 1891, died on the 24th August 1892 from injuries inflicted by another insane inmate of the same Asylum. The two were exercising in an airing-ground on the 11th August when, as the deceased passed the other patient, P. M. C., also a general paralytic, kicked him from behind in the perineum. He was at once attended to, and it was soon discovered that the urethra had been ruptured; unfavourable symptoms set in, congestion of the lungs ensued, and the patient died 13 days after the accident.

The patient who committed the assault was brought up at the assizes and charged with manslaughter, but being declared unable to plead, was ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

Death from
epileptic
suffocation.

J. T., a chronic epileptic, who had been in the same Asylum since 1879, died therein from suffocation during an epileptic fit on the 23rd January 1892. He was very dangerous and noisy, and, therefore, unable to sleep in, or off, an observation dormitory. He was seen every hour during the night by the attendant, who at his last visit found him dead, with his face upon a special pillow, which was supposed to be porous, but had not proved sufficiently so to prevent suffocation.

Yorkshire,
South
(Wadsley).
Accidental
death from
swallowing a
needle.

A. C., a non-suicidal, harmless patient, who had been resident in the South Yorkshire Asylum, at Wadsley, for 11 years, died therein on the 16th October 1892 under the following circumstances:—

She worked regularly in the laundry, but a few days before her death, as she was not taking her food well, she was put to bed. She made no complaint, and there did not seem to be much amiss with her. An hour before her death, however, she became very ill, and vomited blood, and she then gradually sank, evidently from internal hæmorrhage.

A post-mortem examination showed that death had resulted from perforation of the aorta by a needle, to which was attached a piece of thread and a short length of tape, which had probably been swallowed accidentally.

Death from
hæmorrhage
from bowel.

J. C., an excitable, dangerous epileptic, was admitted into the same Asylum on the 23rd March 1892. On the 25th October, during an attack of post-epileptic excitement, he was removed by four attendants to a single room down some stairs adjoining the sick room, where he was put to bed. There was some difficulty in carrying him down stairs on account of his resistance, but all the attendants asserted

asserted that no undue force was used. Two hours after being put to bed the patient vomited, and next morning he was seen to be pale and somewhat collapsed. During the night he was restless and noisy, and he died suddenly early in the morning.

At the post-mortem it was seen that death had resulted from the rupture of a vessel in the transverse colon, but there was no bruise and no fracture or other injury.

DEATHS FROM
MISADVENTURE (NOT
SUICIDES), OR
ATTENDED
WITH IN-
JURIES, IN
COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

A. M. H., admitted into the Winson Green Asylum, 26th June 1890, died therein from suffocation during an epileptic fit on the 5th March 1892.

Birmingham
(Winson
Green).

She slept in an observation ward containing 57 patients, in which eight nurses were on duty. The patient was seen asleep in bed at 6.5 a.m., and at 6.20 was found in a kneeling posture with her head doubled up under her body, and quite dead, on the floor by her bed side.

Death from
suffocation in
an epileptic fit.

The vigilance of the nurses was tested by a tell-tale clock which had been regularly marked during the night.

E. H., on admission into the same Asylum from the Birmingham Workhouse Infirmary on the 18th July 1892, was found to have numerous bruises on the chest and fractures of several ribs, written notice of which was given at the time to the relieving officer who accompanied him.

Death from
fractured ribs
received before
admission.

He died from pleuro-pneumonia and exhaustion five days after his admission.

A post-mortem examination showed that three ribs were fractured on the left, and one on the right side.

We at once communicated all the facts within our knowledge to the Local Government Board.

J. B. and T. W. B., demented inmates of the same Asylum, Birmingham died, the former on the 10th, and the latter on the 14th December 1892, from injuries inflicted on them by J. A., another patient. The circumstances were as follows :—

Birmingham
City
(Winson
Green).

J. A. was admitted into the Asylum on 10th December 1892. He was then labouring under some mental excitement and talked incoherently. He had some delusions also, and fancied that God told him to do certain things. That night he was put to bed in a dormitory, with 4 other quiet patients, the rest of the ordinary occupants being at an entertainment in the recreation room. This and three other dormitories were in charge of an attendant, who made his round every half hour throughout the night. At ten minutes to nine he heard a sound as of a chamber utensil falling on the floor from the ward where this patient was sleeping, and on proceeding thither he saw the two patients, J. B. and T. W. B., lying on the floor, and J. A. standing over one of the beds brandishing a chamber utensil over the head of another patient. This was taken from him after a struggle, assistance was summoned, he was over-

Deaths from
injuries
inflicted by
another patient.

DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE (NOT SUICIDES), OR ATTENDED WITH INJURIES, IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

powered, and the injured men lying on the floor were attended to. One was so much injured that he died almost immediately, and the other only lived for four days afterwards.

Careful inquiries were made by the coroner into the circumstances attendant upon the death of these two patients, and the juries returned verdicts of wilful murder against J. A., who was removed to Broadmoor.

We have been glad to learn from the Superintendent of the Asylum in which these unfortunate occurrences took place that all new patients will in future be put in charge of a special night attendant, who will keep them under continuous observation.

Derby Borough.
Death from general paralysis, with broken ribs.

R. W. was admitted into the Derby Borough Asylum, 2nd May 1892, being the subject of general paralysis. He was quite quiet and free from excitement or violence, and there was no history of a struggle or fall either before or during his residence in the Asylum. He died from general paralysis, accompanied by some amount of pleuro-pneumonia, on the 5th of June. His chest was reported to have been carefully examined upon several occasions up to the time of his death, but no injury was discovered. A post-mortem examination revealed the fracture of four ribs on the right side, but there was no external bruising of the chest; the fractures were at least some days old. Careful scrutiny both by the Asylum authorities and the coroner failed to discover the origin of these injuries.

Hull Borough.
Death from fractured ribs.

J. S. B. was admitted into the Hull Borough Asylum, 14th June 1892, labouring under mania with delusions and hallucinations. He was very restless and excitable, but not specially violent. He was put in sole charge of an attendant by day, and slept in a single room at night, and was visited frequently by the night attendant.

On the 29th, after no special incident, he complained of pain in his left side, which was medically examined, but nothing wrong discovered. From this time he continued restless, and more or less troublesome, but apparently not violent. He had, however, to be forcibly fed. Owing to his restlessness a very complete examination of the chest was impossible, but on the 13th of July fractured ribs were discovered on the left side, and the next day the patient died from pleurisy, exhaustion, and meningitis.

A post-mortem examination showed that the causes of death were as stated, and that there were three ribs fractured and one separated from the cartilage. We instituted a careful inquiry into the circumstances of this death, but neither that nor inquiries by the coroner and the Committee of the Asylum, succeeded in discovering how the injuries had been received. There was no history of any fall or severe struggle.

J. R. was admitted into the Newcastle City Asylum, on the 13th May 1892. He was suffering from suicidal melancholia, with hallucinations, and was in feeble health. He was not violent but was stubborn and refused his food. He was put under special supervision in the infirmary, and slept in an observation dormitory, which was never left.

On the 30th of August he was mentally rather worse, and apparently deteriorating, and it was thought desirable to remove him to another ward containing fewer patients, where he could have still more individual attention; he was also made to sleep in a single room. At this time there appears to be no doubt that he had not sustained any injury.

On the 15th September, without any history of a struggle or an accident, he was found to have a large bruise over the right buttock and extending to the back, fractures of some ribs, and to be suffering from peritonitis, and he died the same evening. A post-mortem showed that he had extensive peritoneal inflammation, and that four ribs on the right side and seven on the left had been recently fractured. Of these serious injuries no explanation could be afforded. An inquest was held, without further result, and a subsequent investigation by the Committee of the Asylum elicited no additional facts.

We made as full an inquiry as possible ourselves, and the Committee made still further inquiries, but again quite without result. In these circumstances we expressed our opinion, that as the patient had been placed in charge of four attendants, who were responsible for his personal care and treatment, and as it would have been impossible for him to have sustained injuries of so severe a character, however caused, if due care had been taken of him, none of the attendants should be suffered to remain in the Asylum service.

The Committee adopted this view and all the attendants implicated were summarily dismissed.

C. M., who had been an epileptic inmate of the Nottingham Borough Asylum for nine years, died therein from epileptic suffocation on the 5th September 1892. At 6 a.m. on that day the day attendant took over from the night attendant of the epileptic observation dormitory the patients sleeping therein, of whom C. M. was one. The night attendant had registered his presence every half-hour during the night, and at 2 o'clock had attended to the patient in a fit. At 4 he saw him sleeping placidly. At 10 minutes past 6 the day attendant found him lying on his face in bed, dead.

The two attendants who had respectively handed over, and received the charge of the patients, had not satisfied themselves that they were all living at the time, and for this neglect the former was reduced to a lower grade and fined, and the latter reprimanded.

DEATHS FROM
MISADVENTURE (NOT
SUICIDES), OR
ATTENDED
WITH IN-
JURIES, IN
COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Newcastle-on-
Tyne City
Asylum.

Death from
fractured ribs
and peritonitis.

Nottingham
Borough.

Death from
suffocation in
epileptic fit.

DEATHS FROM
MISADVEN-
TURE (NOT
SUICIDES) OR
ATTENDED
WITH IN-
JURIES,
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Portsmouth
Borough.
Death from
epileptic
suffocation in
a bath.

J. H., who had been a criminal inmate of the Portsmouth Borough Asylum for nine years, and was an epileptic, was found dead in a bath on the 18th of June 1892.

It appeared that the bath was improperly kept filled with water for use in the ward, and that the bath-room door was frequently left open to admit of access to it. The patient was in the habit of standing on the bath to look out of the window, the attendant being usually present. On the day of the accident the attendant left the bath-room to quell some disturbance in the gallery, and while he was away the deceased appeared to have had a fit and to have fallen into the bath, where, on his return, he found him, with his face under water, and his legs in the air, dead. We thought that there had been a great want of ordinary precaution in allowing a bath to be used as a store for water for domestic purposes, and especially in not keeping the bath-room door constantly locked, and we communicated our opinion to the Superintendent, who promised that more stringent regulations should be carefully observed in future.

COST OF MAINTENANCE IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE
WEEKLY
COST.

DURING the year ended 31st March 1892 the average weekly cost of maintenance of patients in County and Borough Asylums was as follows:—

	s.	d.
In County Asylums - - -	8	11 ⁵ / ₈
In Borough Asylums - - -	10	-
In both taken together - - -	9	2 *

These

* The following are the Details of the Average Weekly Cost:—

	County Asylums.			Borough Asylums.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Provisions (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) - -	-	3	6 ³ / ₈	-	3	3 ⁷ / ₈
Clothing - - - - -	-	-	8	-	-	9
Salaries and wages - - - - -	-	2	5 ⁵ / ₈	-	2	7
Necessaries (e.g., fuel, light, washing, &c.) - - -	-	1	1 ³ / ₄	-	1	5 ¹ / ₈
Surgery and dispensary - - - - -	-	-	⁷ / ₈	-	-	³ / ₄
Wines, spirits, porter - - - - -	-	-	⁵ / ₈	-	-	³ / ₄
Charged to Maintenance Account :						
Furniture and bedding - - - - -	-	-	4 ³ / ₄	-	-	5 ⁵ / ₈
Garden and farm - - - - -	-	-	6 ⁵ / ₈	-	-	10 ⁷ / ₈
Miscellaneous, viz. - - - - -	-	-	4 ¹ / ₈	-	-	8 ¹ / ₄
	-	9	2 ³ / ₄	-	10	3 ¹ / ₄
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) - - -	-	-	3 ¹ / ₈	-	-	3 ¹ / ₄
TOTAL Average Weekly Cost per Head - £.	-	8	11 ⁵ / ₈	-	10	-

These figures show an increase, as compared with those for the previous year, and are, indeed, higher than in any year since 1884. In the County Asylums the advance, as compared with the year 1890-91, is mostly in provisions, in clothing, and in salaries and wages. The greater cost in the Borough Asylums, as distinguished from the County Asylums, will be noted. Their locality and their smaller size may, to some extent, account for this.

AVERAGE
WEEKLY
COST.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.*

The closing of the Royal India Asylum at Ealing took place last summer, most of the patients being transferred to the Royal Naval Hospital at Yarmouth. The Western Counties Idiot Asylum at Starcross, which had been previously carried on as a licensed house, became registered as an institution for idiots, under the Idiots Act 1886. Thus the number of hospitals registered for the reception of lunatics (including four institutions devoted exclusively to the care and training of idiots) remains at 18.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.
Royal India
Asylum.
Western
Counties Idiot
Asylum.

A complete list of these hospitals, with the names of the Medical Superintendents, will be found in Appendix P.; while in Appendix H. are printed the entries made at the earlier of the two visits, which we paid during the year to the hospitals registered under the Lunacy Acts, and also the report made at our single statutory visit to the Institutions for Idiots.

The hospitals for lunatics contained on 1st January 1893 2,360 patients, and those registered under the Idiots Act contained 1,596 patients. A comparison of these figures with the returns for 1st January 1892 shows an increase of 15 patients in the hospitals, and of 177 in the Institutions for Idiots.

We are able to publish for the first time abstracts of the accounts of all the Hospitals, except the York Retreat and the Royal Manchester Hospital, which had not completed their returns in time for publication.

Tables with particulars of the accounts will be found in Appendices F. and G.

One

* Under this heading at page 68 of our Forty-sixth Report, and in its commencing paragraph, we noticed the reluctance of County and Borough Councils and of Asylum Committees to provide separate accommodation for private patients of limited means, so as to meet the wants of the middle classes.

In our remarks we were, however, in error in our statement that the County of London alone had hitherto moved in this matter availing itself of the powers conferred by Section 255 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. As a matter of fact, the Committee of the Dorset Asylum had already planned arrangements for the accommodation of private patients in separate wards distinct from pauper cases.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.

Suicide.

Bethlem.

Suicide by
shooting.

One suicide occurred during the year in the Bethlem Royal Hospital. The circumstances were as follows :

W. B. was admitted as a voluntary boarder on the 16th January 1892, and was certified as a patient on the 18th. He was suffering from suicidal melancholia, and had threatened and attempted suicide. He remained in the Hospital until May, and appeared to have greatly improved, and to have lost much of the suicidal disposition. On the 24th of that month he was allowed to attend a military tournament in the Agricultural Hall, in sole charge of an experienced attendant. While witnessing the performance the attendant suddenly missed him, sought for him in vain, then at once reported the incident at the Hospital.

Nothing more was seen of the patient until the 27th, when his dead body was found in a barn at Horley. He had shot himself through the head with a revolver, to buy which he had borrowed ten shillings from a person with whom he had previously lodged.

Death from
drowning
whilst on
leave.

A death occurred in the case of a patient who was absent on leave from this Hospital. J. B. W., who was admitted on the 28th December 1891, suffering from suicidal melancholia with delusions, was removed to the Convalescent Home at Witley early in February 1892, and being greatly improved was discharged by the Committee to the care of his friends on 16th March. As the improvement continued the leave was extended and nothing more was heard of the patient until the 18th of June, when it was reported to the Hospital authorities that he had been found dead in a brook on the previous Saturday.

The following matters in relation to Hospitals appear to be deserving of notice :—

Changes in
Medical Staff.

The appointment of Dr. Needham to a seat at our Board led to the succession of Dr. Soutar, for many years assistant medical officer, as superintendent of Barnwood House.

St. Luke's
Hospital.

We are glad to report that an assistant medical officer has been permanently appointed at St. Luke's Hospital, in addition to clinical assistants.

York Retreat.

Dr. Baker retired from the post of medical superintendent at the York Retreat at the end of September last, and Dr. Bedford Pierce has been appointed to succeed him. During Dr. Baker's long tenure of office many valuable structural alterations and improvements were effected in the Hospital.

Barnwood
House.

Some structural alterations have been carried out at Barnwood House, and others are contemplated. In the North Cottage a second exit has been provided, and the general accommodation for the comfort of the patients much improved.

Alteration in the present system for disposing of the Hospital sewage is contemplated.

At

At Bethel Hospital plans for a new kitchen have been approved, and the works are already in progress. It is not yet determined how the old kitchen will be appropriated. Better means of escape, in the event of fire, than the canvas shoots now provided are much needed. We have suggested external iron stairs. The attics are now warmed.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.
Bethel
Hospital.

Some of the single rooms at Bethlem have been made to open by outside handles from the corridor. Observation dormitories are still much needed at this Hospital.

Bethlem
Hospital.

The Manchester Royal Hospital at Cheadle still lacks sufficient infirmary accommodation upon each side, as well as single rooms adapted for noisy or acute cases. A new residence for the medical superintendent has been erected, and his quarters have been appropriated to patients' use. The cricket ground has been enlarged, and telephonic communication between the medical officers and the outside houses has been established; further, a new carpenter's shop has been erected. The house at Dyffryn Aled is beautifully situated and affords excellent accommodation for convalescing cases and boarders. It is unfortunate that this fine old mansion should be lighted, as it is, wholly by paraffin lamps, and we hope a safer mode of lighting may be adopted.

Cheadle
Hospital.

Twenty-one additional acres of land have been added to the property of the Holloway Sanatorium, and will much facilitate the out-door exercise and recreations of the patients. Upon the gentlemen's side a new staircase has been completed, and new lavatories and water-closets have been made. The rain-water drainage has been separated from the sewerage and a better disposal of the latter carried out. The laundry extension building, of which the plans were approved in February 1892, has been pushed actively forwards throughout the year, although still incomplete at its end; the engine and boiler houses are far advanced. The separate and temporary accommodation for the acute male cases is small and overcrowded, and the opening of the new wards for this class of patients is much looked forward to. The White House has been adapted for the isolation of infectious cases, but is hardly adequate for this purpose. Good workshops are much needed for the occupation and employment of the patients.

Holloway
Sanatorium.

The new laundry at the Lawn, Lincoln, is now completed; the removal of the old one has greatly improved the lighting of the gentlemen's bath-room. The bath water is now supplied from the laundry boilers; a new bath-room will be made on the ladies' side and should be better lighted than the old one was. The ladies' north gallery needs decoration and re-painting, and a good recreation room is much required.

Lincoln
Hospital.

From St. Andrew's Hospital plans for new workshops have been submitted to us and approved, as also plans for new wards and recreation rooms in the gentlemen's division. These

St. Andrew's
Hospital.

**REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.** wards for the male side are really much wanted, and may, we hope, be taken in hand first, then the billiard-rooms and bowling alley, and finally the new workshops. The second class male wards, particularly No. 3, and the infirmary, should be made brighter and more cheerful, and be better supplied with light reading.

**Warneford
Hospital.** A new mortuary has been added to the Warneford Asylum, as well as convenient rooms for the pursuit of pathological research, the whole combined in a well-designed building detached from the Hospital.

**Wonford
House.** At the Plantation House, Dawlish, the seaside residence attached to Wonford House, the managing committee, have, in compliance with suggestions made by us, decided to erect a second or alternative staircase at the end of the building, opposite to the existing one. We regret that a night attendant here has not been deemed necessary, and that the patients sleeping in single rooms locked up at night still have no bell or other mode of summoning assistance in the event of fire alarm or sudden illness.

York Retreat. The new drainage arrangements recently completed at the Friends' Retreat, York, meet with our approval, the lighting by electricity adopted is, so far as it goes, successful, and may, we hope, be further extended.

It being the centenary year of the foundation of this Hospital and the Medico Psychological Association meeting, under the Presidency of Dr. Baker, within its walls on the 21st July, our Board directed a letter to be sent to its President, in which was expressed our recognition of the good work done by this Institution in pioneering the humane treatment of the insane.

**Royal Albert
Asylum,
Lancaster.** We learn that a small infectious diseases hospital is contemplated at the Royal Albert Asylum, and consider such a building most desirable.

**Earlswood
Asylum.** At the Earlswood Asylum also, similar provision is required to prevent the spread of contagious disease, and to facilitate arrest of epidemics by the separation of doubtful cases.

CRIMINAL AND STATE INSTITUTIONS.

**CRIMINAL
AND STATE
INSTITUTIONS** In the Appendices I., K., and L., will be found Reports of our visits to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, the Military Hospital at Netley, and the Royal Naval Hospital at Yarmouth. It happens at Broadmoor that a good many patients are secluded throughout the 24 hours in their single rooms, oftentimes at their own request, and the Commissioners have, at their visits, frequently remarked upon the insufficient ventilation and unsweetness of these rooms. In
their

their Report this year they suggest that the Blackman's fan, used both for warming and ventilating the building in winter, might be employed in summer for effecting the more complete change in the atmospheres of these rooms, and rendering them more healthy. An extension of No. 2 Block has been made, and the accommodation for women thus enlarged. A new garden boundary wall has been erected.

CRIMINAL
AND STATE
INSTITUTIONS

LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

The number of these Houses in the Metropolitan District is 30, being one less than in 1892; the number in the provinces has been reduced by three, and now stands at 52.

LICENSED
HOUSES
GENERALLY.

On the 1st January 1893 the total number of patients in Licensed Houses was 4,447 (1,994 males 2,453 females); of this number 3,004 were private patients (1,371 males, 1,633 females); 1,440 were paupers (620 males, 820 females); and three criminals, all males.

Comparing these figures with the returns for the 1st January 1892 we find a decrease of 182 patients, due mainly to the transfer of the Western Counties Idiots' Asylum at Star Cross from the list of Provincial Licensed Houses to that of Registered Hospitals.

In Appendix B.¹ will be found the usual statistical particulars of admissions, deaths, and discharges in these Houses.

Appendix P. contains a list of the Licensed Houses, with the names of the licensees, the number of patients for which they are licensed, and the names and addresses of the clerks to the Visitors of the Provincial Houses. Included in this list are three establishments licensed for the care and training of idiots, and containing, on the 1st of January last, 208 patients.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

These Houses are now 30 in number and in them the following changes are noteworthy.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.
The Priory.

Dr. Wood, a respected licensee and proprietor for many years of The Priory, and previously of Kensington House, has died. One of the co-licensees of Halliford House has retired, and the license to Ivy Lodge for the reception of two brothers has come to an end through their deaths.

One result of the legislation of 1890 having been the improvement in value of the property in existing private Asylums, by the prohibition of new licenses to others, we have since, and with some success, required within our jurisdiction more outlay in structural and other improvements of these Houses, and to this course we shall adhere.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

We can point to many recent improvements effected in them; others have been pressed by us, and it is but fair to the licensees to say that our requirements are, as a rule, more favourably entertained, now that the existence of their establishments is no longer threatened.

Manor House.

The licensees of Manor House have determined to remove their establishment shortly to Chiswick House, of which they have obtained a long lease from the Duke of Devonshire, and on which they have already spent a large sum, considerably adding to its accommodation, and adapting that historic mansion to our requirements for a private Asylum for first-class patients of each sex. Several acres of Chiswick House pleasure grounds are included in the lease.

The Priory.

At The Priory a considerable outlay has been incurred in the erection of a new wing overlooking the principal lawn, and the gardens have been enlarged to give more space for the patients' exercise.

Hoxton House.

Hoxton House has been quite transformed from its once unattractive, we might say dismal, appearance, by the ornamental style of its re-construction, and by its internal decoration, which is in very good taste.

Camberwell
House.

At Camberwell House an extension of the women's infirmary is approaching completion. Much has been done in the way of re-construction of the house drains, and in the supply of new sanitary apparatus. The provision of some better means of isolating infectious patients than now exist here has also been suggested by us, and is now about to be made by the erection of a small detached cottage suitably equipped as a hospital.

Normansfield.

At Normansfield a new block has been added, providing several rooms for occupation by the children there received as patients. A clock tower is also added, which is not only ornamental but useful, as the pleasure grounds and land attached to Normansfield are over 40 acres in extent.

Peckham
House.

Peckham House has been improved by the erection of a range of single rooms constructed according to a plan approved by us, and which will be very useful for the accommodation of noisy and violent patients, for whom there was, according to modern ideas, inadequate provision at that House. New lavatories have also been built and the provision of a detached hospital for infectious cases is under consideration.

Halliford
House.

At Halliford House sanitary improvements recommended by us have been carried out, which we think will conduce to the health of the establishment. New bath rooms, w.c.'s, a scullery, and a good-sized sitting room, all much needed, have also been added to the accommodation.

At

At Otto House structural alterations have been made, which include padded and strong rooms, and a new w.c.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

We are pressing the licensee of Grove Hall for considerable structural and other improvements which he has undertaken to effect.

Otto House.
Grove Hall.

The position of Bethnal House, in regard to land available for the exercise of its patients, is such, through the resumption of part of its grounds by Charity Trustees, that we have hesitated to express the opinion that many defects there of a structural nature call for immediate remedy; but, so soon as its future is definitely settled, we shall press our objections to their continuance. Meantime we have required more interior decoration of the House, modern sanitary fittings, and the introduction of better furniture. When the House was last visited, work was in progress in several dormitories to render them by re-papering more clean and more cheerful. A new greenhouse has also been built.

Bethnal House.

At Northumberland House we are requiring further renovation of the interior, though much has been done.

Northumber-
land House.

There have been 1 suicide and 3 fatal casualties in the Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

The suicide was that of F. V., admitted into Camberwell House 11th March 1892, suffering from suicidal melancholia. She was placed under constant supervision, but, after her admission, made more than one attempt at suicide. She then began to improve, and was able to be employed in various household duties. On 10th April she was reported to be spitting blood, and, on inquiry, it was discovered that she had picked up a small piece of firewood, two inches long, from among the coals and forced it down her throat. On the 14th she died from pleurisy and empyœma.

Camberwell
House.
Suicide.

A. H. was admitted into Camberwell House on the 25th February 1892. He was the subject of far-advanced general paralysis, and was feeble and helpless, but he was able to feed himself. Four days after his admission, while eating his dinner of finely-minced meat, he suddenly complained of sickness and was taken to a lavatory. He then became apparently faint, and was removed to bed. When the doctor arrived it was discovered that the patient was dead. A post-mortem examination showed that a piece of meat, which it was supposed he must have snatched unobserved from another patient's plate, was firmly fixed in the glottis, while some of his dinner had also been drawn into his trachea and bronchi. An inquest was held, and no blame attached to anyone, but we thought it desirable to suggest to the proprietors of the Asylum that the general paralytics, of whom there were many, should have their meals separately from the other patients, and be fed slowly and carefully by a sufficient number of attendants.

Death from
impaction
of meat in
glottis.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

The Shrubby,
Southall.
Death from
burns.

M. A. O., an aged patient, who had been resident at The Shrubby, Southall, for upwards of 11 years, died on the 12th of May 1892, from the results of burns accidentally sustained. She was a quiet, harmless patient, with no tendency to suicide, and ordinarily quite careful of herself. On the morning of the day on which she died her nurse went as usual, to fetch some water, leaving her in bed in a room with a small fire, which had been recently lighted, protected by a light fire-guard. There was a looking glass over the chimney-piece, and she was very fond of looking at herself in it. Shortly after the nurse left she shouted for her, and on her room being at once visited she was found out of bed with her nightdress in flames, and it was obvious that she had sustained severe injuries, from which she died the same evening. An inquest was held and a verdict returned of death from misadventure. There was no evidence to show how she had set herself on fire, but it was probable that she had been leaning over to look at herself in the glass, and that her night-dress had caught the flame over the fire-guard.

Peckham
House.

Death from
fractured ribs.

W. G. was admitted into Peckham House on the 21st October 1892. He was an excitable and somewhat boisterous patient, with delusions of grandeur and of persecution, and was in the habit of accusing persons of injuring him. He was inclined to be violent, but was in feeble physical health.

On the 8th November a letter was received at our Office from the Superintendent to the effect that this patient had, on the previous day, been discovered to have a fractured rib, and that he had complained of having been assaulted by one of the attendants. Two Members of our Board attended at the Asylum the same day, saw the patient, and made a careful inquiry upon oath into all the circumstances of the occurrence, so far as they could be ascertained.

The patient's statements were that he had been trying to get out, and had got as far as the airing court, and was endeavouring to force a lock, when he was seen and brought back into the House, after being violently assaulted by the attendant. Other patients corroborated his evidence as to the attempted escape, and his return to the ward complaining of pain in his side, but there was no corroborative evidence of an assault. The attendant absolutely denied all knowledge either of an attempted escape or an assault. The patient subsequently complained that he had had a fall, and two patients stated that they had seen him fall on the 6th when standing on a chair in the infirmary trying to close a window at their request. The chair slipped and he fell heavily. One of the patients was in bed, and jumped out of bed and helped him up. The attendant came in directly, but W. G. said that he was not hurt. On that day he was seen by his relations, and made no complaints. The next day (the 7th November) there was evidence that he washed and dressed himself. When seen by the medical officer in the forenoon he was breathing badly, but made no voluntary complaint, but he

was

was examined and found to have a broken rib. He was removed to the infirmary, where he gradually became worse, and died on the 9th.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

A post-mortem examination was made by an independent medical practitioner, who found no bruises to speak of, but fractures of 11 ribs on the right side, and indications of extensive pneumonia.

Peckham
House.

Death from
fractured ribs.

A coroner's inquest followed, but no fresh facts of any importance were elicited. The medical man who examined the body, however, gave it as his opinion that the injuries had more probably been due to a fall than to personal violence.

The whole of the circumstances of this unfortunate and unsatisfactory case were reported to our Board, and carefully considered, and a communication was made to the proprietor of Peckham House, pointing out certain changes which we considered desirable, and requesting that they might be immediately carried into effect.

In the result, all the attendants on duty in the ward in which the deceased patient had been under care, have been replaced by others, and each male ward throughout the House has been entrusted to the care of a married attendant, whose wife assists him in the discharge of his duties among the patients. So far the new arrangements appear to have worked satisfactorily.

Several of these Houses receive boarders. At Halliford and Moorcroft Houses only have we found in each a boarder who was, in our opinion, certifiably insane, and whose removal we therefore required, unless he were immediately certified.

Boarders.

From most of these Houses there is still an annual exodus of patients to the seaside for change of scene and air, and there is no relaxation in any of the means provided for their amusement in-doors and out-of-doors. The employment of the gentlemen patients is always a difficult task, but we encourage it to the utmost. Patients in these Houses have separate interviews with us whenever they ask for such, and if we think that an interview would be of any service to them. Complaints are rare, except on the ground of detention; and, according to our experience, the earliest safe opportunity is taken for discharge, or trial, to test powers of self-control.

Treatment of
patients.

The number of attendants in these Houses at the date of the returns made to us in July were 223 men and 327 women. Of these, 141 men and 210 women could count more than one year's service. In most of the large Houses the commencing salary is 30 *l.* for male, 20 *l.* for female, attendants. These wages appear generally to increase, according to the length of service, to 40 *l.* and 30 *l.* respectively.

Staff.

During the year past 19 of the male and 9 of the female attendants have been, according to the returns made to us, dismissed for misconduct; 11 men, 2 women, for drunkenness;

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Staff.

3 men, 2 women, for insubordination; 2 men for absence without leave; 1 woman for striking a patient; and 1 of each sex for immorality.

In the higher-class Houses excellent attendants are generally obtained; but in the larger Houses, where patients make small payments, or are paupers, it appears to be no easy task to get suitable attendants. Still, among them are many who do their duty in a very creditable way, in difficult circumstances.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

These Houses are now 52 in number, two being Institutions for Idiots, chiefly children.

Mrs. Iles has been joined in the license with her husband for Fairford House. Dr. Duffus has been introduced into the license for Tue Brook Villa, *vice* Dr. McBryan, and that gentleman is now in the license for Kingsdown House, and Mrs. Nash, his co-licensee of that House, has died. At St. George's Retreat there is now a new Lady Superior, her Predecessor's health having given way. Abington Abbey and Croft House, Fairford, have been closed. The Western Counties Idiot Asylum at Star Cross has been registered as an Institution under the Idiots Act, 1886, and thus ceased to be a Licensed House.

We continue to recommend improvements in these Houses. As we are not the licensing authority in the provinces, our recommendations there sometimes prove to be ineffectual; however, most receive attention, though it must be admitted that, except in a few Houses, the improvements in the provinces during 1892 are not so important as those in and about the Metropolitan Private Asylums.

Provincial Houses, if registered under the Idiots Act, are visited once only by us in the year, twice if not so registered; their more frequent visitation is entrusted by the Lunacy Law to Visitors appointed by quarter sessions, but we regret to say that in very few places are these visits of inspection so frequent as they should be; that is to say, four times a year by not less than two Visitors, of whom one shall be a medical practitioner, and twice a year by one or more of them. According to the returns made to us, the number of these visits in the provinces has been, during the year 1892, as follows: 16 of the 52 Houses not registered for Idiots were duly visited, 10 had but five visits, 15 had but four visits, 5 had but three visits, 2 had but two visits, 4 had but one visit.

Improvements.
Bailbrook
House.

At Bailbrook House seven acres have been bought and added to the grounds, already somewhat extensive. This addition will be valuable for the exercise of the patients, and will give the patients a fine view of the adjacent country.

At

At Court Hall gas has been introduced, which we consider to be safer than lighting by oil lamps or candles.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Alterations at Hurst House, not very considerable, have been finished this year.

Court Hall.
Hurst House

The patients' comfort at the Grange has been much increased by brightening the interior, and by better furniture.

The Grange.

At Haydock Lodge the second-class wards are somewhat improved, and other work is in progress for providing a better dining hall for that class of female patients, and a new airing court has been formed for them. This was much needed, and will be very useful.

Haydock
Lodge.

In Heigham Hall the warming of bedrooms by hot-water pipes has been carried out, and adds much to the comfort of the occupants of those rooms; and alternative exits for escape in case of fire have been provided.

Heigham Hall.

At this House occurred the only fatal casualty which, took place during the year in provincial Houses. The circumstances were as follows. E. S. D., a demented epileptic patient, who had been an inmate of this House for 13 years, died on the 25th February 1892 from suffocation during an epileptic fit. He slept in a dormitory with other patients, an attendant sleeping in an adjoining room communicating by a glass door, and he was visited every hour by the night attendant. On the day of his death he was seen and spoken to at a quarter-past seven, and at a quarter to eight, when next seen, he was found to be dead. He was lying on his left side with his face almost completely buried in the pillow.

Death from
suffocation in
an epileptic fit.

Tue Brook Villa is certainly brighter and more comfortable than it used to be.

Tue Brook.

Agreement has been come to between the licensee of Overdale and his landlord for building a billiard room, with two rooms over it.

Overdale.

At Ticehurst the recreation hall is in the hands of workmen, and the chapel has been re-decorated. When this House was visited by us in the spring, the panic experienced by a very insane gentleman, placed in a shuttered bedroom at night, suggested a recommendation on our part that, to meet the requirements of such a case, there should be a cubicle within a room, the former for occupation by a patient, the latter by an attendant; the fact that some nervous patients dread the contingency of an outbreak of fire, and aggravate in imagination the difficulty of escape from a room locked up, being well known to us. The Drs. Newington, with their usual promptitude, had, at our visit in November, provided the cubicle.

Ticehurst.

At Westbrooke House an external staircase has been erected at our suggestion, to give a second exit from certain rooms in the female division, for the safety of the inmates in the event of fire at night, but we regret to say that we have not yet succeeded in obtaining the employment of a night patrol of the House.

Westbrooke
House.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

West Malling
Place.

Kingsdown
House.

Laverstock
House, Spring-
field House,
Glendossill.

Midland
Counties Idiot
Asylum.

Brislington
House.

Wye House.

Dinsdale Park.

Craven Street
Retreat, Hull.

Northwoods.

At West Malling Place the additions, built in 1891, are in occupation, and form a decided improvement in the House. In nearly all the rooms are electric bell pushes.

At Kingsdown House a new well has been sunk to improve the water supply, and we have called attention to the necessity for improvement in one direction of the means of escape if there should be an outbreak of fire at night.

Similar improvement has also been required by us at Laverstock House, Springfield House, and Glendossill.

The cubic space in the girls' dormitory at the Midland Counties Idiot Asylum is much too small an allowance, being only 590 cubic feet instead of 680 cubic feet per head, as was designed when the Institution was opened. This defect will, we hope, having been thrice noticed in entries at the Asylum, be now remedied.

We think that there is room for improvement in the water supply of Brislington House, and to that matter we have called the attention of the licensees.

We are sorry to report that Wye House, where the accommodation is, in our opinion, inadequate to meet, according to modern requirements, the number of patients for which the House is licensed, has not yet been enlarged, owing to a difficulty in agreement between the licensee and his landlord.

At Dinsdale Park we have for years past been dissatisfied with the scanty and shabby furniture in the male division, and with the general domestic arrangements for the gentlemen. The House is too large for its inmates; the water-closets are not what they should be; few of the gentlemen are taken beyond the airing courts, and some are not so well clothed as they would be if paupers in a County or Borough Asylum. The payments, we must admit, are low. The magisterial visits have been very infrequent.

Craven Street Retreat much needs interior renovation, and here, too, though the payments are very low, a patient was observed at the Commissioners' first visit this year to be dressed worse than any pauper would be in the Asylum of the Borough. We informed the licensees that neglect on the part of friends in the supply of proper clothing for a patient should not be tolerated by those who, for profit, undertake the charge of the insane.

The airing court for the more excited of the male patients has been improved at Northwoods by levelling, planting, and laying it out as a garden.

Though generally satisfied with the treatment of the patients at Northwoods, we objected at our last visit to the keeping apart of an excited lady in an enclosure within an airing-court. We greatly prefer the association of such patients with, if necessary, an addition to the staff for their proper control, but this setting apart of a patient in a railed-off portion of an airing court is, in fact, seclusion.

PROVINCIAL,
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Vernon House.

Redlands.

Attendanis.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

M.	F.	T.
42	61	103
17	12	29

SINGLE
PATIENTS.

Of the numbers registered at the beginning of the year 70 males and 80 females were not subject to our visitation being lunatics so found by inquisition.

Of the remainder, 141 were visited by us once, and 153 twice, during the year. With reference to their care and treatment we have nothing particular to report. Their accommodation necessarily varies with their condition and payments, and it is a special part of our duty in visitation to see, as far as may be, that these bear due relation to each other. Upon the whole we have found that their care and treatment are not unsatisfactory. In some instances, no doubt, the more varied resources of a well-equipped Asylum would be more suitable to the requirements of curable cases, or those in which there is a decided tendency to degeneration. But there are numerous patients for whose practically free and unrestricted residence under favourable conditions in comfortable and well appointed private houses, the most unexceptionable Asylum would afford anything but an agreeable substitute.

In dealing with a disease so varied as insanity it is a great advantage to have at hand means of treatment which possess at least an equal variety.

Death from
pneumonia
following upon
burns.

The only special occurrence to which it is necessary to refer in detail in this connection is the accidental death of a single patient from pneumonia, the result of burns.

The facts were briefly as follows. The patient was a middle-aged single woman, who had been insane for some years, and had recently been placed in single care. She was feeble minded and quite irrational. There was no reason to suppose that she was at all suicidal. On the 17th of April a fire was, as usual, lighted in her bedroom, and she remained in bed for breakfast. At about noon a slight scream was heard from her room, and on her attendant entering it, she found her standing naked in the room, her clothes, which she had thrown off, lying burning on the floor. She herself was also much burnt, but no information could be obtained from her as to how the accident had occurred. She went on favourably for some time, but ultimately pneumonia set in, and she died on the 27th. An inquest was held, but no new facts were elicited.

LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

LUNATICS IN
WORKHOUSES.

THE number of pauper lunatics in Workhouses, Workhouse Infirmarys, and the Metropolitan District Asylums, on the 1st January 1893 was 16,878 in the proportions of 7,565 males to 9,313 females.

During 1892 we visited 264 of these Institutions, and saw therein 13,051 patients, of whom 2,797 males and 3,047 females,

females, a total of 5,844, were resident in the Metropolitan District Asylums. LUNATICS IN
WORKHOUSES.

In Appendix O. is given a list of the Workhouses thus visited, a report of the state in which we found each of them having been sent to the Local Government Board. The reports of our visits to the Metropolitan District Asylums are given in Appendix M., and it will be seen from them that their condition, and the provisions for the care and treatment of their inmates remain satisfactory. This may also be said with reference to most of the larger town Workhouses, and many of the smaller country ones. But some of the latter especially are still very defective. The accommodation afforded in them is of the poorest kind, and there is in many instances an entire absence of anything beyond the barest necessities either for comfort, convenience, or health.

In many of the Workhouses, both large and small, visited by us the provisions for escape in case of fire were very defective, and we have had occasion to press this matter vigorously upon the notice of the guardians, in many instances, we are glad to say, with good effect.

As regards our recommendations generally we have to acknowledge the readiness with which they have been considered and complied with in a large proportion of the instances in which they have been made.

The only special incidents which have come within our knowledge with reference to workhouses, which it is necessary to refer to here, have been :

1. A death in the Banstead Asylum from pneumonia after fractures of the sternum and two ribs, of J. L., a patient admitted from the St. George-in-the-East Workhouse Infirmary.

2. Death in the Birmingham City Asylum at Winson Green, from fractured ribs, of E. H., received from the Birmingham Workhouse.

Full particulars of these two cases are given under the head of "Deaths from Misadventure, &c., in County and Borough Asylums."

3. Suicide in the Workhouse at Horton, near Bradford, of G. W., who threw himself from the dormitory window on the 15th October 1892.

The patient had only been admitted two days previously, and was about to be removed to the West Riding Asylum.

The accident occurred in a dormitory which had recently been converted from a sick ward, and the patient suddenly jumped through the window, sustaining fracture of the spine from which death resulted in three weeks. The Guardians at once took steps to make alterations in the windows of the imbecile wards to prevent the recurrence of such an accident.

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE LUNACY ACTS.

PROSECUTIONS FOR
BREACHES OF
THE LUNACY
ACTS.

Conviction of
attendants
Freestone and
Sherwood, for
assaults on a
patient.

DURING the past year three prosecutions were instituted by us and two by Visiting Committees of Asylums, for the ill-treatment or the wilful neglect of patients by attendants.

In April last, one of the assistant medical officers of St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton, reported to his Committee that on the afternoon of the 19th he saw a party of four, consisting of two patients and Attendants Sherwood and Freestone, working in the orchard. One of the patients walked away and was standing quietly behind a wall out of sight of the attendants. He had been there about a couple of minutes when Sherwood, who went to look for him, caught him roughly by the coat, dragged him back to where the others were working, and, while Sherwood still held the patient, Freestone struck him with a stick. The patient tried to get away fearing a second blow, when Sherwood, still retaining his hold, gave him a shake and knocked him on to the ground, kicking him as he fell. For some minutes the patient lay quietly on the ground and on getting up he walked past Sherwood who gave him another push. As the Hospital Committee had no power to prosecute the matter was reported to our Board; with the result that we directed the prosecution of the implicated attendants. Both Sherwood and Freestone absconded but were ultimately found and separately brought before the Northampton Bench and convicted of the assaults. Freestone was fined 2*l.* and costs, or in default one month's hard labour; while Sherwood was fined 3*l.* and costs, with one month's hard labour in default.

McMahon's
case.
Negligence of
a nurse.

In May we received notice that a lady patient at Northumberland House had succeeded in setting fire to herself in the following circumstances. It appeared that Kate McMahon, the night nurse on duty in the observation dormitory where the patient slept on the night of the 24th, and who was well aware of the patient's tendency to self-injury, left her ward and went into the grounds at 5.30 a.m., in company with another attendant. Some nurses who were sleeping overhead hearing screams and observing a smell of fire came down and discovered the patient getting into bed after having set fire to her night-dress. The fire-guard in the room had, it appears, been carelessly left unlocked by McMahon. The patient's burns were not extensive, and the injuries were, fortunately, followed by no unfavourable symptoms. As the action of nurse McMahon appeared to us to amount to wilful neglect of her duty, we instituted proceedings against her. The case was heard at Bow Street Police Court, when she pleaded guilty and was fined 5*l.*, or in default 21 days' imprisonment.

Mary

Mary Whittaker, a nurse at the Somerset and Bath Asylum, was summoned before the magistrates at Wells on 11th July and fined 40 s. and costs, for the following assault upon a patient.

PROSECUTIONS FOR
BREACHES OF
THE LUNACY
ACTS.

As the head attendant was entering one of the wards she saw Whittaker laying the cloth for dinner. The patient, who was a quiet dement, came up to Whittaker and interfered with her, whereupon Whittaker struck the patient twice on the face. The Visiting Committee were not disposed to take up the prosecution, but we felt that the case was one which called for something more than mere dismissal.

Whittaker's
case.
Ill-treatment
of a lunatic.

James Turnbull, a male attendant at the Lancashire Asylum at Rainhill, pleaded guilty and was fined 40 s. and costs, upon a summons taken out against him at the instance of the Asylum Committee, for kicking a patient in the back.

Turnbull's
case.
Kicking a
patient.

Martin Attwood, who had been an attendant for 11 years at the Lancashire Asylum at Prestwich, was prosecuted by the Visiting Committee for assaulting a patient. Attwood, who was in charge of some of the patients who were cleaning up after dinner, was seen by another attendant to strike one of the patients, a totally blind man, four or five times on the head with a broom handle. The only provocation for the assault seemed to consist in the patient wanting to remove a table. Attwood was fined 40 s. and costs, at the Manchester County Police Court. The patient was very little hurt by the assault, and this fact, coupled with Attwood's long service and previous good character, no doubt, induced the magistrates to take a lenient view of the case.

Attwood's case.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Hatherton,*

Chairman.

(signed) *G. Harold Urmson,*

Secretary.

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix A.

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England and Wales* on the 1st January 1893, being a Summary of the Annual Returns prescribed by Rule 29 of the Commissioners in Lunacy, made under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 338.

[Note.—In comparing this Table with those of years preceding 1885, it must be remembered that, during the Year 1884, all Criminal Lunatics became, under the provisions of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884," chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote. There were, therefore, some 500 or more criminals who thus ceased, during 1884, to be such as are included in this Table.]

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ANGLESEY:															
Anglesey - - -	16	16	32	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	9	12	20	27	47
Holyhead - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	6	6	12	10	10	20	27	25	52
TOTAL - -	27	25	52	-	-	-	7	8	15	13	19	32	47	52	99
BEDS:															
Amptill - - -	17	13	30	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	1	2	20	18	38
Bedford - - -	40	61	101	-	-	-	1	10	11	-	-	-	41	71	112
Biggleswade - -	42	46	88	-	-	-	3	7	10	19	23	42	64	76	140
Leighton Buzzard -	16	23	39	-	-	-	5	1	6	6	7	13	27	31	58
Luton - - -	55	64	119	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	12	16	59	80	139
Woburn - - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	10	16	26
TOTAL - -	179	221	400	-	-	-	12	28	40	30	43	73	221	292	513
BERKS:															
Abingdon - - -	24	31	55	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	3	6	30	37	67
Bradfield - - -	21	25	46	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	24	30	54
Cookham - - -	13	31	44	-	-	-	4	8	12	4	7	11	21	46	67
Easthampstead - -	9	15	24	-	-	-	-	11	11	2	1	3	11	27	38
Faringdon - - -	16	25	41	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	20	29	49
Hungerford - - -	19	19	38	-	-	-	2	4	6	5	-	5	26	23	49
Newbury - - -	41	35	76	-	-	-	5	7	12	5	13	18	51	55	106
Reading - - -	58	76	134	-	-	-	17	21	38	2	-	2	77	97	174
Wallingford - - -	16	22	38	-	-	-	4	6	10	1	2	3	21	30	51
Wantage - - -	14	15	29	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	2	3	17	21	38
Windsor - - -	27	45	72	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	28	49	77
Wokingham - - -	15	35	50	-	1	1	-	3	3	5	5	10	20	44	64
TOTAL - -	273	374	647	-	1	1	45	80	125	28	33	61	346	488	834
BRECON:															
Brecknock - - -	27	25	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	27	29	56
Builth - - -	15	12	27	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	16	15	31
Crickhowell - - -	15	33	48	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	5	6	18	40	58
Hay - - -	9	19	28	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	5	8	12	26	38
TOTAL - -	66	89	155	-	-	-	2	5	7	5	16	21	73	110	183

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
BUCKS:															
Amersham - -	20	27	47	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	23	29	52
Aylesbury - -	20	38	58	-	-	-	3	6	9	3	11	14	26	55	81
Buckingham - -	3	18	21	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	2	2	8	21	29
Eton - - - -	30	48	78	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	5	33	52	85
Newport Pagnell - -	30	35	65	-	-	-	5	11	16	2	3	5	37	49	86
Winslow - - -	9	5	14	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	12	6	18
Wycombe - - -	28	57	85	-	-	-	5	12	17	2	6	8	35	75	110
TOTAL - -	140	228	368	-	-	-	23	32	55	11	27	38	174	287	461
CAMBRIDGE:															
Cambridge - -	49	63	112	1	-	1	-	5	5	3	6	9	53	74	127
Caxton and Arrington - -	8	15	23	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	7	9	12	25	37
Chesterton - -	32	27	59	-	-	-	3	3	6	5	10	15	40	40	80
Ely - - - -	27	30	57	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	1	4	34	35	69
Linton - - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	6	9	14	21	35
Newmarket - -	24	36	60	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	4	4	26	42	68
North Witchford - -	24	23	47	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	4	4	27	33	60
Whittlesey - -	7	15	22	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	1	8	18	26
Wisbech - - -	30	39	69	-	-	-	3	11	14	7	9	16	40	59	99
TOTAL - -	212	261	473	1	-	1	17	39	56	24	47	71	254	347	601
CARDIGAN: (a)															
Aberayron - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	10	16	14	16	30
Aberystwith - -	25	29	54	-	-	-	4	14	18	6	15	21	35	58	93
Cardigan - - -	19	15	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	23	26	31	57
Lampeter - - -	5	9	14	-	-	-	1	5	6	4	3	7	10	17	27
Newcastle-in-Emlyn - -	7	9	16	-	-	-	1	3	4	12	24	36	20	36	56
Tregaron - - -	10	6	16	-	-	-	3	3	6	5	11	16	18	20	38
TOTAL (a) -	74	73	147	-	-	-	9	26	35	40	79	119	123	178	301
CARMARTHEN: (a)															
Carmarthen - -	34	38	72	-	-	-	10	14	24	12	24	36	56	76	132
Llandilo Fawr - -	15	22	37	-	-	-	3	5	8	8	10	18	26	37	63
Llandovery - -	7	14	21	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	-	7	15	15	30
Llanelly - - -	40	35	75	-	-	-	1	3	4	27	38	65	68	76	144
TOTAL (a) -	96	109	205	-	-	-	15	23	38	54	72	126	165	204	369
CARNARVON:															
Bangor and Beaumaris - -	24	25	49	-	-	-	5	9	14	16	25	41	45	59	104
Carnarvon - - -	21	18	39	-	-	-	6	3	9	8	19	27	35	40	75
Conway - - - -	17	21	38	-	-	-	4	4	8	5	5	10	26	30	56
Pwllheli - - -	17	8	25	-	-	-	4	14	18	5	25	30	26	47	73
TOTAL - -	79	72	151	-	-	-	19	30	49	34	74	108	132	176	308

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CHESTER: (a)															
Altrincham - -	56	49	105	-	-	-	9	12	21	1	-	1	66	61	127
Birkenhead - -	102	116	218	-	-	-	24	30	54	1	2	3	127	148	275
Chester - - -	53	62	115	1	1	2	14	19	33	6	4	10	74	86	160
Congleton - -	24	34	58	-	-	-	7	10	17	4	2	6	35	46	81
Hawarden - -	14	7	21	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	19	10	29
Macclesfield -	58	74	132	1	-	1	19	20	39	4	5	9	82	99	181
Nantwich - -	45	59	104	-	-	-	11	6	17	15	19	34	71	84	155
Northwich - -	31	28	59	2	-	2	2	1	3	18	21	39	53	50	103
Runcorn - - -	19	21	40	-	-	-	4	11	15	1	2	3	24	34	58
Stockport - -	104	151	255	-	-	-	45	60	105	5	17	22	154	228	382
Tarvin - - -	9	10	19	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	11	11	22
Wirrall - - -	23	20	43	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	21	44
TOTAL (a) - -	538	631	1,169	4	2	6	142	173	315	55	72	127	739	878	1,617
CORNWALL:															
St. Austell - -	36	43	79	-	1	1	3	5	8	1	2	3	40	51	91
Bodmin - - -	26	24	50	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	4	11	33	29	62
Camelford - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	6	8	12	14	26
St. Columb Major	11	16	27	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	14	18	32
Falmouth - -	19	29	48	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	4	4	20	38	58
St. Germans - -	12	22	34	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	14	22	36
Helston - - -	17	30	47	-	-	-	8	7	15	1	1	2	26	38	64
Launceston - -	10	6	16	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	3	4	11	14	25
Liskeard - -	36	39	75	-	-	-	1	6	7	3	4	7	40	49	89
Penzance - -	30	37	67	-	-	-	5	9	14	-	-	-	35	46	81
Redruth - - -	48	42	90	-	-	-	11	13	24	-	-	-	59	55	114
Stratton - - -	8	9	17	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	9	10	19
Truro - - -	29	44	73	-	1	1	4	8	12	5	19	24	38	72	110
TOTAL - - -	290	346	636	-	2	2	39	63	102	22	45	67	351	456	807
CUMBERLAND:															
Alston-with-Garrigill -	4	4	8	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	7	7	14
Bootle - - -	7	6	13	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	9	11	20
Brampton - - -	19	6	25	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	4	5	23	11	34
Carlisle - - -	46	67	113	-	-	-	8	3	11	1	2	3	55	72	127
Cockermouth - -	43	32	75	-	-	-	13	15	28	1	3	4	57	50	107
Longtown - - -	6	5	11	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	1	1	8	10	18
Penrith - - -	19	22	41	-	-	-	9	5	14	1	2	3	29	29	58
Whitehaven - -	53	31	84	-	-	-	17	12	29	3	9	12	73	52	125
Wigton - - -	14	28	42	-	-	-	11	11	22	-	3	3	25	42	67
TOTAL - - -	211	201	412	-	-	-	68	59	127	7	24	31	286	284	570
DENBIGH: (a)															
St. Asaph - - -	24	31	55	-	-	-	3	14	17	8	12	20	35	57	92
Llanrwst - - -	3	8	11	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	1	5	10	9	19
Ruthin - - -	17	10	27	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	5	5	21	18	39
Wrexham - - -	36	32	68	-	-	-	14	22	36	5	14	19	55	68	123
TOTAL (a) - -	80	81	161	-	-	-	24	39	63	17	32	49	121	152	273

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882,

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DERBY:															
Ashbourne - -	15	12	27	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	1	2	18	15	33
Bakewell - -	25	26	51	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	30	30	60
Belper - -	42	32	74	-	-	-	15	12	27	6	8	14	63	52	115
Chapel-en-le-Frith -	13	9	22	-	-	-	4	6	10	1	-	1	18	15	33
Chesterfield - -	64	57	121	-	-	-	28	20	48	5	7	12	97	84	181
Derby - -	88	107	195	-	-	-	15	15	30	-	-	-	103	122	225
Glossop - -	11	8	19	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	12	12	24
Hayfield - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	1	2	11	9	20
Shardlow - -	37	24	61	1	-	1	9	6	15	2	2	4	49	32	81
TOTAL -	301	281	582	2	-	2	80	69	149	18	21	39	401	371	772
DEVON:															
Axminster - -	11	23	34	-	1	1	3	11	14	5	1	6	19	36	55
Barnstaple - -	26	42	68	1	2	3	8	12	*20	6	1	7	41	57	98
Bideford - -	12	23	35	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	16	29	45
Crediton - -	15	21	36	-	-	-	8	6	14	2	4	6	25	31	56
East Stonehouse -	10	13	23	2	-	2	-	2	2	1	-	1	13	15	28
Exeter - -	70	72	142	1	2	3	10	18	28	12	7	19	93	99	192
Holsworthy - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	-	1	8	9	17
Honiton - -	25	36	61	-	-	-	5	3	8	13	14	27	43	53	96
Kingsbridge - -	17	11	28	2	-	2	6	1	7	6	3	9	31	15	46
Newton Abbot - -	57	86	143	4	-	4	7	9	16	14	19	33	82	114	196
Okehampton - -	14	16	30	-	-	-	5	4	9	5	3	8	24	23	47
Plymouth - -	64	86	150	2	-	2	39	35	74	19	17	36	124	138	262
Plympton St. Mary -	26	33	59	-	-	-	5	7	12	4	2	6	35	42	77
South Molton - -	14	23	37	2	1	3	5	3	8	-	1	1	21	28	49
Stoke Damerel - -	38	63	101	-	-	-	9	19	28	-	-	-	47	82	129
Tavistock - -	28	43	71	2	1	3	4	6	10	3	6	9	37	56	93
St. Thomas - -	61	83	144	4	2	6	8	10	18	11	16	27	84	111	195
Tiverton - -	32	36	68	2	1	3	2	1	3	8	19	27	44	57	101
Torrington - -	21	20	41	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	24	22	46
Totnes - -	32	52	84	-	-	-	7	8	15	8	7	15	47	67	114
TOTAL -	578	787	1,365	22	10	32	138	164	302	120	123	243	858	1,084	1,942
DORSET:															
Beaminster - -	12	15	27	4	-	4	3	5	8	1	4	5	20	24	44
Blandford - -	13	21	34	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	15	24	39
Bridport - -	16	17	33	-	-	-	5	1	6	1	8	9	22	26	48
Cerne - -	9	11	20	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	9	14	23
Dorchester - -	24	17	41	-	1	1	1	3	4	4	6	10	29	27	56
Poole - -	20	11	31	-	-	-	12	16	28	4	3	7	36	30	66
Shaftesbury - -	25	19	44	1	-	1	1	2	3	2	9	11	29	30	59
Sherborne - -	17	14	31	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	4	6	22	23	45
Sturminster - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	12	15	27
Wareham and Purbeck	19	24	43	-	-	-	2	7	9	2	5	7	23	36	59
Weymouth - -	30	37	67	2	-	2	4	6	10	-	1	1	36	44	80
Wimborne and Cranborne.	23	29	52	1	-	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	26	32	58
TOTAL -	219	228	447	8	1	9	34	52	86	18	44	62	279	325	604

* One female maintained in the Metropolitan District Asylum at Caterham.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DURHAM:															
Auckland - - -	53	35	88	1	2	3	5	2	7	4	2	6	63	41	104
Chester-le-Street - -	26	29	55	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	30	36	66
Darlington - - -	42	35	77	2	2	4	3	6	9	1	3	4	48	46	94
Durham - - -	34	42	76	-	-	-	4	6	10	4	5	9	42	53	95
Easington - - -	36	29	65	1	1	2	5	7	12	-	-	-	42	37	79
Gateshead - - -	108	112	220	-	-	-	12	21	33	8	14	22	128	147	275
Hartlepool - - -	34	26	60	-	-	-	13	20	33	-	-	-	47	46	93
Houghton-le-Spring -	27	31	58	2	-	2	1	2	3	1	6	7	31	39	70
Lanchester - - -	33	24	57	-	1	1	1	6	7	-	-	-	34	31	65
Sedgefield - - -	9	10	19	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	9	13	22
South Shields - - -	96	95	191	-	-	-	10	9	19	2	9	11	108	113	221
Stockton - - -	44	28	72	-	2	2	6	4	10	2	3	5	52	37	89
Sunderland - - -	147	131	278	9	10	19	42	40	82	-	3	3	198	184	382
Teesdale - - -	21	17	38	-	-	-	4	10	14	2	-	2	27	27	54
Weardale - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	5	5	10	4	6	10	20	20	40
TOTAL - - -	721	653	1,374	15	18	33	115	148	263	28	51	79	879	870	1,749
ESSEX:															
Billericay - - -	15	25	40	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	4	6	20	34	54
Braintree - - -	26	40	66	2	-	2	9	19	28	-	10	10	37	69	106
Chelmsford - - -	22	59	81	-	-	-	5	2	7	5	8	13	32	69	101
Colchester - - -	18	39	57	-	-	-	7	14	21	3	11	14	28	64	92
Dunmow - - -	22	27	49	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	7	8	24	36	60
Epping - - -	16	32	48	-	-	-	1	13	14	1	1	2	18	46	64
Halstead - - -	17	27	44	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	1	1	19	31	50
Lexden and Winstree -	24	30	54	-	1	1	7	12	19	4	10	14	35	53	88
Maldon - - -	21	36	57	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	5	8	27	44	71
Ongar - - -	4	19	23	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	6	8	8	26	34
Orsett - - -	7	28	35	-	-	-	2	12	14	-	3	3	9	43	52
Rochford - - -	13	28	41	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	3	3	14	35	49
Romford - - -	47	52	99	-	-	-	5	2	7	1	2	3	53	56	109
Saffron Walden - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	6	13	19	5	4	9	24	36	60
Tendring - - -	22	34	56	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	1	2	27	37	64
West Ham - - -	206	294	500	-	-	-	41	49	90	5	9	14	252	352	604
TOTAL - - -	493	789	1,282	2	1	3	99	156	255	33	85	118	627	1,031	1,658
FLINT: (a)															
Holywell - - -	44	30	74	-	-	-	2	17	19	16	22	38	62	69	131
GLAMORGAN:															
Bridgend and Cowbridge	38	39	77	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	6	9	43	47	90
Cardiff - - -	130	184	314	4	-	4	12	9	21	25	19	44	171	212	383
Gower - - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	7	11	10	13	23
Merthyr Tydfil - -	70	79	149	-	-	-	19	21	40	18	34	52	107	134	241
Neath - - -	51	48	99	-	-	-	6	5	11	6	24	30	63	77	140
Pontardawe - - -	20	12	32	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	8	24	17	41
Pontypridd - - -	93	50	143	6	3	9	18	11	29	9	5	14	126	69	195
Swansea - - -	78	96	174	-	-	-	17	12	29	15	31	46	110	139	249
TOTAL - - -	485	514	999	10	3	13	75	61	136	84	130	214	654	708	1,362

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
GLOUCESTER :															
Barton Regis - - -	150	255	405	11	5	16	76	91	167	15	38	53	252	389	641
Bristol - - -	68	72	140	-	-	-	44	111	155	6	4	10	118	187	305
Cheltenham - - -	39	65	104	-	-	-	22	39	61	5	21	26	66	125	191
Chipping Sodbury - -	12	14	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	6	14	19	33
Cirencester - - -	20	31	51	-	-	-	5	8	13	2	4	6	27	43	70
Dursley - - -	15	13	28	-	-	-	6	3	9	3	4	7	24	20	44
Gloucester - - -	49	56	105	-	-	-	1	3	4	7	8	15	57	67	124
Newent - - -	10	14	24	-	-	-	4	3	7	1	3	4	15	20	35
Northleach - - -	12	9	21	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	12	10	22
Stow-on-the-Wold - -	10	17	27	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	4	5	12	24	36
Stroud - - -	49	48	97	-	-	-	16	28	44	8	8	16	73	84	157
Tetbury - - -	13	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	5	18
Tewkesbury - - -	15	16	31	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	1	1	18	22	40
Thornbury - - -	22	23	45	-	-	-	3	6	9	5	1	6	30	30	60
Westbury-on-Severn -	19	25	44	-	-	-	5	2	7	3	7	10	27	34	61
Wheatenhurst - - -	5	8	13	-	-	-	4	4	8	1	2	3	10	14	24
Winchcomb - - -	7	9	16	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	4	4	12	20	32
TOTAL - - -	515	680	1,195	11	5	16	195	315	510	59	113	172	780	1,113	1,893
HEREFORD :															
Bromyard - - -	17	21	38	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	2	4	22	24	46
Dore - - -	17	12	29	1	-	1	3	2	5	2	7	9	23	21	44
Hereford - - -	56	73	129	-	3	3	6	13	19	10	11	21	72	100	172
Kington - - -	8	26	34	-	-	-	2	6	8	1	7	8	11	39	50
Ledbury - - -	17	15	32	-	-	-	1	6	7	4	12	16	22	33	55
Leominster - - -	23	20	43	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	10	18	31	31	62
Ross - - -	23	30	53	-	-	-	1	6	7	7	13	20	31	49	80
Weobley - - -	9	13	22	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	2	4	12	18	30
TOTAL - - -	170	210	380	1	3	4	17	38	55	36	64	100	224	315	539
HERTS (a) :															
St. Albans - - -	26	40	66	-	-	-	3	4	7	2	4	6	31	48	79
Berkhampstead - - -	8	15	23	-	-	-	2	3	5	6	7	13	16	25	41
Bishop Stortford - -	21	51	72	-	-	-	6	7	13	3	13	16	30	71	101
Buntingford - - -	5	8	13	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	6	10	16
Hatfield - - -	6	16	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	22
Hemel Hempstead - -	12	18	30	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	3	3	14	22	36
Hertford - - -	27	28	55	1	-	1	3	6	9	-	8	8	31	42	73
Hitchin - - -	27	42	69	1	1	2	2	4	6	3	-	3	33	47	80
Royston - - -	22	34	56	-	-	-	2	16	18	2	6	8	26	56	82
Ware - - -	19	27	46	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	2	2	23	29	52
Watford - - -	34	39	73	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	2	2	37	45	82
Welwyn - - -	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7
TOTAL (a) - - -	209	323	532	2	1	3	28	47	75	16	45	61	255	416	671

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UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
HUNTS :															
Huntingdon - - -	17	22	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	18	22	40
St. Ives - - -	19	16	35	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	1	1	20	22	42
St. Neots - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	2	2	21	30	51
TOTAL - -	54	61	115	-	-	-	4	10	14	1	3	4	59	74	133
KENT : (a)															
Ashford, East - -	10	14	24	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	14	18	32
Ashford, West - -	15	33	48	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	1	2	19	40	59
Blean - - -	21	27	48	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	1	5	27	31	58
Bridge - - -	13	17	30	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	16	20	36
Bromley - - -	38	46	84	-	2	2	11	12	23	-	-	-	49	60	109
Canterbury - - -	24	23	47	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	4	4	30	31	61
Cranbrook - - -	13	23	36	-	-	-	3	3	6	2	2	4	18	28	46
Dartford - - -	52	72	124	1	1	2	9	8	17	1	3	4	63	84	147
Dover - - -	47	49	96	-	-	-	4	7	11	10	8	18	61	64	125
Eastry - - -	45	48	93	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	3	3	48	57	105
Elham - - -	25	52	77	-	-	-	4	10	14	-	-	-	29	62	91
Faversham - - -	23	21	44	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	25	22	47
Gravesend and Milton	32	31	63	1	1	2	4	5	9	-	-	-	37	37	74
Hollingbourn - -	18	13	31	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	22	19	41
Hoo - - -	4	7	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	5	10	15
Maidstone - - -	42	73	115	-	1	1	18	27	45	-	1	1	60	102	162
Malling - - -	26	26	52	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	30	27	57
Medway - - -	57	98	155	-	-	-	10	14	24	2	1	3	69	113	182
Milton - - -	18	33	51	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	3	4	21	37	58
Romney Marsh - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9
Sevenoaks - - -	19	32	51	1	1	2	6	2	8	3	2	5	29	37	66
Sheppey - - -	34	27	61	-	-	-	4	3	7	3	3	6	41	33	74
Strood - - -	21	41	62	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	4	6	26	47	73
Tenterden - - -	13	14	27	-	-	-	5	3	8	2	-	2	20	17	37
Thanet, Isle of - -	72	90	162	-	-	-	7	9	16	4	4	8	83	103	186
Tonbridge - - -	53	73	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	58	78	136
TOTAL - -	739	988	1,727	4	6	10	120	141	261	41	47	88	904	1,182	2,086
LANCASTER: (b)															
Ashton-under-Lyne -	108	140	248	-	-	-	25	47	72	-	-	-	133	187	320
Barrow-in-Furness -	24	32	56	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	6	6	28	41	69
Barton-upon-Irwell -	55	61	116	1	-	1	18	23	41	-	-	-	74	84	158
Blackburn - - -	100	115	215	-	-	-	101	71	172	-	1	1	201	187	388
Bolton - - -	213	262	475	5	2	7	10	15	25	5	4	9	233	283	516
Burnley - - -	160	163	323	-	-	-	29	23	52	5	6	11	194	192	386
Bury - - -	124	117	241	-	-	-	22	38	60	4	5	9	150	160	310
Chorley - - -	33	41	74	-	-	-	13	17	30	5	3	8	51	61	112
Chorlton - - -	249	361	610	9	4	13	105	123	228	1	3	4	364	491	855
Clitheroe - - -	19	23	42	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	-	-	25	30	55
Fylde, The - - -	28	24	52	-	-	-	3	7	10	2	-	2	33	31	64
Garstang - - -	4	8	12	-	-	-	6	1	7	-	-	-	10	9	19
Haslingden - - -	44	50	94	-	-	-	29	59	88	5	1	6	78	110	188

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890.

(b) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LANCASTER— <i>contd.</i>															
Lancaster - - -	26	38	64	2	2	4	5	4	9	-	-	-	33	44	77
Leigh - - -	35	49	84	4	1	5	8	10	18	2	4	6	49	64	113
Liverpool - - -	320	388	708	8	4	12	9	62	71	3	5	8	340	459	799
Lunesdale - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	7	10	17
Manchester - - -	139	175	314	1	-	1	115	147	262	-	-	-	255	322	577
Oldham - - -	158	119	277	11	7	18	56	74	130	2	1	3	227	201	428
Ormskirk - - -	52	77	129	-	-	-	9	5	14	1	1	2	62	83	145
Prescot - - -	131	108	239	5	-	5	23	30	53	11	4	15	170	142	312
Preston - - -	137	151	288	-	-	-	63	47	110	-	3	3	200	201	401
Prestwich - - -	74	82	156	1	-	1	42	52	94	-	1	1	117	135	252
Rochdale - - -	114	140	254	-	1	1	34	49	83	3	-	3	151	190	341
Salford - - -	201	161	362	7	1	8	82	122	204	-	-	-	290	284	574
Toxteth Park - -	95	143	238	-	1	1	36	47	83	6	8	14	137	199	336
Ulverstone - - -	35	51	86	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	3	4	40	59	99
Warrington - - -	68	60	128	-	1	1	6	15	21	2	3	5	76	79	155
West Derby - - -	435	677	1,112	6	-	6	54	53	107	8	9	17	503	739	1,242
Wigan - - -	123	117	240	-	-	-	29	35	64	9	9	18	161	161	322
TOTAL - - -	3,308	3,938	7,246	60	24	84	949	1,196	2,145	75	80	155	4,392	5,238	9,630
LEICESTER:															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	18	29	47	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	4	6	20	36	56
Barrow-on-Soar -	27	24	51	-	-	-	2	5	7	6	15	21	35	44	79
Billesdon - - -	8	11	19	-	-	-	5	7	12	2	1	3	15	19	34
Blaby - - -	14	11	25	-	-	-	-	5	5	6	12	18	20	28	48
Hinckley - - -	9	24	33	-	-	-	5	6	11	2	1	3	16	31	47
Leicester - - -	201	228	429	-	-	-	32	41	73	4	6	10	237	275	512
Loughborough - -	38	43	81	-	-	-	6	9	15	3	13	16	47	65	112
Lutterworth - - -	19	24	43	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	-	1	23	27	50
Market Bosworth -	6	14	20	1	-	1	4	5	9	-	-	-	11	19	30
Market Harborough -	14	26	40	-	-	-	4	1	5	1	1	2	19	28	47
Melton Mowbray -	22	24	46	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	25	24	49
TOTAL - - -	376	458	834	1	-	1	63	85	148	28	53	81	468	596	1,064
LINCOLN:															
Boston - - -	30	36	66	-	-	-	12	8	20	8	15	23	50	59	109
Bourn - - -	18	26	44	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	2	2	22	32	54
Caistor - - -	14	12	26	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	6	9	21	22	43
Gainsborough - -	25	34	59	-	-	-	-	5	5	7	9	16	32	48	80
Glanford Brigg -	28	42	70	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	1	2	30	46	76
Grantham - - -	44	37	81	-	-	-	10	8	18	1	1	2	55	46	101
Grimsby - - -	32	31	63	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	36	37	73
Holbeach - - -	13	21	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	15	21	36
Horncastle - - -	13	13	26	-	-	-	4	5	9	3	3	6	20	21	41
Lincoln - - -	53	67	120	-	-	-	8	16	24	13	21	34	74	104	178
Louth - - -	19	29	48	-	-	-	4	6	10	10	16	26	33	51	84
Sleaford - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	3	4	7	4	11	15	18	28	46
Spalding - - -	8	26	34	-	-	-	4	5	9	3	-	3	15	31	46
Spilsby - - -	17	23	40	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	4	9	24	28	52
Stamford - - -	14	17	31	-	-	-	6	2	8	1	1	2	21	20	41
TOTAL - - -	339	427	766	-	-	-	64	74	138	63	93	156	466	594	1,060

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses. *			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LONDON* :															
Bethnal Green -	173	158	331	45	56	101	98	135	233	7	15	22	323	364	687
Camberwell -	141	219	360	26	38	64	138	157	295	-	-	-	305	414	719
Chelsea -	89	154	243	4	2	6	57	73	130	-	-	-	150	229	379
Fulham -	93	144	237	7	12	19	91	72	163	-	-	-	191	228	419
George's, St. -	128	215	343	9	10	19	86	85	171	-	-	-	223	310	533
George's, St., in the East -	61	77	138	-	-	-	37	53	90	-	-	-	98	130	228
Giles, St., and St. George, Blooms- bury -	42	56	98	7	7	14	43	54	97	-	-	-	92	117	209
Greenwich -	114	212	326	7	20	27	93	78	171	3	7	10	217	317	534
Hackney -	218	341	559	4	23	27	112	114	226	18	24	42	352	502	854
Hampstead -	28	62	90	1	3	4	27	26	53	1	-	1	57	91	148
Holborn -	252	364	616	18	31	49	205	237	442	1	2	3	476	634	1,110
Islington -	205	303	508	24	45	69	151	108	259	9	6	15	389	462	851
Kensington -	115	217	332	33	58	91	73	79	152	-	-	-	221	354	575
Lambeth -	233	338	571	108	105	213	209	243	452	2	1	3	552	687	1,239
Lewisham -	56	72	128	10	8	18	30	30	60	2	1	3	98	111	209
Marylebone, St. -	185	314	499	12	12	24	133	144	277	14	23	37	344	493	837
Mile End Old Town	80	127	207	22	27	49	78	101	179	1	1	2	181	256	437
Olave, St. -	148	209	357	-	1	1	99	116	215	-	3	3	247	329	576
Paddington -	77	137	214	31	33	64	37	40	77	-	-	-	145	210	355
Pancras, St. -	204	313	517	21	25	46	363	450	813	-	-	-	588	788	1,376
Poplar -	131	172	303	38	42	80	106	106	212	24	41	65	299	361	660
Saviour, St. -	204	310	514	43	52	95	173	173	346	26	19	45	446	554	1,000
Shoreditch -	140	145	285	24	41	65	135	138	273	-	1	1	299	325	624
Stepney -	47	78	125	7	10	17	37	61	98	-	-	-	91	149	240
Strand -	66	61	127	1	-	1	42	47	89	-	-	-	109	108	217
Wandsworth and Clapham -	173	233	406	52	62	114	120	111	231	1	-	1	346	406	752
Westminster -	52	73	125	2	4	6	53	62	115	-	-	-	107	139	246
Whitechapel -	107	129	236	7	4	11	59	69	128	-	-	-	173	202	375
Woolwich -	79	121	200	-	-	-	59	50	109	4	4	8	142	175	317
TOTAL (exclud- ing City of London) -	3,641	5,354	8,995	563	731	1,294	2,944	3,212	6,156	113	148	261	7,261	9,445	16,706
City of London -	168	188	356	4	3	7	68	69	137	-	5	5	240	265	505
GRAND TOTAL	3,809	5,542	9,351	567	734	1,301	3,012	3,281	6,293	113	153	266	7,501	9,710	17,211
MERIONETH:															
Bala -	5	7	12	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	1	3	7	11	18
Corwen -	9	16	25	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	2	6	15	21	36
Dolgelly -	12	6	18	-	-	-	1	7	8	6	8	14	19	21	40
Festiniog -	16	18	34	-	-	-	13	10	23	2	1	3	31	29	60
TOTAL -	42	47	89	-	-	-	16	23	39	14	12	26	72	82	154

* Patients in the Metropolitan District Asylums are here classed with those resident in workhouses ; they will be found separately enumerated in a Table following this Appendix.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MIDDLESEX: (a)															
Barnet - - -	22	42	64	-	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	4	27	46	73
Brentford - - -	125	202	327	4	1	5	5	8	13	7	13	20	141	224	365
Edmonton - - -	145	214	359	11	1	12	16	14	30	3	4	7	175	233	408
Hendon - - -	42	83	125	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	3	42	88	130
Staines - - -	23	35	58	-	-	-	1	2	3	7	8	15	31	45	76
Uxbridge - - -	34	51	85	1	1	2	7	12	19	4	3	7	46	67	113
TOTAL - - -	391	627	1,018	16	5	21	31	39	70	24	32	56	462	703	1,165
MONMOUTH:															
Abergavenny - - -	45	43	88	-	1	1	2	2	4	3	3	6	50	49	99
Bedwellty - - -	78	70	148	-	-	-	3	6	9	2	12	14	83	88	171
Chepstow - - -	20	18	38	-	-	-	6	4	10	1	1	2	27	23	50
Monmouth - - -	32	37	69	-	-	-	4	5	9	19	41	60	55	83	138
Newport - - -	86	91	177	1	-	1	6	12	18	-	-	-	93	103	196
Pontypool - - -	44	47	91	-	-	-	5	6	11	3	2	5	52	55	107
TOTAL - - -	305	306	611	1	1	2	26	35	61	28	59	87	360	401	761
MONTGOMERY:															
Forden - - -	19	19	38	-	-	-	9	7	16	1	1	2	29	27	56
Llanfyllin - - -	28	28	56	-	-	-	4	8	12	9	19	28	41	55	96
Machynlleth - - -	8	14	22	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	3	4	10	21	31
Newtown & Llanidloes	22	28	50	-	-	-	1	4	5	7	14	21	30	46	76
TOTAL - - -	77	89	166	-	-	-	15	23	38	18	37	55	110	149	259
NORFOLK:															
Aylsham - - -	20	21	41	-	-	-	5	5	10	2	5	7	27	31	58
Blofield - - -	8	12	20	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	10	15	25
Depwade - - -	28	34	62	-	-	-	7	9	16	3	8	11	38	51	89
Docking - - -	18	16	34	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	18	18	36
Downham - - -	18	26	44	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	3	4	21	34	55
Erpingham - - -	10	20	30	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	1	12	22	34
St. Faith's - - -	13	3	16	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	3	3	14	9	23
East and West Flegg -	6	9	15	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	8	10	18
Forehoe - - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	1	10	11	2	5	7	14	32	46
Freebridge Lynn - -	11	8	19	-	-	-	1	3	4	5	8	13	17	19	36
Guiltcross - - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	4	7	16	26	42
Henstead - - -	10	19	29	-	-	-	3	3	6	5	11	16	18	33	51
King's Lynn - - -	25	17	42	1	-	1	2	5	7	5	13	18	33	35	68
Loddon and Clavering	14	25	39	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	2	3	16	32	48
Mitford and Launditch	22	40	62	-	-	-	2	4	6	7	14	21	31	58	89
Norwich - - -	104	125	229	-	-	-	23	31	54	38	63	101	165	219	384
Smallburgh - - -	27	15	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	28	17	45
Swaffham - - -	21	20	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	22	24	46
Thetford - - -	18	30	48	-	-	-	1	4	5	3	3	6	22	37	59
Walsingham - - -	29	25	54	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	9	12	34	37	71
Wayland - - -	14	24	38	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	7	13	22	33	55
Great Yarmouth - -	15	26	41	-	-	-	49	53	102	4	14	18	68	93	161
TOTAL - - -	455	551	1,006	1	1	2	107	152	259	91	181	272	654	885	1,539

a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882, and again in 1890.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
NORTHAMPTON:															
Brackley - - -	8	13	21	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	10	16	26
Brixworth - - -	10	14	24	-	-	-	5	11	16	-	3	3	15	28	43
Daventry - - -	21	16	37	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	6	7	25	26	51
Hardingstone - - -	11	8	19	-	-	-	2	6	8	2	1	3	15	15	30
Kettering - - -	21	29	50	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	3	3	22	37	59
Northampton - - -	72	79	151	-	-	-	8	10	18	4	12	16	84	101	185
Oundle - - -	11	20	31	-	-	-	3	11	14	-	1	1	14	32	46
Peterborough - - -	29	47	76	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	7	7	34	55	89
Potterspury - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	1	6	7	4	4	8	16	23	39
Thrapston - - -	15	25	40	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	17	31	48
Towcester - - -	12	19	31	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	3	5	15	24	39
Wellingborough - - -	35	42	77	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	5	8	40	51	91
TOTAL - - -	256	325	581	-	-	-	34	68	102	17	46	63	307	439	746
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
Alnwick - - -	24	23	47	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	25	26	51
Belford - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	4	5	3	10	13
Bellingham - - -	4	11	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	5	13	18
Berwick-on-Tweed - - -	21	22	43	1	1	2	3	15	18	6	3	9	31	41	72
Castle Ward - - -	14	26	40	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	2	4	20	30	50
Glendale - - -	8	8	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	5	13	9	22
Haltwhistle - - -	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	6
Hexham - - -	38	21	59	-	-	-	1	8	9	7	10	17	46	39	85
Morpeth - - -	35	22	57	-	-	-	3	1	4	4	1	5	42	24	66
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - -	207	229	436	-	-	-	49	52	101	6	10	16	262	291	553
Rothbury - - -	6	5	11	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	5	12
Tynemouth - - -	125	97	222	-	-	-	11	10	21	2	5	7	138	112	250
TOTAL - - -	485	471	956	2	1	3	74	94	168	33	38	71	594	604	1,198
NOTTS:															
Basford - - -	80	88	168	1	-	1	9	8	17	11	9	20	101	105	206
Bingham - - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	10	15	25
East Retford - - -	15	9	24	-	-	-	5	9	14	3	4	7	23	22	45
Mansfield - - -	38	39	77	-	-	-	9	9	18	2	8	10	49	56	105
Newark - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	2	8	10	-	2	2	20	33	53
Nottingham - - -	208	207	415	1	-	1	71	52	123	127	194	321	407	453	860
Southwell - - -	16	20	36	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	20	24	44
Worksop - - -	15	17	32	-	-	-	5	8	13	8	10	18	28	35	63
TOTAL - - -	399	415	814	2	-	2	105	100	205	152	228	380	658	743	1,401
OXFORD:															
Banbury - - -	29	35	64	-	-	-	2	13	15	5	5	10	36	53	89
Bicester - - -	12	17	29	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	14	20	34
Chipping Norton - - -	18	20	38	-	-	-	-	4	4	7	9	16	25	33	58
Headington - - -	29	55	84	-	-	-	5	5	10	12	14	26	46	74	120
Henley - - -	26	27	53	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	26	31	57
Oxford - - -	27	45	72	-	-	-	10	8	18	-	-	-	37	53	90
Thame - - -	9	20	29	-	-	-	4	9	13	4	9	13	17	38	55
Witney - - -	33	22	55	-	-	-	6	13	19	9	7	16	48	42	90
Woodstock - - -	19	25	44	-	-	-	3	3	6	2	8	10	24	36	60
TOTAL - - -	202	266	468	-	1	1	32	60	92	39	53	92	273	380	653

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PEMBROKE:															
Haverfordwest - - -	36	49	85	-	-	-	2	5	7	13	17	30	51	71	122
Narberth - - -	20	14	34	-	-	-	2	5	7	4	14	18	26	33	59
Pembroke - - -	23	18	41	-	-	-	3	5	8	8	8	16	34	31	65
TOTAL - -	79	81	160	-	-	-	7	15	22	25	39	64	111	135	246
RADNOR:															
Knighton - - -	17	24	41	-	-	-	4	-	4	3	2	5	24	26	50
Rhayader - - -	6	8	14	-	-	-	1	5	6	4	2	6	11	15	26
TOTAL - -	23	32	55	-	-	-	5	5	10	7	4	11	35	41	76
RUTLAND:															
Oakham - - -	14	7	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	17	10	27
Uppingham - - -	14	12	26	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	14	15	29
TOTAL - -	28	19	47	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	6	31	25	56
SALOP:															
Atcham - - -	53	51	104	1	-	1	11	18	29	-	-	-	65	69	134
Bridgnorth - - -	12	18	30	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	1	2	14	24	38
Church Stretton - - -	4	8	12	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	5	11	16
Cleobury Mortimer - - -	6	9	15	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	1	1	10	12	22
Clun - - -	5	19	24	-	-	-	-	6	6	3	3	6	8	28	36
Drayton - - -	9	16	25	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	2	2	9	22	31
Ellesmere - - -	15	21	36	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	16	25	41
Ludlow - - -	20	24	44	-	-	-	6	3	9	-	-	-	26	27	53
Madeley - - -	24	48	72	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	3	3	27	55	82
Newport - - -	21	16	37	-	-	-	-	7	7	5	1	6	26	24	50
Oswestry - - -	26	29	55	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	2	2	32	38	70
Shifnal - - -	12	7	19	-	-	-	1	4	5	4	2	6	17	13	30
Wellington - - -	42	29	71	-	-	-	6	3	9	10	7	17	58	39	97
Wem - - -	5	11	16	-	-	-	3	7	10	2	1	3	10	19	29
Whitchurch - - -	10	21	31	-	-	-	5	7	12	2	-	2	17	28	45
TOTAL - -	264	327	591	1	-	1	48	84	132	27	23	50	340	434	774
SOMERSET:															
Axbridge - - -	37	46	83	3	1	4	3	1	4	6	5	11	49	53	102
Bath - - -	76	121	197	-	-	-	34	45	79	-	1	1	110	167	277
Bedminster - - -	71	89	160	4	1	5	17	22	39	6	8	14	98	120	218
Bridgwater - - -	21	28	49	2	-	2	2	5	7	5	9	14	30	42	72
Chard - - -	21	32	53	-	-	-	5	3	8	12	8	20	38	43	81
Clutton - - -	30	31	61	-	-	-	6	8	14	6	2	8	42	41	83
Dulverton - - -	4	3	7	-	1	1	3	3	6	-	3	3	7	10	17
Frome - - -	18	27	45	3	-	3	13	18	31	4	9	13	38	54	92
Keynsham - - -	17	29	46	-	1	1	3	5	8	4	10	14	24	45	69
Langport - - -	18	14	32	-	-	-	2	1	3	7	7	14	27	22	49
Shepton Mallet - - -	14	31	45	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	8	13	20	39	59
Taunton - - -	37	30	67	6	5	11	4	6	10	5	6	11	52	47	99
Wellington - - -	17	38	55	-	-	-	7	11	18	11	12	23	35	61	96
Wells - - -	20	22	42	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	7	24	26	50
Williton - - -	18	20	38	1	1	2	11	10	21	5	6	11	35	37	72
Wincanton - - -	24	30	54	-	1	1	3	6	9	5	7	12	32	44	76
Yeovil - - -	25	43	68	3	4	7	2	2	4	4	3	7	34	52	86
TOTAL - -	468	634	1,102	23	15	38	115	147	262	89	107	196	695	903	1,598

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SOUTHAMPTON:															
Alresford - - -	11	10	21	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	12	13	25
Alton - - -	14	18	32	-	-	-	5	8	13	-	1	1	19	27	46
Alverstoke - - -	25	28	53	-	1	1	14	8	22	-	-	-	39	37	76
Andover - - -	22	21	43	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	4	5	24	27	51
Basingstoke - - -	20	29	49	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	5	8	23	38	61
Catherington - - -	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	5	9
Christchurch - - -	23	32	55	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	4	7	30	40	70
Droxford - - -	7	23	30	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	12	23	35
Fareham - - -	29	15	44	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	31	16	47
Fordingbridge - - -	7	12	19	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	9	13	11	23	34
Hartley Wintney - - -	28	34	62	-	-	-	4	2	6	6	7	13	38	43	81
Havant - - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	15	14	29
Hursley - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	5	1	6
Kingsclere - - -	13	11	24	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	3	16	13	29
Lymington - - -	8	16	24	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	18	28
New Forest - - -	13	18	31	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	1	3	19	19	38
Petersfield - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	12	13	25
Portsea Island - - -	155	184	339	2	2	4	87	137	224	17	32	49	261	355	616
Ringwood - - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	6	14	20
Romsey - - -	12	17	29	-	1	1	4	6	10	-	-	-	16	24	40
Southampton - - -	36	53	89	-	-	-	40	30	70	16	17	33	92	100	192
South Stoneham - - -	38	55	93	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	5	9	44	63	107
Stockbridge - - -	12	10	22	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	1	1	15	15	30
Whitchurch - - -	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	4	8
Wight (Isle of) - - -	71	106	177	-	-	-	12	12	24	9	15	24	92	133	225
Winchester (New) - - -	39	41	80	-	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	13	45	53	98
TOTAL - -	623	767	1,390	2	6	8	195	245	440	75	113	188	895	1,131	2,026
STAFFORD: (a)															
Burton-on-Trent - - -	30	49	79	1	1	2	16	12	28	16	19	35	63	81	144
Cannock - - -	24	14	38	-	-	-	9	10	19	2	1	3	35	25	60
Cheadle - - -	19	22	41	-	-	-	1	13	14	3	-	3	23	35	58
Dudley - - -	94	109	203	-	-	-	47	71	118	50	65	115	191	245	436
Leek - - -	24	23	47	-	-	-	5	4	9	3	2	5	32	29	61
Lichfield - - -	25	29	54	-	-	-	5	5	10	4	5	9	34	39	73
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	19	24	43	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	19	25	44
Seisdon - - -	25	14	39	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	6	8	28	24	52
Stafford - - -	33	21	54	-	-	-	5	15	20	6	5	11	44	41	85
Stoke-upon-Trent - - -	106	82	188	-	-	-	32	38	70	7	13	20	145	133	278
Stone - - -	19	18	37	-	-	-	2	1	3	6	2	8	27	21	48
Tamworth - - -	16	16	32	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	2	4	19	22	41
Uttoxeter - - -	11	10	21	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	-	1	16	15	31
Walsall - - -	91	67	158	-	-	-	11	13	24	13	18	31	115	98	213
West Bromwich - - -	105	104	209	-	-	-	60	71	131	5	14	19	170	189	359
Wolstanton & Burslem - - -	37	40	77	-	-	-	7	9	16	6	3	9	50	52	102
Wolverhampton - - -	125	124	249	-	-	-	46	56	102	4	4	8	175	184	359
TOTAL (a) - -	803	766	1,569	1	1	2	252	332	584	130	159	289	1,186	1,258	2,444

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SUFFOLK:															
Blything - - -	13	28	41	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	18	30	48
Bosmere and Claydon	11	20	31	1	-	1	7	3	10	8	4	12	27	27	54
Bury St. Edmunds -	13	13	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	5	14	18	32
Cosford - - -	17	16	33	1	-	1	3	4	7	2	4	6	23	24	47
Hartismere - - -	22	25	47	-	-	-	-	3	3	8	14	22	30	42	72
Hoxne - - -	11	14	25	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	6	12	17	21	38
Ipswich - - -	59	73	132	-	-	-	9	9	18	4	7	11	72	89	161
Mildenhall - - -	1	4	5	-	-	-	5	3	8	2	7	9	8	14	22
Mutford and Lothing- land.	20	29	49	1	-	1	3	3	6	3	9	12	27	41	68
Plomesgate - - -	19	22	41	1	-	1	3	3	6	7	6	13	30	31	61
Risbridge - - -	18	14	32	1	-	1	7	11	18	4	12	16	30	37	67
Samford - - -	8	15	23	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	1	1	13	23	36
Stow - - -	8	24	32	-	-	-	1	5	6	9	4	13	18	33	51
Sudbury - - -	27	34	61	3	-	3	4	2	6	3	9	12	37	45	82
Thingoe - - -	10	15	25	1	-	1	4	1	5	3	2	5	18	18	36
Wangford - - -	12	20	32	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	4	15	22	37
Woodbridge - - -	29	37	66	1	-	1	4	1	5	4	5	9	38	43	81
TOTAL - -	298	403	701	10	-	10	60	60	120	67	95	162	435	558	993
SURREY: (a)															
Chertsey - - -	24	32	56	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	2	3	28	38	66
Croydon - - -	81	144	225	1	1	2	14	16	30	5	12	17	101	173	274
Dorking - - -	18	18	36	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	18	19	37
Epsom - - -	37	54	91	-	-	-	13	8	21	5	9	14	55	71	126
Farnham - - -	44	37	81	-	-	-	6	8	14	1	2	3	51	47	98
Godstone - - -	13	21	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	13	23	36
Guildford - - -	29	45	74	-	-	-	6	13	19	9	7	16	44	65	109
Hambleton - - -	18	18	36	-	-	-	5	5	10	2	4	6	25	27	52
Kingston - - -	90	125	215	-	-	-	16	32	48	3	9	12	109	166	275
Reigate - - -	34	35	69	-	-	-	2	9	11	1	2	3	37	46	83
Richmond - - -	30	62	92	1	1	2	3	3	6	-	-	-	34	66	100
TOTAL (a) - -	418	591	1,009	2	2	4	68	99	167	27	49	76	515	741	1,256
SUSSEX:															
Battle - - -	6	13	19	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	-	1	11	15	26
Brighton - - -	116	184	300	-	-	-	76	68	144	22	17	39	214	269	483
Chailey - - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	-	1	9	11	20
Chichester - - -	5	13	18	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	1	1	7	18	25
Cuckfield - - -	16	29	45	-	-	-	3	8	11	3	1	4	22	38	60
Eastbourne - - -	25	22	47	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	3	4	28	30	58
East Grinstead - -	14	15	29	-	-	-	3	7	10	3	5	8	20	27	47
East Preston - - -	20	26	46	-	-	-	3	3	6	2	5	7	25	34	59
Hailsham - - -	13	21	34	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	8	8	17	30	47
Hastings - - -	32	17	49	-	44	44	2	3	5	1	-	1	35	64	99
Horsham - - -	28	33	61	-	-	-	3	6	9	2	6	8	33	45	78
Lewes - - -	17	12	29	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	20	16	36
Midhurst - - -	9	8	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	9	10	19
Newhaven - - -	10	5	15	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	-	1	12	9	21
Petworth - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	6	8	14	25	39
Rye - - -	9	13	22	-	-	-	11	6	17	2	3	5	22	22	44

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>SUSSEX—continued.</i>															
Steyning - - -	38	63	101	-	-	-	6	11	17	6	8	14	50	82	132
Thakeham - - -	5	14	19	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	1	2	6	19	25
Ticehurst - - -	18	17	35	-	-	-	7	4	11	1	1	2	26	22	48
Uckfield - - -	11	24	35	-	-	-	4	6	10	5	4	9	20	34	54
Westbourne - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	3	9	12	2	1	3	14	22	36
West Firle - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	3	7
Westhampnett -	20	27	47	-	1	1	6	6	12	-	4	4	26	38	64
TOTAL - - -	442	594	1,036	-	45	45	144	168	312	58	76	134	644	883	1,527
<i>WARWICK: (a)</i>															
Alcester - - -	19	32	51	-	-	-	4	5	9	2	2	4	25	39	64
Aston - - -	162	207	369	-	-	-	31	58	89	2	-	2	195	265	460
Atherstone - -	9	12	21	1	-	1	1	5	6	2	-	2	13	17	30
Birmingham -	443	405	848	-	-	-	91	143	234	2	5	7	536	553	1,089
Coventry - - -	44	42	86	-	-	-	7	25	32	-	-	-	51	67	118
Foleshill - - -	15	23	38	-	-	-	5	6	11	5	16	21	25	45	70
Meriden - - -	8	14	22	-	-	-	1	6	7	6	2	8	15	22	37
Nuneaton - - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	4	3	7	4	12	16	21	25	46
Rugby - - -	33	35	68	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	34	36	70
Shipston-on-Stour	13	29	42	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	6	10	21	35	56
Solihull - - -	33	21	54	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	35	22	57
Southam - - -	12	10	22	-	-	-	6	4	10	4	4	8	22	18	40
Stratford-on-Avon	28	51	79	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	1	1	29	56	85
Warwick - - -	40	87	127	-	-	-	4	8	12	3	3	6	47	98	145
TOTAL (a) -	872	978	1,850	1	-	1	162	269	431	34	51	85	1,069	1,298	2,367
<i>WESTMORLAND:</i>															
East Ward - -	18	8	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	7	20	14	34
Kendal - - -	26	45	71	-	-	-	15	14	29	5	2	7	46	61	107
West Ward - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	9	6	15
TOTAL - - -	51	57	108	-	-	-	17	17	34	7	7	14	75	81	156
<i>WILTS:</i>															
Alderbury - - -	29	41	70	-	1	1	5	7	12	3	4	7	37	53	90
Amesbury - - -	7	11	18	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	1	9	13	22
Bradford - - -	23	15	38	-	-	-	6	4	10	5	-	5	34	19	53
Calne - - -	11	16	27	-	-	-	2	8	10	3	3	6	16	27	43
Chippenham - -	30	32	62	2	-	2	12	4	16	4	8	12	48	44	92
Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett	11	11	22	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	4	7	14	17	31
Devizes - - -	34	33	67	-	-	-	5	15	20	-	-	-	39	48	87
Highworth and Swindon	36	25	61	-	-	-	2	8	10	2	1	3	40	34	74
Malmesbury - -	14	19	33	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	4	7	19	26	45
Marlborough - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	2	4	14	17	31
Melksham - - -	16	37	53	-	-	-	5	10	15	4	10	14	25	57	82
Mere - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	4	5	9	4	4	8	18	19	37
Pewsey - - -	24	15	39	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	2	2	28	19	47
Tisbury - - -	11	8	19	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	2	3	14	15	29
Warminster - -	12	23	35	-	-	-	5	6	11	7	10	17	24	39	63
Westbury and Whorwellsdown	16	18	34	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	9	9	21	29	50
Wilton - - -	11	16	27	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	3	3	13	20	33
TOTAL - - -	306	343	649	2	1	3	64	85	149	41	67	108	413	496	909

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UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
WORCESTER: (a)															
Bromsgrove - - -	37	49	86	-	-	-	6	3	9	3	7	10	46	59	105
Droitwich - - -	27	34	61	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	28	37	65
Evesham - - -	7	22	29	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	9	27	36
Kidderminster - -	61	48	109	-	-	-	2	8	10	2	1	3	65	57	122
King's Norton - -	100	124	224	-	-	-	7	18	25	-	6	6	107	148	255
Martley - - -	15	25	40	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	6	9	21	35	56
Pershore - - -	15	15	30	-	-	-	1	6	7	2	2	4	18	23	41
Stourbridge - - -	70	95	165	-	-	-	16	33	49	13	29	42	99	157	256
Tenbury - - -	6	8	14	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	7	10	17
Upton-on-Severn -	21	37	58	-	-	-	1	7	8	2	2	4	24	46	70
Worcester - - -	53	59	112	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	2	5	59	66	125
TOTAL (a) - -	412	516	928	1	-	1	42	94	136	28	55	83	483	665	1,148
YORK (EAST RIDING):															
Beverley - - -	20	29	49	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	25	35	60
Bridlington - - -	13	23	36	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	14	26	40
Driffield - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	1	7	8	4	3	7	23	33	53
Howden - - -	12	20	32	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	3	6	15	28	43
Hull - - -	78	61	139	-	-	-	9	5	14	-	-	-	87	66	153
Patrington - - -	9	9	18	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	11	22
Pocklington - - -	17	14	31	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	1	1	20	22	42
Sculcoates - - -	102	108	210	1	-	1	7	7	14	5	18	23	115	133	248
Skirlaugh - - -	6	8	14	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	9	9	18
York - - -	11	17	28	30	35	65	28	73	101	-	-	-	69	125	194
TOTAL - -	286	312	598	31	35	66	58	115	173	13	26	39	388	488	876
YORK (NORTH RIDING):															
Aysgarth - - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	3	7	10
Bedale - - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	5	11	19	30
Easingwold - - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	10	18	28
Guisborough - - -	19	30	49	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	23	30	53
Helmsley - - -	4	11	15	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	6	14	20
Kirkby Moorside -	9	4	13	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	-	1	11	9	20
Leyburn - - -	12	10	22	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	16	10	26
Malton - - -	22	29	51	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	5	8	28	36	64
Middlesborough -	92	94	186	-	1	1	5	7	12	4	1	5	101	103	204
Northallerton - -	9	21	30	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	12	24	36
Pickering - - -	9	6	15	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	3	3	11	12	23
Reeth - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	4	6	10
Richmond - - -	10	6	16	1	-	1	1	3	4	2	-	2	14	9	23
Scarborough - - -	41	42	83	-	1	1	2	2	4	9	11	20	52	56	108
Stokesley - - -	6	7	13	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	1	3	10	10	20
Thirsk - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	14	15	29
Whitby - - -	27	27	54	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	4	27	33	60
TOTAL - -	293	333	626	2	2	4	33	44	77	25	32	57	353	411	764

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UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YORK (a) (WEST RIDING):															
Barnsley - -	55	67	122	-	-	-	29	35	64	6	15	21	90	117	207
Bierley, North -	90	119	209	1	-	1	21	26	47	7	5	12	119	150	269
Bradford - -	158	186	344	-	-	-	62	56	118	2	3	5	222	245	467
Bramley - -	34	43	77	-	-	-	5	9	14	2	3	5	41	55	96
Dewsbury - -	83	89	172	1	-	1	12	9	21	2	4	6	98	102	200
Doncaster - -	48	36	84	3	1	4	6	9	15	9	9	18	66	55	121
Ecclesall Bierlow -	87	128	215	-	-	-	26	37	63	3	4	7	116	169	285
Goole - -	9	9	18	4	1	5	3	5	8	-	-	-	16	15	31
Halifax - -	141	196	337	2	-	2	1	5	6	8	6	14	152	207	359
Hemsworth - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	1	1	5	12	17
Holbeck - -	20	26	46	-	-	-	5	3	8	5	6	11	30	35	65
Huddersfield - -	121	137	258	3	1	4	29	30	59	2	-	2	155	168	323
Hunslet - -	36	39	75	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	39	41	80
Keighley - -	38	45	83	-	-	-	16	18	34	1	-	1	55	63	118
Knaresborough - -	19	23	42	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	8	21	30	51
Leeds - -	182	227	409	3	1	4	33	35	68	-	6	6	218	269	487
Great Ouseburn -	9	10	19	-	-	-	6	2	8	1	-	1	16	12	28
Pateley Bridge - -	8	1	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	1	10
Penistone - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	2	3	16	20	36
Pontefract - -	32	37	69	-	-	-	7	7	14	-	3	3	39	47	86
Ripon - -	14	18	32	-	-	-	2	7	9	2	3	5	18	28	46
Rotherham - -	93	70	163	4	1	5	8	18	26	15	18	33	120	107	227
Saddleworth - -	16	17	33	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	16	21	37
Sedbergh - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	5	8
Selby - -	7	16	23	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	2	2	9	21	30
Settle - -	7	6	13	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	2	4	11	11	22
Sheffield - -	157	164	321	-	-	-	114	91	205	17	32	49	288	287	575
Skipton - -	35	32	67	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	37	35	72
Tadcaster - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	3	4	12	20	32
Thorne - -	12	5	17	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	15	6	21
Todmorden - -	16	23	39	-	-	-	11	19	30	-	-	-	27	42	69
Wakefield - -	61	53	114	-	-	-	12	9	21	2	4	6	75	66	141
Wetherby - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	24
Wharfedale - -	23	33	56	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	7	8	27	43	70
Wortley - -	14	18	32	-	-	-	6	10	16	6	4	10	26	32	58
TOTAL (a) - -	1,662	1,918	3,580	21	5	26	438	478	916	97	149	246	2,218	2,550	4,768

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1893.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH.	In Leavesden Asylum.			In Caterham Asylum.			In Darent Asylum.						TOTAL.		
								In the Adult Asylum.			In the Schools.					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
London	Bethnal Green	48	69	117	12	9	21	9	19	28	20	22	42	89	119	208
	Camberwell	21	6	27	64	72	136	19	52	71	31	24	55	135	154	289
	Chelsea	2	-	2	28	39	67	15	22	37	11	9	20	56	70	126
	Fulham	15	19	34	42	34	76	5	2	7	25	12	37	87	67	154
	St. George	8	2	10	41	49	90	22	22	44	15	12	27	86	85	171
	St. George's-in-the-East	21	27	48	1	-	1	6	15	21	7	10	17	35	52	87
	St. Giles, and St. George, Bloomsbury.	1	3	4	33	34	67	-	5	5	8	4	12	42	46	88
	Greenwich	9	15	24	39	23	62	28	27	55	17	10	27	93	75	168
	Hackney	51	64	115	15	15	30	9	17	26	31	12	43	106	108	214
	Hampstead	14	19	33	1	-	1	2	3	5	8	3	11	25	25	50
	Holborn	13	26	39	125	166	291	30	23	53	23	12	35	191	227	418
	Islington	57	61	118	13	8	21	34	20	54	41	13	54	145	102	247
	Kensington	24	27	51	9	22	31	12	15	27	23	10	33	68	74	142
	Lambeth	16	12	28	118	165	283	38	46	84	37	20	57	209	243	452
	Lewisham	3	2	5	13	16	29	2	1	3	12	10	22	30	29	59
	St. Marylebone	94	115	209	6	8	14	20	18	38	10	2	12	130	143	273
	Mile End Old Town	40	55	95	6	13	19	12	20	32	17	9	26	75	97	172
	St. Olave's	1	4	5	64	81	145	11	15	26	15	12	27	91	112	203
	Paddington	15	19	34	2	5	7	10	9	19	10	7	17	37	40	77
	St. Pancras	207	252	459	51	59	110	30	77	107	67	42	109	355	430	785
	Poplar	36	42	78	13	9	22	27	26	53	24	23	47	100	100	200
	St. Saviour	14	15	29	90	92	182	31	43	74	38	23	61	173	173	346
	Shoreditch	88	88	176	10	6	16	16	24	40	17	16	33	131	134	265
	Stepney	16	34	50	4	9	13	4	8	12	13	9	22	37	60	97
	Strand	12	18	30	18	20	38	4	2	6	5	2	7	39	42	81
	Wandsworth and Clapham	7	9	16	55	60	115	21	25	46	36	16	52	119	110	229
	Westminster	2	3	5	35	30	65	7	7	14	5	1	6	49	41	90
	Whitechapel	35	55	90	5	3	8	11	5	16	6	4	10	57	67	124
	Woolwich	3	5	8	21	17	38	17	18	35	15	7	22	56	47	103
	TOTAL of County of London (excluding City of London)	873	1,066	1,939	934	1,064	1,998	452	586	1,038	587	356	943	2,846	3,072	5,918
	City of London	29	34	63	8	9	17	4	7	11	6	5	11	47	55	102
Devon	Barnstaple	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	GRAND TOTAL	902	1,100	2,002	942	1,074	2,016	456	593	1,049	593	361	954	2,893	3,128	6,021

Appendix B¹. - - - - -

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE

NOTES.—(1.) The Number of Suicides during the year 1892 will be found in Appendix B². (2.) Statistics of the Patients remaining 1st January 1893 will be found in

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND COUNTY-BOROUGHES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1892.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1892.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1892.																				
	P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.																		Total Number.			Of the Total Number.														
								Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.						Of the Number Discharged Recovered.														
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.										
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES.																																											
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	3	4	7	444	573	1,017	1,024	108	132	240	1	1	2	-	-	-	21	21	42	5	8	13	-	-	-	45	72	117	-	1	1	38	41	79	-	1	1						
Berks (Reading and Newbury) -	7	3	10	219	293	512	522	46	64	110	2	5	7	-	-	-	5	7	12	1	1	2	-	1	1	24	25	49	2	2	4	19	23	42	2	1	3						
Bucks - - - - -	11	4	15	176	276	452	467	71	61	132	2	3	5	1	-	1	7	9	16	21	1	22	-	-	-	24	41	68	-	2	2	17	31	48	-	1	1						
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - -	1	-	1	207	257	464	465	59	80	139	-	-	-	1	3	4	12	12	24	4	24	28	-	-	-	26	28	54	-	-	-	13	16	29	-	-	-						
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	14	19	33	262	257	519	552	49	56	105	6	1	7	-	1	1	10	9	19	1	1	2	-	-	-	18	28	46	2	6	8	12	22	34	1	3	4						
Chester : Chester - - - - -	-	1	1	292	309	601	602	72	98	170	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	18	33	1	-	1	-	-	-	30	50	80	-	-	-	27	47	74	-	-	-						
„ Parkside - - - - -	19	17	36	259	337	596	632	90	98	188	8	9	17	3	-	3	11	26	37	3	-	3	-	-	-	43	57	100	7	6	13	26	45	71	-	3	3						
Cornwall - - - - -	25	24	49	309	363	672	721	46	65	111	2	4	6	1	-	1	4	8	12	1	1	2	-	1	1	41	36	77	2	4	6	23	31	54	2	2	4						
Cumberland and Westmorland -	17	22	39	255	266	521	560	85	80	165	7	9	16	2	3	5	21	25	46	4	4	8	-	-	-	49	57	106	7	7	14	29	36	65	3	5	8						
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	15	13	28	279	247	526	554	93	79	172	4	4	8	1	1	2	18	15	33	-	7	7	-	-	-	109	44	153	3	3	6	31	27	58	2	2	4						
Derby - - - - -	2	-	2	220	218	438	440	78	69	147	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	18	28	4	3	7	-	-	-	35	39	74	1	-	1	21	21	42	1	-	1						
Devon - - - - -	6	-	6	415	563	978	984	96	109	205	1	-	1	2	3	5	15	14	29	4	10	14	-	-	-	45	51	96	1	-	1	23	28	51	1	-	1						
Dorset - - - - -	12	19	31	210	231	441	472	49	48	97	5	2	7	-	1	1	2	9	11	1	3	4	-	-	-	10	25	35	1	2	3	10	22	32	1	1	2						
Durham - - - - -	2	4	6	612	578	1,190	1,196	229	176	405	4	-	4	1	1	2	36	29	65	7	1	8	-	-	-	87	87	174	-	1	1	79	84	163	-	1	1						
Essex - - - - -	2	1	3	563	818	1,381	1,384	261	249	510	4	1	5	-	-	-	37	39	76	7	8	15	-	-	-	187	151	338	2	-	2	131	107	238	1	-	1						
Glamorgan - - - - -	8	1	9	474	487	961	970	146	131	277	9	5	14	-	1	1	22	24	46	2	2	4	-	-	-	63	62	125	7	1	8	43	44	87	3	-	3						
Gloucester - - - - -	1	7	8	470	557	1,027	1,035	123	142	265	5	2	7	2	-	2	18	34	52	10	13	23	1	1	2	57	90	147	-	2	2	42	61	103	-	-	-						
Hants and Isle of Wight - - -	3	1	4	447	501	948	952	100	121	221	4	3	7	-	-	-	11	18	29	3	5	8	-	-	-	36	41	77	1	-	1	27	34	61	1	-	1						
Hereford (County and City) - -	1	2	3	172	196	368	371	40	42	82	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	13	23	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	17	34	1	-	1	13	9	22	1	-	1						
Kent : Barming Heath - - - -	5	2	7	637	892	1,529	1,536	198	190	388	1	-	1	-	-	-	18	17	35	13	22	35	-	-	-	111	129	240	4	2	6	82	100	182	-	-	-						
„ Chartham - - - - -	22	1	23	382	479	861	884	109	95	204	7	-	7	19	15	34	3	8	11	4	3	7	-	-	-	50	55	105	5	1	6	19	35	54	1	-	1						
Lancaster : Lancaster - - - -	11	27	38	825	933	1,758	1,796	149	439	588	3	3	6	1	1	2	9	32	41	-	61	61	-	-	-	232	225	457	3	5	8	33	94	127	1	-	1						
„ Rainhill - - - - -	2	-	2	848	911	1,759	1,761	285	188	473	3	1	4	4	4	8	17	10	27	1	-	1	-	-	-	128	114	242	1	-	1	93	84	177	1	-	1						
„ Prestwich - - - - -	19	16	35	1,033	1,272	2,305	2,340	263	311	574	9	5	14	-	-	-	36	64	100	3	1	4	-	-	-	157	239	396	6	2	8	107	202	309	-	1	1						
„ Whittingham - - - - -	8	4	12	774	929	1,703	1,715	343	140	483	4	1	5	1	1	2	19	11	30	97	1	98	1	1	1	70	110	180	4	1	5	48	51	99	3	1	4						
Leicester and Rutland - - - -	13	19	32	200	221	421	453	58	67	125	-	1	1	1	1	2	10	5	15	1	19	20	-	-	-	25	44	69	-	1	1	17	24	41	-	1	1						
Lincoln - - - - -	-	1	1	328	357	685	686	101	100	201	4	-	4	1	-	1	18	21	39	3	-	3	-	-	-	48	84	132	-	-	-	40	48	88	-	-	-						
London : Banstead - - - - -	4	-	4	707	1,297	2,004	2,008	239	301	540	3	1	4	-	-	-	10	15	25	4	23	27	-	-	-	137	159	296	1	-	1	111	130	241	1	-	1						
„ Cane Hill - - - - -	-	-	-	468	644	1,112	1,112	651	705	1,356	6	-	6	-	-	-	18	13	31	323	395	718	-	-	-	193	181	374	2	-	2	111	104	215	2	-	2						
„ Colney Hatch - - - - -	9	1	10	914	1,330	2,244	2,254	225	343	568	3	3	6	-	-	-	9	30	39	8	38	46	-	-	-	119	198	317	1	-	1	77	137	214	-	-	-						
„ Hanwell - - - - -	2	1	3	752	1,140	1,892	1,895	240	216	456	8	-	8	-	-	-	12	13	25	12	27	39	-	-	-	139	127	266	3	-	3	103	89	192	3	-	3						

Appendix B¹.

on the 1st January 1893, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.

Appendix B³. (3.) Statistics of the Criminal Patients will be found in Appendix B⁴. (4.) Statistics of Voluntary Boarders will be found in Appendix B⁵.

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1892.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1893.							Average Number Resident during 1892			RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Counties, United Counties, and County-Boroughs.			
Of the Total Number.									PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).										PAUPER.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1892, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1892.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Five Years 1887—1891, to the Admissions during the same Five Years [excluding Transfers and re- admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38-(1)].			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1892.				Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1892.		
Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.																																		
Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).																																	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
65	52	117	1	—	1	44	29	73	2	3	5	443	582	1,025	1,030	440	579	1,019	36·9	33·1	34·8	39·9	41·7	40·8	14·8	9·0	11·5	11·7	7·3	9·3	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.			
14	24	38	—	2	2	12	21	33	4	3	7	230	308	538	545	234	303	537	42·2	36·5	38·9	32·7	47·8	40·8	6·0	7·9	7·1	5·1	6·7	6·0	Berks (Reading and Newbury).			
33	30	63	2	—	2	19	16	35	11	5	16	190	262	452	468	197	269	466	34·7	51·7	44·0	39·0	41·2	40·2	16·7	11·2	13·5	12·8	8·8	10·5	Bucks.			
21	23	44	—	—	—	11	18	29	1	—	1	219	286	505	506	212	262	474	24·1	30·2	27·1	33·1	40·8	37·7	9·9	8·8	9·2	7·8	6·9	7·3	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.			
31	24	55	—	1	1	21	19	40	18	14	32	258	266	524	556	277	283	560	25·0	40·7	33·3	26·7	28·9	27·9	11·2	8·5	9·8	9·5	7·3	8·4	Carmarthen, &c.			
40	39	79	—	—	—	36	28	64	1	1	2	293	318	611	613	294	315	609	38·0	48·0	43·8	43·7	56·5	50·1	13·6	12·4	13·0	11·0	9·6	10·2	Chester: Chester.			
34	25	59	3	—	3	29	25	54	17	22	39	274	348	622	661	278	361	639	31·0	45·9	39·0	28·4	43·9	36·8	12·2	6·9	9·2	9·3	5·5	7·2	„ Parkside.			
25	33	58	1	2	3	8	20	28	23	23	46	291	360	651	697	325	337	712	52·3	48·4	50·0	30·4	38·3	34·6	7·7	8·5	8·1	6·6	7·3	7·0	Cornwall.			
15	24	39	4	1	5	15	24	39	13	24	37	280	263	543	580	292	293	585	36·7	49·3	42·8	51·4	47·4	49·4	5·1	8·2	6·7	4·2	6·6	5·4	Cumberland, &c.			
31	20	51	1	—	1	21	14	35	15	16	31	232	259	491	522	293	264	557	33·7	38·0	35·6	38·5	48·7	43·5	10·6	7·6	9·2	8·0	5·9	7·0	Denbigh, &c.			
31	22	53	1	—	1	23	20	43	—	—	—	234	226	460	460	228	223	451	28·4	31·8	30·0	39·8	45·9	42·8	13·6	9·9	11·8	10·3	7·7	9·0	Derby.			
49	29	78	1	—	1	31	22	53	2	—	2	421	592	1,013	1,015	416	574	990	25·6	29·2	27·4	29·1	37·9	33·9	11·8	5·1	7·9	9·5	4·3	6·6	Devon.			
18	20	38	1	—	1	17	20	37	14	19	33	229	234	463	496	237	253	490	20·8	50·0	34·8	33·3	44·7	39·7	7·6	7·9	7·8	6·6	6·7	6·7	Dorset.			
101	58	159	—	—	—	79	44	123	4	3	7	651	610	1,261	1,268	632	598	1,230	35·7	48·3	41·3	33·9	45·8	39·3	16·0	9·7	12·9	12·0	7·7	9·9	Durham.			
75	74	149	1	—	1	53	56	109	1	2	3	563	841	1,404	1,407	563	831	1,394	51·6	41·4	48·1	51·1	47·8	49·4	13·3	8·9	10·7	9·1	6·9	7·9	Essex.			
61	44	105	—	—	—	44	29	73	10	3	13	494	510	1,004	1,017	494	507	1,001	29·9	34·4	32·0	28·6	35·0	31·4	12·3	8·7	10·5	9·7	7·1	8·4	Glamorgan.			
61	55	116	1	1	2	54	52	106	6	7	13	470	554	1,024	1,037	463	548	1,011	37·8	47·3	42·9	37·7	45·3	41·7	13·2	10·0	11·5	10·3	7·8	8·9	Gloucester.			
50	40	90	—	1	1	32	21	53	3	1	4	461	541	1,002	1,006	459	515	974	27·8	29·3	28·6	32·3	41·3	37·1	10·9	7·8	9·2	9·1	6·4	7·6	Hants, &c.			
14	19	33	—	—	—	12	10	22	1	2	3	181	202	383	386	177	200	377	33·3	21·4	27·2	42·3	40·2	41·2	7·9	9·5	8·8	6·6	7·9	7·3	Hereford.			
98	73	171	1	—	1	75	51	126	1	—	1	630	882	1,512	1,513	650	888	1,538	44·3	59·5	51·6	42·8	56·0	49·1	15·1	8·2	11·1	11·7	6·7	8·9	Kent: BarmingHeath.			
41	47	88	4	—	4	33	35	68	19	1	20	403	472	875	895	412	471	883	22·1	45·5	33·1	27·6	42·0	35·4	10·0	10·0	10·0	8·3	8·4	8·3	„ Chartham.			
41	47	88	4	—	4	33	35	68	19	1	20	403	472	875	895	412	471	883	22·1	45·5	33·1	27·6	42·0	35·4	10·0	10·0	10·0	8·3	8·4	8·3	Lancaster: Lancaster.			
64	92	156	1	1	2	48	65	113	10	25	35	679	1,057	1,736	1,771	727	993	1,720	22·3	24·9	24·2	30·2	44·3	38·0	8·8	9·3	9·1	6·5	6·6	6·5	„ Rainhill.			
114	74	188	—	—	—	103	67	170	3	1	4	890	910	1,800	1,804	882	916	1,798	33·2	45·7	38·1	22·6	30·5	26·5	12·9	8·1	10·5	10·1	6·8	8·4	„ Prestwich.			
109	74	183	2	—	2	72	63	135	13	14	27	1,036	1,272	2,308	2,335	1,046	1,274	2,320	41·2	65·2	54·2	31·7	43·6	38·2	10·4	5·8	7·9	8·3	4·6	6·3	„ Whittingham.			
96	67	163	5	—	5	95	67	162	2	4	6	957	892	1,849	1,855	872	900	1,772	19·6	37·0	25·8	30·7	39·9	35·5	11·0	7·4	9·2	8·5	6·2	7·4	Leicester and Rutland.			
25	18	43	1	1	2	22	11	33	12	19	31	209	226	435	466	214	243	457	30·4	51·1	39·8	32·0	45·1	39·4	11·7	7·4	9·4	9·3	5·9	7·5	Lincoln.			
33	28	61	—	—	—	21	20	41	1	—	1	347	346	693	694	342	364	706	41·7	48·0	44·9	40·8	41·5	41·1	9·6	7·7	8·6	7·7	6·1	6·9	London: Banstead.			
103	137	240	1	—	1	59	78	137	2	—	2	708	1,302	2,010	2,012	712	1,292	2,004	47·2	46·8	47·0	39·0	44·2	42·0	14·5	10·6	12·0	10·8	8·6	9·4	„ Cane Hill.			
77	64	141	—	—	—	71	58	129	1	—	1	848	1,104	1,952	1,953	713	929	1,642	33·8	33·5	33·7	34·9	40·0	37·4	10·8	6·9	8·6	6·9	4·7	5·7	„ Colney Hatch			
108	145	253	—	—	—	88	128	216	8	3	11	913	1,328	2,241	2,252	920	1,329	2,249	35·4	44·9	41·0	33·5	49·2	41·9	11·7	10·9	11·2	9·4	8·7	9·0	„ Hanwell.			
93	87	180	—	1	1	80	79	159	1	—	1	761	1,143	1,904	1,905	760	1,138	1,898	45·2	47·1	46·0	33·3	49·2	41·5	12·2	7·6	9·5	9·4	6·4	7·7				

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1892.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1892.																	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1892.														
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.																				Of the Total Number.											
								Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.							
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
Middlesex - - - -	-	-	-	459	635	1,094	1,094	125	181	306	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	25	32	5	8	13	-	-	-	85	149	234	-	-	-	34	77	111	-	-	-		
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	26	26	52	442	416	858	910	95	95	190	9	9	18	2	-	2	13	16	29	5	5	10	-	1	1	55	44	99	9	9	18	48	33	81	6	6	12		
Norfolk - - - -	1	10	11	303	426	729	740	84	93	177	1	1	2	-	-	-	16	17	33	7	7	14	-	1	1	29	50	79	1	3	4	25	44	69	-	-	-		
Northampton - - -	16	27	43	372	436	808	851	81	100	181	6	7	13	1	1	2	17	17	34	6	9	15	2	1	3	30	50	80	2	5	7	21	32	53	1	2	3		
Northumberland - -	2	4	6	289	272	561	567	82	59	141	5	5	10	-	1	1	7	7	14	1	-	1	-	-	-	49	40	89	5	2	7	43	25	68	5	1	6		
Nottingham - - - -	3	2	5	146	173	319	324	46	52	98	-	-	-	3	-	3	7	13	20	1	6	7	-	-	-	22	33	55	-	-	-	17	25	42	-	-	-		
Oxford (Oxford City, and Windsor).	1	-	1	225	290	515	516	63	69	132	1	-	1	3	1	4	11	12	23	2	-	2	-	-	-	34	47	81	-	-	-	16	20	36	-	-	-		
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	8	17	25	316	399	715	740	114	106	220	12	4	16	-	-	-	26	22	48	19	10	29	-	-	-	48	57	105	5	6	11	32	33	65	3	2	5		
Somerset and Bath - -	4	11	15	311	492	803	818	124	127	251	5	1	6	-	2	2	24	19	43	1	1	2	-	-	-	54	91	145	1	1	2	47	59	106	1	-	1		
Stafford: Stafford - -	2	3	5	453	395	848	853	142	123	265	6	-	6	-	-	-	17	19	36	6	2	8	-	-	-	85	71	156	-	1	1	40	45	85	-	1	1		
" Burntwood - -	3	1	4	315	313	628	632	85	84	169	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	12	21	5	7	12	-	-	-	39	37	76	1	1	2	29	28	57	1	-	1		
Suffolk, E. and W. - -	-	-	-	209	296	505	505	70	74	144	2	-	2	-	-	-	16	20	36	4	3	7	-	-	-	53	56	109	1	-	1	35	28	63	-	-	-		
Surrey - - - -	-	-	-	430	627	1,057	1,057	123	150	273	2	-	2	-	-	-	23	15	38	4	5	9	-	-	-	75	89	164	-	-	-	36	45	81	-	-	-		
Sussex, E. and W. - -	2	6	8	337	447	784	792	117	166	283	2	-	2	1	-	1	18	34	52	10	7	17	-	-	-	38	57	95	-	-	-	16	34	50	-	-	-		
Warwick - - - -	5	5	10	279	409	688	698	91	134	225	7	-	7	1	1	2	11	21	32	4	42	46	1	-	1	40	65	105	2	-	2	28	58	86	1	-	1		
Wilts - - - -	2	4	6	307	369	676	682	63	58	121	-	2	2	-	-	-	9	5	14	2	3	5	-	1	1	21	34	55	-	-	-	18	33	51	-	-	-		
Worcester - - - -	15	39	54	349	515	864	918	124	82	206	4	9	13	-	-	-	13	17	30	33	1	34	1	-	1	60	88	148	4	6	10	23	33	56	2	3	5		
York, North Riding -	29	33	62	291	333	624	686	96	84	180	19	1	20	1	3	4	17	12	29	4	2	6	1	-	1	48	44	92	18	5	23	39	35	74	12	3	15		
York, West Riding: Wakefield	9	2	11	674	689	1,363	1,374	189	157	346	8	1	9	-	-	-	44	46	90	12	2	14	-	-	-	118	95	213	3	-	3	81	66	147	3	-	3		
" Wadsley -	25	34	59	681	822	1,503	1,562	194	188	382	11	4	15	-	-	-	27	44	71	4	3	7	1	1	2	80	113	193	5	4	9	70	93	163	4	4	8		
" Menston -	26	19	45	303	430	733	778	175	209	384	14	15	29	-	1	1	18	19	37	8	3	11	-	-	-	50	108	158	8	11	19	35	83	118	7	8	15		
York, East Riding -	6	7	13	130	155	285	298	26	35	61	2	5	7	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	1	2	-	-	-	10	19	29	3	4	7	8	14	22	1	3	4		
COUNTY-BOROUGH and CITY of LONDON.																																							
Birmingham: Winson Green -	14	13	27	282	287	569	596	228	230	458	2	-	2	2	2	4	39	43	82	24	26	50	-	-	-	155	194	349	2	2	4	82	109	191	1	1	2		
" Rubery Hill -	4	7	11	285	283	568	579	62	86	148	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	86	148	-	1	1	24	43	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bristol - - - -	6	5	11	212	327	539	550	106	77	183	3	2	5	-	-	-	11	15	26	32	-	32	-	-	-	37	51	88	-	1	1	22	31	53	-	1	1		
Derby - - - -	7	12	19	143	140	283	302	79	42	121	6	6	12	-	-	-	2	6	8	33	-	33	-	-	-	58	25	83	6	6	12	21	24	45	3	6	9		
Exeter - - - -	16	17	33	139	159	298	331	31	42	73	5	18	23	-	-	-	3	3	6	8	8	16	3	5	8	21	19	40	5	7	12	15	12	27	3	4	7		
Hull - - - -	9	15	24	152	148	300	324	85	52	137	10	8	18	-	1	1	16	6	22	1	2	3	-	2	2	29	30	59	5	4	9	16	18	34	2	2	4		
Ipswich - - - -	8	9	17	101	161	262	279	36	27	63	2	5	7	-	1	1	3	3	6	3	1	4	-	1	1	18	28	46	1	3	4	13	24	37	-	1	1		
Leicester - - - -	3	3	6	233	278	511	517	48	98	146	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	8	12	14	47	61	-	-	-	53	89	142	1	-	1	11	29	40	-	-	-		
London (City of) - -	-	-	-	181	205	386	386	72	42	114	8	15	23	-	2	2	3	4	7	13	12	25	3	6	9	24	14	38	2	3	5	17	8	25	1	-	1		
Newcastle-on-Tyne - -	4	11	15	190	209	399	414	67	52	119	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	11	15	1	2	3	-	-	-	26	21	47	1	2	3	22	16	38	1	1	2		
Norwich - - - -	1	2	3	132	148	280	283	42	63	105	-	-	-	2	-	2	7	10	17	2	23	25	-	-	-	24	36	60	1	-	1	11	22	33	-	-	-		
Nottingham - - - -	2	2	4	258	288	546	550	73	85	158	6	9	15	-	-	-	5	10	15	4	6	10	1	-	1	17	48	65	2	6	8	12	39	51	-	2	2		
Plymouth - - - -	-	1	1	55	63	118	119	46	68	114	2	3	5	-	-	-	4	-	4	18	31	49	1	-	1	16	10	26	-	1	1	14	7	21	-	-	-		
Portsmouth - - - -	13	21	34	226	281	507	541	49	61	110	1	4	5	-	-	-	6	9	15	2	2	4																	

(a) In addition to these numbers, 65 patients (32 males and 33 females) were transferred, while resident during 1892, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 51 patients (25 males and 26 females) were transferred, while resident during 1892, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 95 Criminal (Private) Patients (81 males and 14 females) were retained in the Asylum as pauper patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1892.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1893.								Average Number Resident during 1892.			RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Counties, United Counties, and County-Boroughs.			
Of the Total Number.									PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).											P A U P E R . Total Number of Lunatics.						Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1892, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1892.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Five Years 1887—1891, to the Admissions during the same Five Years [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38—(1)].				Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1892.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
51	40	91	—	—	—	42	31	73	—	—	—	448	627	1,075	1,075	456	642	1,098	28·3	44·5	37·9	34·7	45·8	41·0	11·2	6·2	8·3	8·7	4·9	6·5	Middlesex.				
52	32	84	1	1	2	45	26	71	25	24	49	431	437	868	917	460	450	910	54·5	36·7	45·5	38·4	39·3	38·8	11·3	7·1	9·2	9·3	6·0	7·7	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.				
28	42	70	—	1	1	24	40	64	1	5	6	330	432	762	768	314	435	749	32·5	51·2	42·3	39·6	50·5	45·5	8·9	9·7	9·3	7·2	7·9	7·6	Norfolk.				
51	38	89	1	2	3	15	18	33	19	28	47	369	447	816	863	388	468	856	28·4	35·6	32·3	28·8	41·0	35·1	13·1	8·1	10·4	10·9	6·8	8·6	Northampton.				
34	27	61	1	1	2	27	19	46	1	5	6	289	263	552	558	288	275	563	53·1	43·1	48·9	42·7	38·8	40·8	11·8	9·8	10·8	9·1	8·1	8·6	Northumberland.				
17	19	36	—	—	—	10	10	20	3	2	5	153	173	326	331	153	176	329	40·5	54·3	47·7	30·3	40·5	35·2	11·1	10·8	10·9	8·9	8·4	8·6	Nottingham.				
22	16	38	—	—	—	20	13	33	1	—	1	232	296	528	529	228	295	523	27·6	29·4	28·6	26·7	33·8	30·6	9·6	5·4	7·3	7·7	4·5	5·9	Oxford, &c.				
40	45	85	1	1	2	21	29	50	12	15	27	338	405	743	770	344	423	767	33·7	34·4	34·0	32·9	36·2	34·7	11·6	10·6	11·1	9·1	8·6	8·9	Salop and Montgomery.				
24	33	57	—	—	—	17	29	46	4	11	15	357	495	852	867	341	518	859	38·2	47·6	42·9	35·3	40·8	38·3	7·0	6·4	6·6	5·5	5·3	5·3	Somerset and Bath.				
61	53	114	1	—	1	40	32	72	3	1	4	448	396	844	848	454	393	847	29·4	37·2	33·1	33·8	39·4	36·6	13·4	13·5	13·5	10·2	10·2	10·2	Stafford: Stafford.				
53	46	99	—	—	—	41	46	87	2	—	2	309	315	624	626	307	318	625	30·3	37·3	36·8	39·3	42·6	40·9	17·3	14·5	15·8	13·2	11·6	12·4	Stafford: Burntwood.				
24	32	56	—	—	—	19	29	48	1	—	1	201	282	483	484	215	286	501	53·0	39·4	46·0	35·6	45·9	41·2	11·2	11·2	11·2	8·6	8·6	8·6	Suffolk				
43	68	111	—	—	—	33	47	80	1	—	1	434	620	1,054	1,055	442	644	1,086	30·3	31·0	30·7	38·8	48·0	43·7	9·7	10·6	10·2	7·8	8·8	8·3	Surrey.				
51	72	123	—	1	1	17	27	44	3	5	8	364	485	849	857	347	466	813	15·1	21·4	18·9	29·6	26·2	27·8	14·7	15·5	15·1	11·2	11·6	11·5	Sussex.				
41	38	79	1	—	—	37	29	66	4	5	9	290	440	730	739	290	405	695	32·6	63·7	48·6	35·4	44·9	40·6	14·1	9·4	11·4	11·0	6·9	6·8	Warwick.				
27	28	55	—	—	—	19	20	39	1	6	7	323	363	686	693	314	372	686	29·5	60·0	44·0	31·7	43·7	37·9	8·6	7·5	8·0	7·3	6·5	6·8	Wilts.				
46	29	75	2	5	7	41	23	64	13	35	48	369	484	853	901	369	513	882	25·3	40·7	32·6	30·1	42·4	36·4	12·5	5·6	8·5	9·4	4·6	6·7	Worcester.				
40	29	69	2	2	4	15	13	28	26	29	55	302	348	650	705	323	370	693	42·9	44·3	43·5	39·6	41·6	40·5	12·4	7·8	10·0	9·6	6·5	8·0	York, N. Riding.				
96	61	157	—	—	—	74	53	127	6	2	8	652	690	1,342	1,350	661	684	1,345	45·8	42·0	44·3	38·4	41·8	40·0	14·5	8·9	11·7	11·0	7·2	9·1	York, W. Riding: Wakefield.				
99	72	171	2	4	6	88	67	155	29	29	58	6·2	830	1,522	1,580	718	862	1,580	36·8	50·3	43·5	35·5	45·6	41·0	13·8	8·4	10·8	11·0	6·9	8·8	York, W. Riding: Wadsley.				
64	59	123	7	3	10	56	50	106	23	22	45	367	469	836	881	366	476	842	21·0	40·5	31·7	—	—	—	17·5	12·4	14·6	12·7	9·0	10·6	York, W. Riding: Menston.				
12	10	22	—	1	1	11	9	20	5	6	11	135	162	297	308	139	166	305	32·0	41·2	37·3	27·5	38·3	33·7	8·6	6·0	7·2	7·4	5·1	6·1	York, E. Riding.				
COUNTY-BOROUGHS and CITY OF LONDON.																																			
53	33	86	—	—	—	46	30	76	12	11	23	304	292	596	619	306	317	623	40·6	54·0	47·3	51·0	55·9	53·4	17·3	10·4	13·8	10·2	6·3	8·2	Birmingham: Winson Green.				
10	17	27	—	—	—	8	15	23	4	8	12	313	308	621	633	310	323	633	—	—	—	—	(c)	—	—	3·2	5·3	4·3	2·8	4·5	3·7	„ Rubery Hill.			
30	21	51	1	—	1	28	20	48	7	7	14	250	330	580	594	227	334	561	29·7	40·3	35·1	39·7	36·5	37·9	13·2	6·3	9·1	9·3	5·1	7·0	Bristol.				
31	9	40	3	2	5	31	9	40	4	13	17	136	147	283	300	130	158	288	45·7	57·1	51·1	—	—	—	23·8	5·7	13·9	13·5	4·6	9·5	Derby.				
14	10	24	2	3	5	12	8	20	13	22	35	138	167	305	340	148	183	331	65·2	35·3	47·4	28·1	47·1	38·1	9·5	5·5	7·3	7·5	4·6	5·9	Exeter.				
31	15	46	5	2	7	29	14	43	10	17	27	176	153	329	356	177	166	343	19·0	36·7	25·6	30·4	32·0	31·1	17·5	9·0	13·4	12·6	7·0	10·0	Hull.				
18	15	33	1	3	4	10	8	18	8	7	15	101	147	248	263	109	161	270	39·4	96·0	63·8	32·9	33·0	33·0	16·5	9·3	12·2	12·4	7·7	9·7	Ipswich.				
14	13	27	—	—	—	13	11	24	2	3	5	215	274	489	494	210	265	475	33·3	56·9	47·6	32·0	54·3	42·6	6·7	4·9	5·7	4·9	3·4	4·1	Leicester.				
20	15	35	3	1	4	17	15	32	6	12	18	203	206	409	427	199	215	414	28·8	28·6	28·7	50·5	49·6	50·1	10·1	7·0	8·5	7·9	6·1	7·0	London (City of).				
23	15	38	2	—	2	20	14	34	3	9	12	209	227	436	448	200	227	427	33·3	32·0	32·8	35·1	39·2	37·1	11·5	6·6	8·9	8·8	5·5	7·1	Newcastle-on-Tyne.				
13	19	32	—	1	1	7	8	15	—	2	2	138	156	294	296	139	159	298	28·9	55·0	42·3	38·7	29·7	34·0	9·4	11·9	10·7	7·5	8·9	8·3	Norwich.				
34	30	64	1	—	1	32	25	57	5	5	10	277	292	569	579	267	301	568	17·4	49·4	34·5	36·1	52·0	43·6	12·7	10·0	11·3	10·2	8·0	9·0	Nottingham.				
2	6	8	—	—	—	2	4	6	2	3	5	81	113	194	199	66	88	154	50·0	18·9	32·3	—	—	—	3·0	6·8	5·2	2·0	4·5	3·4	Plymouth.				
17	15	32	—	1	1	16	14	30	13	20	33	223	284	507	540	237	299	536	53·2	44·1	48·1	38·0	38·3	38·2	7·2	5·0	6·0	5·9	4·1	4·9	Portsmouth.				
3,016	2,683	4,699	69	46	115	2,311	2,065	4,376	491	584	1,075	25,392	31,051	56,443	57,518	25,403	31,135	56,538	35·2	42·7	39·0	35·4	43·0	39·3	11·9	8·6	10·1	9·2	6·9	7·9	TOTAL.				

(c) Admissions too few for percentage.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1892.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1892.																			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1892.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Of the Total Number.												Of the Number Discharged Recovered.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
									Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some pre-vious time in the Asylum.			Transfers from other Asylums.	Of the Number of Transfers.			Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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(a) This establishment was registered under the Idiots Act, 1886, as an "Institution" on 1st June 1892. It was previously a Provincial Licensed House.
(b) Also registered under Lunacy Acts.
(c) This Asylum was registered (under Lunacy Acts) as a Hospital during 1885. For statistical purposes, however, it was retained with the Naval and Military Hospitals.
(d) In addition to these numbers, 1 patient (a male) was transferred, while resident during 1892, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(e) In addition to these numbers, 1 patient (a male) was transferred, while resident during 1892, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1892.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1893.							Average Number Resident during 1892.			RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, and State Asylums.		
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER. 			Total Number of Lunatics.				Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1892 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1892.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the 5 Years 1887—1891, to the Admissions during the same 5 years [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38—(1)].			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1892.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1892.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
9	5	14	9	5	14	—	—	—	101	160	261	—	—	—	261	98	157	255	42.1	55.0	48.7	38.7	53.3	46.6	9.2	3.2	5.5	6.8	2.5	4.2	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.		
1	4	5	1	4	5	—	2	2	50	70	120	—	—	—	120	51	72	123	40.0	60.0	52.0	33.3	50.0	42.2	2.0	5.6	4.1	1.6	4.5	3.3	Worford House.		
4	2	6	4	2	6	3	2	5	66	92	158	—	—	—	158	67	90	157	37.5	41.2	40.0	66.7	71.7	69.1	6.0	2.2	3.8	5.2	1.9	3.3	Barnwood House.		
1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	29	36	65	—	—	—	65	27	38	65	33.3	30.0	32.0	46.9	41.4	44.3	3.7	5.3	4.6	2.5	4.1	3.4	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.		
7	4	11	7	4	11	7	4	11	56	130	186	—	—	—	186	58	132	190	62.5	37.8	45.3	35.1	50.6	46.0	12.1	3.0	5.8	8.9	2.3	4.4	St. Luke's Hospital.		
4	5	9	4	5	9	1	1	2	33	48	81	—	1	1	82	31	49	80	33.3	43.7	39.3	40.5	46.3	44.0	12.9	10.2	11.2	9.8	7.2	8.2	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.		
12	7	19	12	7	19	1	—	1	166	158	324	—	—	—	324	166	165	331	56.5	78.1	69.1	34.4	55.6	44.8	7.2	4.2	5.7	5.9	3.4	4.6	St. Andrew's Hospital.		
5	4	9	5	4	9	—	—	—	45	47	92	—	—	—	92	49	45	94	14.3	30.0	23.5	27.9	46.2	37.9	10.2	8.9	9.6	8.9	6.9	7.9	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.		
3	4	7	3	4	7	2	—	2	31	49	80	—	—	—	80	33	49	82	30.0	71.4	47.1	30.0	56.7	46.0	9.1	8.2	8.5	7.5	6.8	7.1	Warneford Asylum.		
5	5	10	5	5	10	1	3	4	59	80	139	—	—	—	139	58	73	131	20.0	43.7	34.6	18.2	28.8	23.4	8.6	6.8	7.6	6.9	5.1	5.9	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.		
11	6	17	11	6	17	9	5	14	105	126	231	—	—	—	231	108	135	243	41.4	55.6	48.9	41.0	53.7	48.2	10.2	4.4	7.0	5.2	2.2	3.5	Bethlehem Hospital.		
22	10	32	22	10	32	15	2	17	134	200	334	—	—	—	334	136	193	329	53.4	54.9	51.3	34.8	45.3	40.7	16.2	5.2	9.7	10.3	3.5	6.4	Holloway Sanatorium.		
10	3	13	2	2	4	7	—	7	41	32	73	29	34	63	136	66	65	131	38.5	45.0	41.3	47.3	63.3	57.2	15.2	4.6	9.9	10.9	3.6	7.4	York Lunatic Asylum.		
1	5	6	1	5	6	1	—	1	58	94	152	—	—	—	152	59	91	150	30.0	40.0	35.0	24.6	44.9	36.0	1.7	5.5	4.0	1.4	4.6	3.4	The Retreat, York.		
95	66	161	87	65	152	47	19	66	974	1,322	2,296	29	35	64	2,360	1,007	1,354	2,361	42.7	52.5	48.1	38.0	51.4	45.5	9.4	4.9	6.8	6.8	3.6	5.0	TOTAL.		
4	8	12	2	—	2	—	—	—	11	12	23	113	65	178	201	121	72	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	11.1	6.2	2.9	9.2	5.4	Western Counties Asylum.		
9	4	13	7	—	7	6	4	10	121	58	179	22	12	34	213	140	65	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.4	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.3	5.6	Eastern Counties Asylum.		
9	8	17	7	7	14	7	7	14	303	143	446	103	44	147	593	401	184	585	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	4.3	2.9	2.0	3.9	2.6	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots.		
13	6	19	13	6	19	9	5	14	400	189	589	—	—	—	589	426	186	612	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	Earlwood Asylum.		
35	26	61	29	13	42	22	16	38	835	402	1,237	238	121	359	1,596	1,088	507	1,595	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	5.1	3.8	2.9	4.5	3.4	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).		
1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	42	—	42	—	—	—	42	36	—	36	40.7	—	40.7	60.4	—	60.4	2.8	—	2.8	.5	—	.5	Royal Military Hospital.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hospital closed			—	30	6	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Royal India Lunatic Asylum.		
16	—	16	16	—	16	2	—	2	198	—	198	—	—	—	198	171	—	171	23.1	—	23.1	20.5	—	20.5	9.4	—	9.4	7.3	—	7.3	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.		
17	—	17	17	—	17	3	—	3	240	—	240	—	—	—	240	237	6	243	39.6	—	39.6	56.5	—	56.4	7.2	—	7.0	3.4	—	3.3	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum).		
16	1	17	16	1	17	16	1	17	481	159	640	—	—	—	640	480	159	639	37.0	70.0	45.9	11.8	12.3	11.9	3.3	.6	2.7	3.1	.6	2.5	Criminal Lunatic Asylum.		

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

H O U S E S.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1892.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1892.																DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1892.																	
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.													Total Number.			Of the Total Number.														
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.				Private (including Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered					
															On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Other Re-admissions.							Private (including Criminal Patients).													Private (including Criminal Patients).					
																	M.	F.	Total.	M.				F.													Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
Bethnal Green	Bethnal House	41	64	105	112	178	290	395	80	91	171	9	19	28	2	2	4	2	4	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	54	58	112	12	9	21	23	25	48	5	2	7				
Bow	Grove Hall	223	4	227	115	75	190	417	94	41	135	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	38	29	67	4	-	4	24	20	44	3	-	3						
Camberwell	Camberwell House	99	209	308	49	115	164	472	60	78	138	31	27	58	2	1	3	2	3	5	8	9	17	8	8	16	22	46	68	8	14	22	12	30	42	1	4	5				
Hoxton	Hoxton House	24	34	58	66	154	220	278	79	156	235	28	23	51	-	-	-	5	3	8	3	5	8	3	5	8	53	110	163	12	11	23	26	78	104	9	6	15				
Peckham	Peckham House	83	188	271	32	52	84	355	71	87	158	29	65	94	-	1	1	4	6	10	10	15	25	10	15	25	37	64	101	20	39	59	22	31	53	6	21	27				
Chiswick	Manor House	17	13	30	-	-	-	30	6	8	14	6	8	14	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	13	5	8	13	2	6	8	2	6	8					
Clapton, Upper	Brooke House	28	44	72	-	-	-	72	6	6	12	6	6	12	-	1	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2					
Finsbury Park	Northumberland House	36	36	72	-	-	-	72	12	13	25	12	13	25	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	4	8	4	4	8	6	7	13	6	7	13	2	4	6	2	4	6				
Isleworth	Wyke House	17	14	31	-	-	-	31	5	1	6	5	1	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	5	4	1	5	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Roehampton	The Priory	26	33	59	-	-	-	59	9	10	19	9	10	19	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	10	7	3	10	3	1	4	3	1	4				
Sunbury	Halliford House	13	12	25	-	-	-	25	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	2	2				
Tooting	Newlands House	15	-	15	-	-	-	15	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1					
Fulham	Munster House	24	-	24	-	-	-	24	13	-	13	13	-	13	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	10	-	10	10	-	10	2	-	2	2	-	2					
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	41	-	41	-	-	-	41	10	-	10	10	-	10	1	-	1	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	1	9	-	9	9	-	9	2	-	2	2	-	2					
South End, Catford	Flower House	16	-	16	-	-	-	16	7	-	7	7	-	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	3	2	-	2	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1				
Fulham	Peterborough House	-	25	25	-	-	-	25	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	3	3	-	3	3					
Hammersmith	Homelea	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-						
Southall	Featherstone Hall	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Hayes, Uxbridge	Hayes Park	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
"	Wood End House	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Hendon	Hendon Grove	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	2	2					
Kensington West	Otto House	-	27	27	-	-	-	27	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	3	3	-	3	3					
Leyton	Great House	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nunhead	Silverton House	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Southall	The Shrubbery	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-					
"	Vine Cottage	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Wandsworth	The Huguenots	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Notting Hill	24, Royal-crescent	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Teddington	Goudhurst	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Tooting, Upper	Ivy Lodge	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-					
TOTAL		705	790	1,495	374	574	948	2,443	456	520	976	172	201	373	9	7	16	23	22	45	34	41	75	34	40	74	251	351	602	103	117	220	121	206	327	38	55	93				
		(b)																												(c)												
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT:																																										
Hampton Wick	Normansfield (a)	101	42	143	-	-	-	143	11	10	21	11	10	21	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	10	7	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-				

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."
(b) In addition to these numbers, 26 patients (12 males and 14 females) were transferred, while resident during 1892, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 27 patients (11 males and 16 females) were transferred, while resident during 1892, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1892.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1893.							Average Number Resident during 1892.			HOUSES.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.					
			Private (including Criminal Patients).						M.			F.								Total.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		
20	32	52	7	5	12	13	29	42	32	71	103	127	172	299	402	180	240	400	Bethnal House.	
51	10	61	17	2	19	40	7	47	207	2	209	136	79	215	424	340	80	420	Grove Hall.	
30	35	65	20	28	48	10	14	24	104	195	299	52	126	178	477	151	313	464	Camberwell House.	
27	44	71	10	2	12	12	29	41	29	46	75	60	144	204	279	89	187	276	Hoxton House.	
28	18	46	12	12	24	9	4	13	77	195	272	44	50	94	366	122	245	367	Peckham House.	
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	17	12	29	-	-	-	29	16	13	29	Manor House.	
3	3	6	3	3	6	1	-	1	27	43	70	-	-	-	70	26	45	71	Brooke House.	
6	3	9	6	3	9	-	-	-	36	39	75	-	-	-	75	34	37	71	Northumberland House.	
2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	19	14	33	-	-	-	33	17	12	29	Wyke House.	
4	7	11	4	7	11	1	2	3	24	33	57	-	-	-	57	23	31	54	The Priory.	
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	11	23	-	-	-	23	12	12	24	Halliford House.	
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-	16	15	-	15	Newlands House.	
4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	23	-	23	-	-	-	23	22	-	22	Munster House.	
3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	39	-	39	-	-	-	39	42	-	42	Moorcroft House.	
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	19	-	19	-	-	-	19	17	-	17	Flower House.	
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	25	-	25	25	Peterborough House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Homelea.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	10	10	Featherstone Hall.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	12	12	Hayes Park.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	16	16	Wood End House.	
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	10	10	Hendon Grove.	
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	-	26	26	Otto House.	
-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	5	5	Great House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	4	4	Silverton House.	
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	The Shrubbery.	
-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	7	7	Vine Cottage.	
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	7	7	The Huguenots.	
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	24, Royal-crescent.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Goudhurst.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	House Closed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Ivy Lodge.	
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	681	792	1,473	419	571	990	2,463	1,087	1,346	2,433	TOTAL.	
184	170	354	94	80	174	86	85	171												
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	104	48	152	-	-	-	152	101	46	147	INDIG ESTABLISHMENT.	
																			Normansfield.	

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1892.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1892.																			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1892.														
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.																Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).				Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.								
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
Beds	- - Bishopstone House, Bedford - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1		
"	- - Springfield House, Bedford - -	20	24	44	-	-	-	44	4	8	12	4	8	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5	4	8	12	4	8	12	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	4	5		
Derby	- - Wye House, Buxton - -	16	13	29	-	-	-	29	7	5	12	7	5	12	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	3	7	4	3	7	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
Devon	- - Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	- - Plympton House, Plympton - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	32	4	3	7	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Durham	- - Dinsdale Park, Darlington - -	14	12	26	-	-	-	26	2	4	6	2	4	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
"	- - Dunston Lodge, Gateshead - -	14	12	26	-	-	-	26	6	8	14	6	8	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	12	6	6	12	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9		
Essex	- - Witham - -	5	12	17	-	-	-	17	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	3	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1		
Glamorgan	- - Vernon House, Briton Ferry - -	5	14	19	-	-	-	19	2	13	15	2	13	15	2	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	17	3	14	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Gloucester	- - Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol - -	17	24	41	-	-	-	41	3	4	7	3	4	7	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	12	4	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	- - Fairford House, Fairford - -	14	13	27	-	-	-	27	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1		
"	- - The Croft House, Fairford - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Hants	- - Westbrook House, Alton - -	4	10	14	-	-	-	14	3	3	6	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	- - The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Herts	- - Harpenden Hall, St. Albans - -	2	7	9	-	-	-	9	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1			
Kent	- - Redlands Hadlow, Tonbridge (a) - -	10	4	14	-	-	-	14	3	4	7	3	4	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	2	
"	- - Springcroft, Beckenham - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
"	- - Tattlebury House, Goudhurst - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
"	- - West Malling Place, Maidstone - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	29	4	10	14	4	10	14	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	2	8	10	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3		
Lancaster	- - Marsden Hall, Burnley - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	15	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	4	6	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	- - Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich - -	6	4	10	-	-	-	10	3	6	9	3	6	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	5	6	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	- - Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	55	73	128	1	2	3	131	23	34	57	22	31	53	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	4	5	1	4	5	15	28	43	14	26	40	5	17	22	5	17	22	5	17	22	
"	- - Tue Brook Villa, Green-lane, Liverpool.	13	15	28	-	-	-	28	10	11	21	10	11	21	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	9	11	2	9	11	1	7	8	1	7	8	1	7	8	
"	- - Shaftesbury House, Formby, near Liverpool.	11	20	31	-	-	-	31	6	14	20	6	14	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	18	4	14	18	1	6	7	1	6	7	1	6	7		
Norfolk	- - Heigham Hall, Norwich - -	30	44	74	-	-	-	74	12	8	20	12	8	20	2	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	12	6	6	12	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6		
"	- - The Grove, Catton, Norwich - -	1	10	11	-	-	-	11	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Northampton	- - Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton.	3	6	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Salop	- - Stretton House, Church Stretton - -	33	-	33	-	-	-	33	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6	4	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	4		
"	- - Grove House, All Stretton - -	-	28	28	-	-	-	28	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	4	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	4	4		
"	- - St. Mary's House, Whitchurch - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2		
"	- - Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	9	10	19	-	-	-	19	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2		

(a) License transferred from North Grove House which was destroyed by fire.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1892.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1893.						Average Number Resident during 1892.			HOUSES.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.							Total Number of Lunatics.
			Private (including Criminal Patients).																
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	9	9	Bishopstone House.
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	19	22	41	-	-	-	41	19	24	43	Springfield House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	18	14	32	-	-	-	32	17	14	31	Wye House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	Court Hall.
2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	13	19	32	-	-	-	32	13	19	32	Plympton House.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	13	15	28	-	-	-	28	13	13	26	Dinsdale Park.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	13	12	25	-	-	-	25	13	12	25	Dunston Lodge.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	9	14	-	-	-	14	5	10	15	Witham.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	17	-	-	-	17	4	14	18	Vernon House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	20	36	-	-	-	36	16	22	38	Northwoods.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	12	27	-	-	-	27	14	13	27	Fairford House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	House Closed.			-	-	-	-	-	1	1	The Croft House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	5	11	16	-	-	-	16	4	12	16	Westbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	The Briars.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	8	2	6	8	Harpenden Hall.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	9	6	15	-	-	-	15	8	5	13	Redlands.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	Springcroft.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	Tattlebury House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	20	33	-	-	-	33	13	19	32	West Malling Place.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	8	12	-	-	-	12	5	7	12	Marsden Hall.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	5	12	-	-	-	12	6	5	11	Overdale.
11	5	16	11	4	15	3	-	3	52	74	126	1	2	3	129	59	78	137	Haydock Lodge.
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	20	15	35	-	-	-	35	12	16	28	Tue Brook Villa.
2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	11	19	30	-	-	-	30	10	17	27	Shaftesbury House.
4	3	7	4	3	7	1	1	2	32	43	75	-	-	-	75	30	42	72	Heigham Hall.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	9	10	-	-	-	10	1	9	10	The Grove, Catton
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	House Closed.			-	-	-	-	1	2	3	Abington Abbey.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	31	-	31	-	-	-	31	33	-	33	Stretton House.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	32	32	-	-	-	32	-	28	28	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	St. Mary's House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	8	9	17	-	-	-	17	8	9	17	Boreatton Park.

(continued.)

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1892.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1892.																DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1892.																	
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.																Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum. On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Other Re-admissions.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).				Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).								
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.									
Somerset	-	Brislington House, Bristol	-	40	43	83	-	-	-	83	14	12	26	14	12	26	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	6	8	14	6	8	14	5	4	9	5	4	9		
"	-	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	-	18	19	37	-	-	-	37	11	8	19	11	8	19	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	1	5	4	1	5	9	4	13	9	4	13	5	2	7	5	2	7		
Stafford	-	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley	-	9	17	26	-	-	-	26	5	6	11	5	6	11	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	5	3	8	2	1	3	2	1	3		
"	-	Moat House, Tamworth	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Surrey	-	Church-street, Epsom	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	1	1		
"	-	Sutherland House, Surbiton	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
"	-	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-				
"	-	Canbury House, Kingston-on-Thames	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Sussex	-	Ticehurst Asylum	-	40	37	77	-	-	-	77	4	2	6	4	2	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	3	6	3	3	6	-	1	1	-	1	1		
"	-	St. George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	-	10	43	53	-	-	-	53	1	3	4	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3		
"	-	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1			
"	-	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Warwick	-	Glendossil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	-	16	18	34	-	-	-	34	6	10	16	6	10	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	5	9	4	5	9	2	4	6	2	4	6		
Wilts	-	Laverstock House, Salisbury	-	23	22	45	-	-	-	45	7	8	15	7	8	15	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	9	13	4	9	13	1	7	8	1	7	8		
"	-	Fisherton House, Salisbury	-	62	67	129	167	298	465	594	198	236	428	6	19	25	-	1	1	4	15	19	1	4	5	1	4	5	131	252	383	2	11	13	32	67	99	-	7	7		
"	-	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	-	11	7	18	-	-	-	18	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	-	5	3	-	3	3	-	3		
"	-	Kingsdown House, Box	-	10	17	27	-	-	-	27	1	6	7	1	6	7	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
York, E.R.	-	Craven Street Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
York, W.R.	-	Greta Bank, Burton - in - Lonsdale.	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-			
"	-	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
York, City	-	Lawrence House, York	-	5	10	15	-	-	-	15	2	5	7	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1		
TOTAL		- - -	- - -	565	766	1,331	168	300	468	1,799	355	459	814	162	245	407	12	23	35	19	26	45	15	29	44	15	29	44	246	448	694	116	205	321	78	149	227	46	89	135		
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:																																										
Devon	-	The Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross. (a) (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Somerset	-	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath(a)	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Warwick	-	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham. (a)	-	19	28	47	-	-	-	47	5	3	8	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-				
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)		-	19	32	51	-	-	-	51	5	3	8	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				

(a) Registered under the " Idiots Act," 1886.

(b) See Hospitals

(c) In addition to these numbers, four patients (two males and two females)

(a) Registered under the " Idiots Act," 1886. (b) See Hospitals. (c) In addition to these numbers, four patients (two males and two females) were transferred, while resident during 1892, from the Pauper to the Private Class. (d) In addition to these numbers, one patient (a female) was transferred, while resident during 1892, from the Private to the Pauper Class. Details of these transfers will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1892.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1893.						Average Number Resident during 1892.			HOUSES.		
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.							Total Number of Lunatics.	
			Private (including Criminal Patients).												PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).					PAUPER.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		
4	3	7	4	3	7	—	1	1	44	44	88	—	—	—	88	42	43	85	Brislington House.	
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	20	22	42	—	—	—	42	19	20	39	Bailbrook House.	
2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	7	20	27	—	—	—	27	8	18	26	Ashwood House.	
—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	Moat House.	
—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	6	6	Church-street, Epsom.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	Sutherland House.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	Chalk Pit House.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	Canbury House.	
1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	40	35	75	—	—	—	75	40	38	78	Ticehurst Asylum.	
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	10	43	53	—	—	—	53	10	42	52	St. George's Retreat.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	4	4	Periteau House.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	3	3	Ashbrooke Hall.	
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	18	22	40	—	—	—	40	17	21	38	Glendossil, and Hurst House.	
4	2	6	4	2	6	—	—	—	22	19	41	—	—	—	41	21	22	43	Laverstock House.	
29	26	55	1	6	7	22	23	45	67	70	137	200	247	447	584	207	292	499	Fisherton House.	
1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	7	5	12	—	—	—	12	9	5	14	Fiddington House.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	20	30	—	—	—	30	9	19	28	Kingsdown House.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	Craven Street Retreat.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	4	3	1	4	Greta Bank.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	10	10	The Grange.	
—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	11	14	—	—	—	14	4	12	16	Lawrence House.	
74	69	143	46	48	94	27	27	54	567	759	1,326	201	249	450	1,776	700	987	1,687	TOTAL.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	4	The Western Counties Idiot Asylum.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Downside Lodge.
1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	22	30	52	—	—	—	52	20	28	48	48	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	22	34	56	—	—	—	56	20	32	52	52	{ TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1892.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1892.																	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1892.																	
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.																	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											
											Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Private (including Criminal Patients).					Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.							
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	516	582	1,098	24,363	30,048	54,411	55,509	8,035	8,446	16,481	281	201	482	58	54	112	922	1,133	2,055	910	1,055	1,965	16	24	40	4,015	4,758	8,773	163	146	309	2,487	3,135	5,622	90	77	167					
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	980	1,309	2,289	24	32	56	2,345	397	518	915	379	507	886	7	13	20	45	75	120	36	69	105	36	69	105	303	436	739	299	429	728	151	229	380	147	223	370					
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	705	790	1,495	374	574	948	2,443	456	520	976	172	201	373	9	7	16	23	22	45	34	41	75	34	40	74	251	351	602	103	117	220	121	206	327	38	55	93					
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	565	766	1,331	168	300	468	1,799	355	459	814	162	245	407	12	23	35	19	26	45	15	29	44	15	29	44	246	448	694	116	205	321	78	149	227	46	89	135					
TOTAL - - -	2,766	3,447	6,213	24,929	30,954	55,883	62,096	9,243	9,943	19,186	994	1,154	2,148	86	97	183	1,009	1,256	2,265	995	1,194	2,189	101	162	263	4,815	5,993	10,808	681	897	1,578	2,837	3,719	6,556	321	444	765					
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM.	240	16	256	-	-	-	256	266	-	266	266	-	266	-	-	-	2	-	2	64	-	64	64	-	64	249	16	265	249	16	265	80	-	80	80	-	80					
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	482	157	639	-	-	-	639	33	10	43	33	10	43	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	-	6	6	-	6	18	7	25	18	7	25	10	7	17	10	7	17					
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	195	252	447	-	-	-	447	49	70	119	49	70	119	8	2	10	1	1	2	23	11	34	23	11	34	42	61	103	42	61	103	7	10	17	7	10	17					
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS - - (Hospitals and Licensed Houses).	993	464	1,457	227	122	349	1,806	122	82	204	95	68	163	-	-	-	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	35	141	95	33	128	-	-	-	-	-	-					
GRAND TOTAL - - -	4,676	4,336	9,012	25,156	31,076	56,232	65,244	9,713	10,105	19,818	1,437	1,302	2,739	94	99	193	1,019	1,262	2,281	1,088	1,205	2,293	194	173	367	5,230	6,112	11,342	1,085	1,014	2,099	2,934	3,736	6,670	418	461	879					
													</																													

(a)

(b)

(a) In addition to these numbers, 96 patients (47 males and 49 females) were transferred, while resident during 1892, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 80 patients (37 males and 43 females) were transferred, while resident during 1892, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 95 criminal (private) patients (81 males and 14 females) were retained in the Asylum as pauper patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

SUMMARY.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1892.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1893.						Average Number Resident during 1892.				
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.							Total Number of Lunatics.
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
3,016	2,683	5,699	69	46	115	2,311	2,065	4,376	491	584	1,075	25,392	31,051	56,443	57,518	25,403	31,135	56,538	County and Borough Asylums.
95	66	161	87	65	152	47	19	66	974	1,322	2,296	29	35	64	2,360	1,007	1,354	2,361	Registered Hospitals.
184	170	354	94	80	174	86	85	171	681	792	1,473	419	571	990	2,463	1,087	1,346	2,433	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
74	69	143	46	48	94	27	27	54	567	759	1,326	201	249	450	1,776	700	987	1,687	Provincial Licensed Houses.
3,369	2,988	6,357	296	239	535	2,471	2,196	4,667	2,713	3,457	6,170	26,041	31,906	57,947	64,117	28,197	34,822	63,019	TOTAL.
17	—	17	17	—	17	3	—	3	240	—	240	—	—	—	240	237	6	243	Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum.
16	1	17	16	1	17	16	1	17	481	159	640	—	—	—	640	480	159	639	Criminal Asylum.
17	12	29	17	12	29	—	—	—	185	249	434	—	—	—	434	190	250	440	Private Single Patients.
37	28	65	31	15	46	22	16	38	961	484	1,445	238	121	359	1,804	1,209	585	1,794	Idiot Establishments.
3,456	3,029	6,485	377	267	644	2,512	2,213	4,725	4,580	4,349	8,929	26,279	32,027	58,306	67,235	30,313	35,822	66,135	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix B¹.

TABLE showing the Number of,—

- (a) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PRIVATE TO the PAUPER Class (53 Vict. c. 5, s. 37);
- (b) CRIMINALS (Private) who, ceasing to be such by EXPIRATION of SENTENCE, or by ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE by Secretary of State, were *thereupon* ordered by a Justice to remain in the Asylum as Pauper Lunatics (47 & 48 Vict. c. 64, s. 7);
- (c) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PAUPER TO the PRIVATE Class (53 Vict. c. 5, s. 37);

while resident during the Year 1892.

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(b) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Berks - - - - -	1	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	—
Carmarthen, &c. - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Chester: Parkside - - - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	2	4
Cornwall - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Denbigh, &c. - - - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	4
Derby - - - - -	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1
Devon - - - - -	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Dorset - - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1
Durham - - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Essex - - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Glamorgan - - - - -	2	2	4	1	—	1	3	—	3
Gloucester - - - - -	—	1	1	2	—	2	3	2	5
Hants - - - - -	—	—	—	3	2	5	—	—	—
Kent: Barming Heath - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
„ Chartham - - - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Lancaster: Lancaster - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ Rainhill - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Prestwich - - - - -	3	1	4	5	4	9	1	—	1
„ Whittingham - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Lincoln - - - - -	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—
London: Banstead - - - - -	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—
„ Cane Hill - - - - -	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ Colney Hatch - - - - -	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—
„ Hanwell - - - - -	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—
Monmouth, &c. - - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
Norfolk - - - - -	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	1
Northampton - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Northumberland - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE showing the Number of Patients Transferred, &c.—continued.

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(b) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS—continued.									
Salop and Montgomery - - -	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	2
Somerset - - - - -	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Stafford: Stafford - - -	-	1	1	4	-	4	-	-	-
Surrey - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sussex - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Warwick - - - - -	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Wilts - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Worcester - - - - -	-	4	4	1	-	1	1	2	3
York, North Riding - - -	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	3	3
„ West Riding: Wakefield -	-	-	-	8	1	9	-	-	-
„ „ Wadsley - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
„ „ Menston - - -	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	2	4
„ East Riding - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS :									
Birmingham: Winson Green -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bristol - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Exeter - - - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hull - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	3
Ipswich - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1
London, City of - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwich - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nottingham - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Portsmouth - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	3
REGISTERED HOSPITAL:									
York Hospital - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
IDIOT HOSPITAL :									
Royal Albert Asylum - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnal House - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	4	6
Grove Hall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Camberwell House - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	4	3	7
Hoxton House - - - - -	5	3	8	-	-	-	4	5	9
Peckham House - - - - -	3	9	12	-	-	-	-	2	2
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE :									
Fisherton House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	4
TOTAL - - - - -	37	43	80	81	14	95	47	49	96

Appendix B².

Appendix B². TABLE showing the Number of DEATHS FROM SUICIDE in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and amongst PRIVATE PATIENTS in SINGLE CHARGE, during the Year 1892.

	Number of Suicides during the Year 1892.								
	Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.			Act committed while Patient was Absent "On Leave."		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorset - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent—Barming Heath - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
London—Colney Hatch - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Northumberland - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salop and Montgomery - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stafford—Burntwood - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
York—North Riding - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
York—West Riding, Wadsley -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS:									
Hull - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Norwich - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottingham - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGISTERED HOSPITAL:									
Bethlehem Hospital - - -	1	-	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSE:									
Camberwell House - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY:									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	9	5	14	1	-	1	1	-	1
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - -	1	-	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	10	6	16	1	-	1	1	-	1

* Act committed after escape.

Appendix B³.

STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS,
HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE
CHARGE, on the 1st January 1893.

Appendix B³.

STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. - -

NOTE.—Statistics of the CRIMINAL

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1893.						
	P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :							
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	2	3	5	443	582	1,025	1,030
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - -	4	3	7	230	308	538	545
Bucks - - - - -	11	5	16	190	262	452	468
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - -	1	-	1	219	286	505	506
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke -	18	14	32	258	266	524	556
Chester : Chester - - - - -	1	1	2	293	318	611	613
„ Parkside - - - - -	17	22	39	274	348	622	661
Cornwall - - - - -	23	23	46	291	360	651	697
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	13	24	37	280	263	543	580
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	15	16	31	232	259	491	522
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	234	226	460	460
Devon - - - - -	2	-	2	421	592	1,013	1,015
Dorset - - - - -	14	19	33	229	234	463	496
Durham - - - - -	4	3	7	651	610	1,261	1,268
Essex - - - - -	1	2	3	563	841	1,404	1,407
Glamorgan - - - - -	10	3	13	494	510	1,004	1,017
Gloucester - - - - -	6	7	13	470	554	1,024	1,037
Hants and Isle of Wight - - -	3	1	4	461	541	1,002	1,006
Hereford (County and City) - - -	1	2	3	181	202	383	386
Kent: Barming Heath - - - -	1	-	1	630	882	1,512	1,513
„ Chartham - - - - -	19	1	20	403	472	875	895
Lancaster: Lancaster - - - -	10	25	35	679	1,057	1,736	1,771
„ Rainhill - - - - -	3	1	4	890	910	1,800	1,804
„ Prestwich - - - - -	13	14	27	1,036	1,272	2,308	2,335
„ Whittingham - - - - -	2	4	6	957	892	1,849	1,855
Leicester and Rutland - - - -	12	19	31	209	226	435	466

Appendix B³.

LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE CHARGE, on the 1st January 1893.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

PATIENTS will be found in Appendix (B⁴).

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1893.									Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
12	26	38	—	1	1	4	3	7	COUNTIES, &c. : Beds, Herts, and Hunts. Berks, &c.
10	19	29	—	—	—	3	1	4	
3	10	13	—	—	—	6	2	8	Bucks.
7	8	15	—	—	—	4	—	4	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
17	11	28	1	—	1	11	2	13	Carmarthen, &c.
11	12	23	—	—	—	13	6	19	Chester : Chester.
15	18	33	—	—	—	3	2	5	„ Parkside.
14	23	37	3	2	5	2	2	4	Cornwall.
23	22	45	1	1	2	21	3	24	Cumberland and West- morland.
37	38	75	—	—	—	—	2	2	Denbigh, &c.
13	21	34	—	—	—	1	—	1	Derby.
13	18	31	—	—	—	3	6	9	Devon.
5	8	13	—	1	1	3	1	4	Dorset.
12	12	24	—	—	—	14	8	22	Durham.
46	106	152	—	—	—	28	7	35	Essex.
10	19	29	—	—	—	21	6	27	Glamorgan.
20	20	40	—	—	—	8	9	17	Gloucester.
16	28	44	—	—	—	15	5	20	Hants.
11	14	25	—	—	—	1	—	1	Hereford.
21	33	54	—	—	—	17	22	39	Kent : Barming Heath.
9	12	21	—	—	—	4	1	5	„ Chartham.
20	38	58	—	1	1	96	46	142	Lancaster : Lancaster.
87	59	146	—	—	—	69	46	115	„ Rainhill.
34	82	116	—	—	—	47	63	110	„ Prestwich.
73	59	132	—	—	—	91	68	159	„ Whittingham.
5	5	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	Leicester and Rutland.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1893.						
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Lincoln - - - - -	1	-	1	347	346	693	694
London: Banstead - - - - -	2	-	2	708	1,302	2,010	2,012
„ Cane Hill - - - - -	1	-	1	848	1,104	1,952	1,953
„ Colney Hatch - - - - -	8	3	11	913	1,328	2,241	2,252
„ Hanwell - - - - -	1	-	1	761	1,143	1,904	1,905
Middlesex - - - - -	-	-	-	448	627	1,075	1,075
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - -	25	24	49	431	437	868	917
Norfolk - - - - -	1	5	6	330	432	762	768
Northampton - - - - -	19	28	47	369	447	816	863
Northumberland - - - - -	1	5	6	289	263	552	558
Nottingham - - - - -	3	2	5	153	173	326	331
Oxford (Oxford City and Windsor) -	1	-	1	232	296	528	529
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	12	15	27	338	405	743	770
Somerset and Bath - - - - -	4	11	15	357	495	852	867
Stafford: Stafford - - - - -	3	1	4	448	396	844	848
„ Burntwood - - - - -	2	-	2	309	315	624	626
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	1	-	1	201	282	483	484
Surrey - - - - -	1	-	1	434	620	1,054	1,055
Sussex, E. and W. - - - - -	3	5	8	364	485	849	857
Warwick - - - - -	4	5	9	290	440	730	739
Wilts - - - - -	1	6	7	323	363	686	693
Worcester - - - - -	13	35	48	369	484	853	901
York, N. Riding - - - - -	26	29	55	302	348	650	705
„ W. Riding: Wakefield - - - -	6	2	8	652	690	1,342	1,350
„ „ Wadsley - - - - -	29	29	58	692	830	1,522	1,580
„ „ Menston - - - - -	23	22	45	367	469	836	881
„ E. Riding - - - - -	5	6	11	135	162	297	308
COUNTY-BOROUGHES, AND CITY OF LONDON:							
Birmingham: Winson Green - - -	12	11	23	304	292	596	619
„ Rubery Hill - - - - -	4	8	12	313	308	621	633
Bristol - - - - -	7	7	14	250	330	580	594
Derby - - - - -	4	13	17	136	147	283	300
Exeter - - - - -	13	22	35	138	167	305	340
Hull - - - - -	10	17	27	176	153	329	356
Ipswich - - - - -	8	7	15	101	147	248	263
Leicester - - - - -	2	3	5	215	274	489	494
London (City of) - - - - -	6	12	18	203	206	409	427
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	3	9	12	209	227	436	448
Norwich - - - - -	-	2	2	138	156	294	296
Nottingham - - - - -	5	5	10	277	292	569	579
Plymouth - - - - -	2	3	5	81	113	194	199
Portsmouth - - - - -	13	20	33	223	284	507	540
TOTAL - - - - -	491	584	1,075	25,392	31,051	56,443	57,518

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1893.

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
15	19	34	-	-	-	11	-	11	Lincoln.
8	25	33	-	-	-	24	66	90	London: Banstead.
36	29	65	-	-	-	54	72	126	„ Cane Hill.
15	40	55	-	-	-	29	26	55	„ Colney Hatch.
20	30	50	-	-	-	61	58	119	„ Hanwell.
11	24	35	-	-	-	8	7	15	Middlesex.
25	40	65	-	-	-	6	2	8	Monmouth, &c.
26	44	70	-	-	-	3	-	3	Norfolk.
12	21	33	-	-	-	4	-	4	Northampton.
27	33	60	-	-	-	11	2	13	Northumberland.
4	5	9	-	-	-	1	1	2	Nottingham.
7	9	16	-	-	-	2	1	3	Oxford, &c.
25	29	54	-	-	-	10	1	11	Salop and Montgomery.
44	45	89	-	-	-	-	1	1	Somerset and Bath.
24	29	53	-	-	-	5	1	6	Stafford: Stafford.
9	10	19	-	-	-	1	1	2	„ Burntwood.
6	12	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suffolk.
19	37	56	-	-	-	43	48	91	Surrey.
14	27	41	-	-	-	3	1	4	Sussex.
20	35	55	-	-	-	-	6	6	Warwick.
17	27	44	-	-	-	6	2	8	Wilts.
26	53	79	1	2	3	3	1	4	Worcester.
38	46	84	-	-	-	8	3	11	York, N. Riding.
20	43	63	-	-	-	8	7	15	„ W. Riding: Wakefield.
31	32	63	-	-	-	21	9	30	„ „ Wadsley.
20	28	48	-	-	-	2	6	8	„ „ Menston.
4	5	9	1	-	1	5	1	6	„ E. Riding.
									COUNTY-BOROUGHs, AND CITY OF LONDON:
40	43	83	-	-	-	2	-	2	Birmingham: Winson Gr.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	„ Rubery Hl.
6	18	24	-	-	-	6	4	10	Bristol.
6	17	23	-	-	-	4	3	7	Derby.
4	10	14	-	-	-	3	4	7	Exeter.
8	8	16	-	-	-	11	2	13	Hull.
10	18	28	1	-	1	-	-	-	Ipswich.
11	14	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leicester.
10	3	13	-	-	-	25	14	39	London (City of),
4	10	14	1	1	2	-	-	-	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
10	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	Norwich.
18	23	41	-	-	-	5	4	9	Nottingham.
2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plymouth.
16	21	37	1	-	1	-	-	-	Portsmouth.
1,212	1,695	2,907	10	9	19	873	666	1,539	TOTAL.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1893.						
		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :							
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	101	160	261	-	-	-	261
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	50	70	120	-	-	-	120
Gloucester -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	66	92	158	-	-	-	158
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	29	36	65	-	-	-	65
Middlesex -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old- street, E.C.	56	130	186	-	-	-	186
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	33	48	81	-	1	1	82
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing- road, Northampton.	166	158	324	-	-	-	324
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	45	47	92	-	-	-	92
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Heading- ton-hill, Oxford.	31	49	80	-	-	-	80
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton-hill, Stafford.	59	80	139	-	-	-	139
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth- road, S.E.	105	126	231	-	-	-	231
" - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	134	200	334	-	-	-	334
York, City, N.R.	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham, York.	41	32	73	29	34	63	136
" E.R.	The Retreat, York - -	58	94	152	-	-	-	152
	TOTAL - - -	974	1,322	2,296	29	35	64	2,360

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1893,									REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
15	20	35	10	9	19	—	—	—	REGISTERED HOSPITALS:
5	7	12	9	8	17	—	—	—	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
5	15	20	19	15	34	—	—	—	Wonford House.
3	1	4	3	6	9	—	—	—	Barnwood House.
9	30	39	4	—	4	—	—	—	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
8	12	20	1	—	1	—	—	—	St. Luke's Hospital.
19	28	47	24	22	46	—	—	—	Bethel Hospital.
2	8	10	10	2	12	—	—	—	St. Andrew's Hospital.
3	2	5	3	2	5	—	—	—	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
1	6	7	4	6	10	—	—	—	Warneford Asylum.
37	66	103	6	1	7	—	—	—	Charitable Institution, Cotton- hill.
24	40	64	12	20	32	—	—	—	Bethlehem Hospital.
5	8	13	6	1	7	—	—	—	Holloway Sanatorium.
5	7	12	7	10	17	—	—	—	York Lunatic Hospital.
141	250	391	118	102	220	—	—	—	The Retreat, York.
									TOTAL.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1893.						
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886"):							
Devon - -	Western Counties Idiot Asy- lum, Starcross.	11	12	23	113	65	178	201
Essex - -	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester.	121	58	179	22	12	34	213
Lancaster -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	303	143	446	103	44	147	593
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill.	400	189	589	-	-	-	589
	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)	835	402	1,237	238	121	359	1,596
	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS:							
Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Net- ley, Southampton.	42	-	42	-	-	-	42
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yar- mouth.	198	-	198	-	-	-	198
	TOTAL (Naval and Military } Hospitals) - - -	240	-	240	-	-	-	240
	CRIMINAL ASYLUM:							
Berks - -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	481	159	640	-	-	-	640

HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM—*continued.*

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1893,									REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886,"):
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Western Counties Idiot Asy- lum, Starcross.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).
28	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS:
7	-	7	6	-	6	-	-	-	Royal Military Hospital, Net- ley, Southampton.
35	-	35	6	-	6	-	-	-	Royal Naval Hospital, Yar- mouth.
									{ TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals).
76	46	122	2	-	2	-	-	-	CRIMINAL ASYLUM:
									Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. . . .

H O U S E S.		TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1893.						
		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road -	32	71	103	127	172	299	402
Bow - - -	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road -	207	2	209	136	79	215	424
Camberwell - -	Camberwell House - - -	104	195	299	52	126	178	477
Hoxton - - -	Hoxton House - - -	29	46	75	60	144	204	279
Peckham - - -	Peckham House - - -	77	195	272	44	50	94	366
Chiswick - - -	Manor House - - -	17	12	29	-	-	-	29
Clapton, Upper -	Brooke House - - -	27	43	70	-	-	-	70
Finsbury Park -	Northumberland House - -	36	39	75	-	-	-	75
Isleworth - - -	Wyke House - - -	19	14	33	-	-	-	33
Roehampton - -	The Priory - - -	24	33	57	-	-	-	57
Sunbury - - -	Halliford House - - -	12	11	23	-	-	-	23
Tooting - - -	Newlands House - - -	16	-	16	-	-	-	16
Fulham - - -	Munster House - - -	23	-	23	-	-	-	23
Hillingdon - - -	Moorcroft House - - -	39	-	39	-	-	-	39
South End, Catford	Flower House - - -	19	-	19	-	-	-	19
Fulham - - -	Peterborough House - - -	-	25	25	-	-	-	25
Hammersmith -	Homelea, 68, Weltje-road -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Southall - - -	Featherstone Hall - - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
Hayes, Uxbridge -	Hayes Park - - -	-	12	12	-	-	-	12
" - - -	Wood End House - - -	-	18	18	-	-	-	18
Hendon - - -	Hendon Grove - - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8
Kensington, West -	Otto House, 47, North End-road	-	24	24	-	-	-	24
Leyton - - -	Great House - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6
Nunhead - - -	Silverton House, 24, Linden-grove	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
Southall - - -	The Shrubbery - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
" - - -	Vine Cottage, Norwood-green -	-	11	11	-	-	-	11
Wandsworth - -	The Huguenots, East Hill -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6
Notting Hill - -	24, Royal-crescent - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Teddington - - -	Goudhurst, Stanley-road - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
TOTAL - - -		681	792	1,473	419	571	990	2,463
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT :								
Hampton Wick -	Normansfield (a) - - -	104	48	152	-	-	-	152

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1893,									H O U S E S.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
10	19	29	6	6	12	—	—	—	Bethnal House.
—	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	3	Grove Hall.
7	25	32	12	32	44	—	—	—	Camberwell House.
30	90	120	1	—	1	—	—	—	Hoxton House.
13	27	40	6	17	23	—	—	—	Peckham House.
3	5	8	5	2	7	—	—	—	Manor House.
6	11	17	12	13	25	—	—	—	Brooke House.
3	6	9	11	7	18	—	—	—	Northumberland House.
—	—	—	5	4	9	—	—	—	Wyke House.
4	9	13	10	6	16	—	—	—	The Priory.
2	1	3	3	2	5	—	—	—	Halliford House.
—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	Newlands House.
4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	Munster House.
5	—	5	15	—	15	—	—	—	Moorcroft House.
2	—	2	7	—	7	—	—	—	Flower House.
—	2	2	—	6	6	—	—	—	Peterborough House.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	Homelea.
—	2	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	Featherstone Hall.
—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	Hayes Park.
—	4	4	—	6	6	—	—	—	Wood End House.
—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	Hendon Grove.
—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Otto House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Great House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Silverton House.
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Shrubbery.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Vine Cottage.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Huguenots.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	24, Royal-crescent.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	Goudhurst.
89	207	296	101	118	219	2	1	3	TOTAL.
—	—	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENT : Normansfield.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. - - - -

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1893.						
		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Beds -	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8
"	-	19	22	41	-	-	-	41
Derby -	-	18	14	32	-	-	-	32
Devon -	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
"	-	13	19	32	-	-	-	32
Durham -	-	13	15	28	-	-	-	28
"	-	13	12	25	-	-	-	25
Essex -	-	5	9	14	-	-	-	14
Glamorgan -	-	4	13	17	-	-	-	17
Gloucester -	-	16	20	36	-	-	-	36
"	-	15	12	27	-	-	-	27
Hants -	-	5	11	16	-	-	-	16
"	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Herts -	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	8
Kent -	-	9	6	15	-	-	-	15
"	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
"	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3
"	-	13	20	33	-	-	-	33
Lancaster -	-	4	8	12	-	-	-	12
"	-	7	5	12	-	-	-	12
"	-	52	74	126	1	2	3	129
"	-	20	15	35	-	-	-	35
"	-	11	19	30	-	-	-	30
Norfolk -	-	32	43	75	-	-	-	75
"	-	1	9	10	-	-	-	10
Salop -	-	31	-	31	-	-	-	31
"	-	-	32	32	-	-	-	32
"	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
"	-	8	9	17	-	-	-	17
Somerset -	-	44	44	88	-	-	-	88
"	-	20	22	42	-	-	-	42

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1893,

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			H O U S E S.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bishopstone House.
1	2	3	3	5	8	-	-	-	Springfield House.
6	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wye House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Court Hall.
-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	Plympton House.
1	2	3	4	-	4	-	-	-	Dinsdale Park.
1	3	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	Dunston Lodge.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	Witham.
-	3	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	Vernon House.
-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	Northwoods.
2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	Fairford House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westbrook House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	The Briars.
-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	Harpenden Hall.
2	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	Redlands.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	Springcroft.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tattlebury House.
-	4	4	3	5	8	-	-	-	West Malling-place.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	Marsden Hall.
2	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	Overdale.
4	10	14	3	4	7	-	-	-	Haydock Lodge.
4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tue Brook Villa.
2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shaftesbury House.
3	3	6	3	5	8	-	-	-	Heigham Hall.
-	2	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	The Grove.
3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	Stretton House.
-	3	3	-	5	5	-	-	-	Grove House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	St. Mary's House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boreatton Park.
5	7	12	11	8	19	-	-	-	Brislington House.
2	5	7	3	2	5	-	-	-	Bailbrook House.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1893						
		P R I V A T E. (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Stafford - -	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley.	7	20	27	-	-	-	27
„ - -	Moat House, Tamworth - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
Surrey - -	Church-street, Epsom - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
„ - -	Sutherland House, Surbiton -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
„ - -	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
„ - -	Canbury House, Kingston-on- Thames.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sussex - -	Ticehurst Asylum - - -	40	35	75	-	-	-	75
„ - -	St. George's Retreat, Ditch- ling, Burgess Hill.	10	43	53	-	-	-	53
„ - -	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye.	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
„ - -	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Warwick - -	Glendossil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	18	22	40	-	-	-	40
Wilts - -	Laverstock House, Salisbury -	22	19	41	-	-	-	41
„ - -	Fisherton House, Salisbury -	67	70	137	200	247	447	584
„ - -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	7	5	12	-	-	-	12
„ - -	Kingsdown House, Box - -	10	20	30	-	-	-	30
York, E. R. -	Craven-street Retreat, Scul- coates, Hull.	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
York, W. R. -	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lons- dale.	3	1	4	-	-	-	4
„ - -	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	-	10	10	-	-	-	10
York, City -	Lawrence House, York - -	3	11	14	-	-	-	14
TOTAL - - -		567	759	1,326	201	249	450	1,776
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :								
Somerset - -	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath. (a)	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Warwick - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham. (a)	22	30	52	-	-	-	52
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)		22	34	56	-	-	-	56

(a) Registered under the " Idiots Act, 1886."

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1893,									H O U S E S.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	5	6	2	2	4	—	—	—	Ashwood House.
—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	Moat House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Church-street.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	Sutherland House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chalk Pit House.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	Canbury House.
3	3	6	21	10	31	—	—	—	Ticehurst Asylum.
1	3	4	3	4	7	—	—	—	St. George's Retreat.
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Periteau House.
—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	Ashbrooke Hall.
7	12	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glendossil and Hurst House.
7	6	13	4	3	7	—	—	—	Laverstock House.
111	154	265	8	5	13	2	—	2	Fisherton House.
1	—	1	3	2	5	—	—	—	Fiddington House.
—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	Kingsdown House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Craven-street Retreat.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Greta Bank.
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	The Grange.
—	4	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	Lawrence House.
169	258	427	92	88	180	2	—	2	TOTAL.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Downside Lodge.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).

S U M M A R Y. - - - - -

	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1893.						
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	491	584	1,075	25,392	31,051	56,443	57,518
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - (Excluding Idiot Establishments.)	974	1,322	2,296	29	35	64	2,360
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES (Excluding Idiot Establishments.)	681	792	1,473	419	571	990	2,463
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - (Excluding Idiot Establishments.)	567	759	1,326	201	249	450	1,776
TOTAL - - -	2,713	3,457	6,170	26,041	31,906	57,947	64,117
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS	240	-	240	-	-	-	240
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	481	159	640	-	-	-	640
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	185	249	434	-	-	-	434
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS - - (Hospitals and Licensed Houses.)	961	484	1,445	238	121	359	1,804
GRAND TOTAL -	4,580	4,349	8,929	26,279	32,027	58,306	67,235

S U M M A R Y.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1893,

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1,212	1,695	2,907	10	9	19	873	666	1,539	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
141	250	391	118	102	220	-	-	-	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
89	207	296	101	118	219	2	1	3	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
169	258	427	92	88	180	2	-	2	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
1,611	2,410	4,021	321	317	638	877	667	1,544	TOTAL.
35	-	35	6	-	6	-	-	-	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS.
76	46	122	2	-	2	-	-	-	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
-	-	-	68	80	148	-	-	-	PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS.
-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS.
1,722	2,456	4,178	400	400	800	877	667	1,544	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix B⁴.

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in

	Number, 1st January 1892.			Number Admitted during 1892.					
				Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
Berks - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Bucks - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chester: Chester - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
" Parkside - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cornwall - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland and Westmorland -	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Derby - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Devon - - - - -	6	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dorset - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Durham - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	4
Essex - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	1	4
Glamorgan - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Gloucester - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Hants - - - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	3	7
Hereford - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Kent: Barming Heath - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
" Chartham - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lancaster: Lancaster - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
" Rainhill - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	4
" Prestwich - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	5	4	9
" Whittingham - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Lincoln - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	4
London: Banstead - - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	3	1	4
" Cane Hill - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
" Colney Hatch - - - -	9	1	10	-	-	-	3	3	6
" Hanwell - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	8	-	8
Monmouth, &c. - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Norfolk - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Northampton - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Northumberland - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nottingham - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxford - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Salop and Montgomery - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	6
Stafford: Stafford - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	-	5
Suffolk - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Surrey - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Sussex - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Warwick - - - - -	2	-	2	1	-	1	6	-	6
Wilts - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	2
York, North Riding - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
" West Riding: Wakefield -	9	2	11	-	-	-	8	1	9
" " Riding: Wadsley - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " Riding: Menston - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	1	5

Appendix B⁴.

ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, during the Year 1892.

Number Discharged during 1892.						Number			Number			
Recovered.			Not			who Died during			remaining,			
			Recovered.			1892.			1st January 1893.			
(a)												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	COUNTY ASYLUMS:
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Berks.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Bucks.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	Cambridge.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chester: Chester.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ Parkside.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	Cornwall.
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	Cumberland and West-
1	-	1	3	-	3	1	-	1	2	-	2	morland.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Derby.
-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	4	Devon.
1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	3	Dorset.
3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Durham.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	Essex.
1	-	1	3	2	5	-	1	1	3	1	4	Glamorgan.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Gloucester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Hants.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Hereford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Kent: Barming Heath.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	„ Chartham.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4	Lancaster: Lancaster.
-	1	1	7	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ Rainhill.
-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	„ Prestwich.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	„ Whittingham.
1	-	1	3	1	4	1	-	1	2	-	2	Lincoln.
2	-	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	London: Banstead.
-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	8	3	11	„ Cane Hill.
3	-	3	6	-	6	-	1	1	1	-	1	„ Colney Hatch.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	„ Hanwell.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monmouth, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Norfolk.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Northampton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Northumberland.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Nottingham.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oxford.
1	-	1	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	Salop and Montgomery.
-	1	1	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	Somerset.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Stafford: Stafford.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Suffolk.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Surrey.
1	-	1	6	-	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	Sussex.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Warwick.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Wilts.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	4	Worcester.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	York, N. Riding.
3	-	3	8	1	9	-	-	-	6	2	8	„ W.Riding: Wakefield.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	„ W.Riding: Wadsley.
2	-	2	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	2	3	„ W.Riding: Menston.

(a) Of this number 81 males and 14 females were retained in the Institutions as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients. See Table following Appendix (B¹.)

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in Asylums,

	Number, 1st January 1892.			Number Admitted during 1892.					
				Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS:									
Birmingham : Winson Green - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Bristol - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Hull - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ipswich - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
REGISTERED HOSPITAL:									
Holloway Sanatorium - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM -	482	157	639	6	-	6	27	10	37
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE:									
Fisherton House - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY:									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	71	23	94	1	-	1	107	24	131
REGISTERED HOSPITAL - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - - -	482	157	639	6	-	6	27	10	37
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	558	181	739	7	-	7	134	34	168

Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, during the Year 1892—*continued*.

Number Discharged during 1892.						Number who Died during 1892.			Number remaining, 1st January 1893.					
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (a)											
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	COUNTY - BOROUGH ASYLUMS :	
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	Birmingham : Winson Green.	
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bristol.	
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hull.	
—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	Ipswich.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	REGISTERED Hos- PITAL :	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Holloway Sanatorium.	
10	7	17	8	—	8	16	1	17	481	159	640	640	BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE :
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	3	Fisherton House.
25	5	30	88	15	103	7	2	9	59	25	84	84	SUMMARY :	
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
10	7	17	8	—	8	16	1	17	481	159	640	640	640	REGISTERED Hos- PITAL.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	3	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
35	12	47	97	15	112	23	3	26	544	185	729	729	729	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE.

(a) Of this number, 81 males and 14 females were retained in the Institutions as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients. See Table following Appendix (B¹.)

Appendix B⁵. - - - - -

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231(8), and 54 &

	Number of Boarders			Number Admitted during 1892.			Number who		
	1st January 1892.						Number certified and		
							Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
Manchester Lunatic Hospital - -	19	16	35	25	18	43	12	8	20
Wonford House, Exeter - - -	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	-
Barnwood House, Gloucester - -	-	5	5	1	-	1	1	1	2
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ceton Hill Hospital, Stafford - -	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	1	1
Bethlehem Royal Hospital - - -	4	9	13	18	24	42	4	4	8
Holloway Sanatorium - - - -	12	16	28	45	40	85	14	18	32
York Lunatic Hospital - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
The Retreat, York - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnal House - - - - -	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1
Camberwell House - - - - -	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	-	-
Hoxton House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Peckham House - - - - -	-	2	2	-	5	5	-	1	1
Manor House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Brooke House - - - - -	-	3	3	3	-	3	1	-	1
Northumberland House - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Wyke House - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
The Priory - - - - -	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
Halliford House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Moorcroft House - - - - -	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2
Flower House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hendon Grove - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otto House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vine Cottage - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1

Appendix B⁵.

55 Vict. c. 65, s. 20) in REGISTERED HOSPITALS and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1892.

ceased to be Boarders during 1892.												
as Patients thereupon --			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.			Number of Boarders remaining 1st January 1893.			
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	17	9	26	-	-	-	15	17	32	REGISTERED HOSPI-TALS :
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	Manchester Lunatic Hospital.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	Wenford House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Barnwood House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	St. Andrew's Hospital.
1	-	1	11	18	29	-	-	-	6	11	17	Coton Hill Hospital.
-	1	1	25	20	45	2	1	3	16	16	32	Bethlehem Royal Hospital.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	Holloway Sanatorium.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	York Lunatic Hospital.
												The Retreat.
												METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Bethnal House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	4	Camberwell House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	Hoxton House.
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	Peckham House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Manor House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	3	Brooke House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northumberland House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Wyke House.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Priory.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Halliford Mouse.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Moorcroft House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Flower House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hendon Grove.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Otto House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vine Cottage.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231(8), and 54 & 55 Vict.

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1892.			Number Admitted during 1892.			Number who Number certified and Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bishopstone House - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Springfield House - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wye House - - - - -	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1
Dunston Lodge - - - - -	-	1	1	4	1	5	-	1	1
Northwoods House - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands House - - - -	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
West Malling Place - - - -	2	1	3	2	3	5	-	1	1
Overdale - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	5	3	8	9	8	17	2	4	6
Tue Brook Villa - - - - -	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	1
Shaftesbury House - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1
Heigham Hall - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abington Abbey Retreat - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stretton House - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grove House - - - - -	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
St. Mary's House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Boreatton Park - - - - -	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1
Brislington House - - - - -	-	-	-	5	3	8	1	-	1
Bailbrook House - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Moat House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Ticehurst Asylum - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. George's Retreat - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Peritean House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Glendossill - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Laverstock House - - - - -	1	1	2	3	-	3	-	-	-
Fisherton House - - - - -	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-
Fiddington House - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Kingsdown House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
SUMMARY:									
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - - -	37	48	85	90	90	180	31	32	63
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES -	6	11	17	11	13	24	4	2	6
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - -	16	16	32	39	30	69	6	8	14
TOTAL - - - -	59	75	134	140	133	273	41	42	83

c. 65, s. 20) in Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses during the Year 1892—continued.

ceased to be Boarders during 1892.									Number of Boarders remaining 1st January 1893.			
as Patients thereupon—			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.						
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Bishopstone House. Springfield House.
—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wye House.
—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	Dunston Lodge.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	Northwoods House.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	Redlands House.
—	—	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	West Malling Place.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Overdale.
—	—	—	10	4	14	—	—	—	2	3	5	Haydock Lodge.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	Tue Brook Villa.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	Shaftesbury House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	Heigham Hall.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Abington Abbey Retreat.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	Stretton House.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	Grove House.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Mary's House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	Boreatton Park.
—	—	—	3	2	5	—	—	—	1	1	2	Brislington House.
—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bailbrook House.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Moat House.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ticehurst Asylum.
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. George's Retreat.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	Peritean House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Glendossill.
—	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	Laverstock House.
—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	4	Fisherton House.
—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fiddington House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kingsdown House.
1	1	2	55	52	107	3	2	5	37	51	88	SUMMARY:
—	1	1	7	12	19	1	1	2	5	8	13	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
1	—	1	31	21	52	1	1	2	16	16	32	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
2	2	4	93	85	178	5	4	9	58	75	133	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. TOTAL.

Appendix C.

Appendix C.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND
BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS (THREE COUNTIES) ASYLUM.

11 June 1892.

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.
Statistics.

THIS Asylum is practically full on the male side and crowded in the female division. The numbers on the books are 447 men and 588 women, a total of 1,035 patients; 19 cases are away on trial, and 2 patients have recently escaped. There are but 5 private patients and 1 out-county case, and 1 criminal. No patient is boarded out from the Asylum, but relief in this direction is necessary.

Asylum accom-
modation.

Additional provision for the pauper lunatics of the three counties is under consideration, we understand, and a conclusion upon the subject will, we trust, not be delayed.

Medical staff.
Attendants.

The medical staff has not, we regret to say, been strengthened since our Colleagues' visit in May 1891. We think it to be inadequate; the Medical Superintendent and the senior, if not the junior, assistant medical officer are overtaxed by the number of patients entrusted to their care and treatment, and the staff of attendants is also insufficient numerically, being one attendant to 12 patients when all are on duty, but rarely are none absent on holiday or by reason of sickness. About six were yesterday either off duty or not producible through vacancies. We include six laundry-maids and the supernumerary on the women's side. The matron and head female attendant have recently resigned after long years of service, which we hope will be recognised by pensions. We trust that in making fresh appointments to their posts the Committee may see its way to the employment of persons of good social position, and in the case of one of them, at least, with some previous training in sick-nursing; 61 patients were last registered as being under medical treatment. There is no pathologist here, nor dispenser upon the medical staff. We are glad to learn that Dr. De Lisle proposes to illustrate the case-books by photographs of the patients on admission and discharge, as is now so frequently done in Asylums, and we plead that he may be provided with the necessary appliances for that purpose.

Condition of
patients.

The patients during inspection were generally quiet and orderly, neat and clean in their persons and clothing. None wore strong dresses. All the men have two shirts weekly.

Dietary.

The dietary seems adequate; we had no complaints on the subject of food. We saw a good dinner for the patients of beef, potatoes, and parsnips, and such of the stores as we tasted were satisfactory, including beer brewed on the premises and given to workers.

There

There is a sufficient night staff. The recording stations of the tell-tale clock have not been increased in number, but another such clock for the wards is now in course of manufacture.

We cannot consider the provision made for constant supervision of the suicidally-disposed patients by day as by any means satisfactory. The recent suicide of a woman lost sight of for a long period adds an unfortunate point to the necessity for better arrangements, including the issue of proper caution cards, and probably some increase in the number of attendants, for whom, if, as we understood, there be no present accommodation, that accommodation should be made; the safety of patients here is a matter of the first importance.

The epileptics and others, about 90 in each division, sleeping in a large dormitory, are so numerous that two attendants in each department sit up among them for the purpose of obviating deaths by suffocation, and otherwise specially caring for them. We think that they should not in each dormitory jointly be responsible, but each attendant singly for a certain number of patients in bed.

Inquiry into the matter informs us that on the night of the 9th instant the wet beds were 15 only.

The epileptic class consists of 79 men and 63 women; the general paralytics are reported to be 13 men and 12 women, and 41 cases are, according to returns made to us, suicidally disposed and actively so.

In the aggregate 119 male and 116 female patients sleep under constant supervision.

There has been no seclusion or resort to mechanical restraint.

The recoveries in 1891 are reported to have been 42·59 per cent. in the male, 39·34 in the female wards, a total for both sexes of 40·86.

The percentage of deaths on the average number of patients in residence during 1891 was 15·48 for men, 9·01 for women.

The deaths have been, except the suicide above referred to, and which was the subject of correspondence with our Board, natural; 12 on the male side have resulted from pneumonia of bad type, following influenza, a malady which chiefly attacked the nurses and male patients.

There has been no epidemic in the Asylum other than influenza; 11 female patients in health at present occupy the detached hospital, which should, in strictness, be vacant for an emergency.

The statistics given to us set forth that the deaths since our Colleagues' visit have been, of both sexes, 124, the discharges and removals 157, the recoveries 92. The post-mortem examinations have been 90. In five instances only, and these on the female side, are bed-sores recorded. There has been only one inquest, that on the suicide.

The case-books and the pathological records are creditably kept, considering the number of patients and the smallness of the medical staff; but the entries in the former should be signed by the persons making them.

Three serious but not fatal casualties are entered in the medical records; one of them, the fracture of a thigh by a man sleeping in an observation dormitory, is not satisfactorily explained.

In the wards we noticed certain matters which we should mention. There is no proper artificial heating of the corridors and single rooms, and in several quarters we heard of the low temperature there in winter.

There was an escape of gas in many parts of the building; the gas-fittings are evidently defective.

Appendix C.

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.

Several water-closets were out of order and deficient in water supply. Proper storage is urgently needed for buckets, brooms, and various other articles, some of them not only creating an untidy appearance where they are placed, but being liable to be used dangerously by patients.

A good deal of painting and whitewashing is required throughout the Asylum.

The recreation room is not only too small for an institution of this size, but it has no proper stage or dressing-rooms in connection therewith for dramatic performances; the walls much need decoration, and its aspect is very shabby.

In the wards the lavatories and sculleries are far behind the present requirements, and the hot-water supply is still defective; this last deficiency calls for early remedy.

The supply of local newspapers to the patients should be largely increased, and suitable books in sufficient number should be obtained for the patients; we could not discover any books, but a few odd volumes or parts of volumes. In a male ward the story of "A Careful Nursemaid" was not, we thought, likely to attract many readers.

Employment.

As to the patients' employment, those working are reported to us as being 334 men and 352 women. Of the former, 75 are ward-helpers chiefly; of the latter, 113 are so chiefly occupied. On the farm and garden 114 men assist.

Exercise.

The daily walking exercise given to men, exclusive of those employed on the land, extends to 70 patients; the women so exercised are 100 or thereabouts. We think that more of each sex should, if possible, be walked out daily. The weekly walks beyond the Asylum grounds include 585 men and 432 women. The boundary walk is not yet completed, but is, we hear, in hand for completion.

We visited the workshops. When finances permit they should, we think, be pulled down and replaced by better, not quite so near to the main building.

Amusements.

The usual attendance at the associated entertainments is limited to 353, and probably by the small size of the recreation room.

The necessity for caring for the water supply of the Asylum, especially for the extinction of an outbreak of fire in the building, points to the propriety of carrying out without delay the repairs and improvements of the water towers; matters which are, we believe, already under consideration by the Committee.

BERKS ASYLUM.

23 November 1892.

Berks Asylum.

Death of
Medical

Superintendent
and appoint-
ment of his
successor.

WE regret to have to begin this entry by a reference to the death of Dr. Douty, late Medical Superintendent of this Asylum, which occurred somewhat unexpectedly in the summer. Dr. Douty had, during the time he held the office, displayed much zeal and intelligence in the discharge of the duties incident to it, and in the management of the Asylum, the condition of which he had certainly improved. He has been succeeded by Dr. Murdoch, who was his assistant, and with whom are now associated two assistant medical officers.

State of wards.

We have to-day thoroughly inspected the Asylum, which we found in excellent order. The wards are clean, bright, and cheerful, and the arrangements for maintaining in them a proper temperature have been greatly

greatly improved. The beds and bedding in the sleeping rooms are clean and good ; and we can, on the whole, express a favourable opinion of the dress of the patients of both sexes. We would recommend, however, a greater variety of material and pattern for the women's dresses, which may be provided without increase of cost.

Appendix C.
Berks Asylum.

The alteration of the water-closets, by the removal of soil-pipes to the exterior of walls and the introduction of improved apparatus, has made further progress, but several remain to be dealt with. In the meantime there does not appear to be any serious sanitary defect, and we have not to-day detected any bad smells in the wards. A gas destructor has been fixed on the main sewer of the female division, and seems to be very effective as a ventilator, and for destroying the sewer gas. The only other improvement calling for notice is the lighting of the chapel by gas.

Sanitary alterations.

The Committee, we learn, are considering the erection of a detached hospital for infectious disease, and there can be no question of the advantage of such a building, both for its primary purpose and as the means of releasing so much valuable space in the Asylum, now kept empty to meet the occurrence of cases of infection. We have looked at two sites proposed for this hospital and prefer that near the chapel. In designing the hospital care should be taken not to plan it on too large a scale ; accommodation for 5 patients of each sex should be quite sufficient, and generally the building should be of an economical character.

Proposed infectious hospital.

Reference was made by our Colleagues last year to the laundry, the principal want of which would seem to be more drying closets, some difficulty being felt at this season in getting the clothes and linen dried.

The patients on the books to-day are 548 in number, being 20 more than at the visit of our Colleagues on 8th December 1891. Since then 53 patients have been discharged, 41 of them having recovered ; 105 have been admitted, and 32 have died.

Statistics.

Including the beds in the so-called infectious wards, which would be released by the erection of a detached hospital, there are 55 vacant beds in the male and 39 in the female division.

Except 8 private cases and 3 out-county patients, all are chargeable to the bodies in union, namely, Berkshire and the boroughs of Reading and Newbury.

The above deaths have all been due to ordinary causes. No suicide or fatal casualty has occurred, and no inquest has been held. The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examination in all but five instances. The mortality for 1891 was at the rate of 7·6 per cent. of the average number resident, and for the period since the last visit it has been somewhat lower.

A case of typhoid fever occurred in each division, but both patients recovered. In the case of the man it was thought he might have contracted the disease by working at the sewage farm ; but in the case of the woman the source could not be traced. Mr. Rogers Field was employed to examine the drains, but found no defect in them. Dr. Murdoch informs us that it is intended, wisely we think, to abolish the present sewage tanks, and to distribute the sewage in a fresh state on the land. The only other exceptional disorder was the influenza, which attacked 30 patients, but all recovered. The present health of the Asylum is good ; 6 men and 13 women were to-day in bed, but several only on account of weakness.

Sanitary condition of Asylum.

Since the last visit the only case of restraint was that of a woman who wore locked gloves for 91 hours, for surgical reasons ; and 1 man

Restraint and seclusion.

- Appendix C.** once for $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours ; and 6 women, on eight occasions and for a total of 133 hours, have been secluded.
- Berks Asylum.** We have seen all the patients but 1 woman, who is absent on trial. They have been very orderly and well-behaved, and free from complaints. We saw 317 at dinner in the hall, and the fare and the manner of serving it were good.
- Employment.** The returns of useful employment made to us, if no mistake has been made in the reckoning, are very satisfactory, showing that 73 per cent. of the males and 79 per cent. of the females are so employed. We are informed that all the clothing of the patients and their boots and shoes, and all repairs of the same, are made and done in the Asylum.
- Exercise.** The same remark applies to the matter of exercise, to which proper attention appears to be given, large numbers walking daily beyond the airing-courts, and a good proportion also having walking exercise weekly beyond the Asylum bounds.
- Night supervision.** The night supervision of the epileptics (77 in number) and of actively suicidal cases (numbering 27), as well as of the sick and infirm, is good ; each class in each division being watched by a stationary night attendant, while a fourth visits the whole of the division at intervals. A recording clock, with electric communications, tests the vigilance of these attendants.
- Staff.** The present staff includes 20 male and 22 female ordinary attendants for day duty. These numbers give an attendant to 12 patients in the male and one to 14 in the female division.
- The present weekly charge for maintenance is 8 s.

BUCKS ASYLUM.

13 June 1892.

- Bucks Asylum.** RESIDENT in this Asylum to-day are 461 patients, of whom 197 are males, 264 are females. They consist of 446 paupers and 15 private cases. Of the former, 45 are out-county cases, chargeable, 29 to Stafford, one to Cambridge, 15 to London. Six patients are away on trial.
- Dietary.** We are sorry to find that the dietary has been changed for the worse by the substitution of bacon for fresh meat on one day in the week, and the reduction of the nutritious character of the soup, while beer has been abolished except for workers, the weekly maintenance being reduced from 9 s. 4 d. to 8 s. 2 d.
- Attendants.** The staff of attendants, consisting of 13 men and 19 women for day duty, too few for the requirements of the patients, has also suffered by the cutting down of their leave-of-absence money allowance. The insufficient number of attendants by day is the cause, doubtless, of several defects in the treatment of the patients to which our duty compels us to draw the attention of the Committee. Their out-door exercise is very limited. The walks given once a week in the grounds, and beyond on Sundays, is quite inadequate. We strongly object to the confinement of patients to airing-courts ; sufficient exercise is not got there, and bad habits are by such confinement perpetuated if not acquired. Again, so few attendants as one male to 15 patients, and one female to 14 patients (and we include among the nurses a sempstress), cannot (taking into account holidays and sickness) discharge properly their duties. We noticed cases in bed for excitement only, who might have been up, dressed, and about if the staff were sufficient

in

in numbers ; others in strong dresses very soiled, and one woman, at least, allowed to crouch always with her skirt over her head. Appendix C.

Fortunately there has been no serious casualty except the fracture of the ulna of a female patient, which is satisfactorily explained. The only epidemic or zymotic disease which has shown itself has been influenza, which attacked as many as 400 patients and 16 of the staff, including the Medical Superintendent. The deaths have been 65 in number, all attributed to natural causes, but 34 per cent. were from pulmonary complaints. Only 48 per cent., or rather less, was the proportion of deaths followed by autopsy. Bed-sores existed in four instances only, and as the supply of water or air pillows is extremely limited, and there is no bed of that sort in the Asylum, we report favourably of the nurses' vigilance. There has been no inquest. The patients under medical treatment are 17 males and 20 females. We found in bed 14 women and 6 men ; one of the former had been in bed for three weeks because she was only troublesome ; a man for four years past, chiefly because he was unwilling to get up. There is no infirmary where an attendant sits up at night ; the sick are usually placed in observation dormitories where an attendant sits up among the suicidals, and for the sick or others there is no provision of wire-woven bedsteads, now so common in Asylums. There has been a considerable amount of diarrhœa and colic. We noticed on our arrival a very offensive smell from decomposed brine in the larder ; this smell, which arises frequently, we were told, or overcrowding, or sewer-gas escape into wards may be the cause. We noticed all these defects. Bucks Asylum.
Statistics.

Subject to the above remarks the wards are in proper order, but more amusement in them should be provided, and in the wards where are the most troublesome and degraded patients especially advance in decoration of the walls is very desirable. In some water-closets the flush of water is small indeed, and in others the apparatus does not work well ; closets should be provided for brooms and other articles now, of necessity, within the reach of patients dangerously inclined, all towel rollers should be secured, so also should water-taps in passages to water-closets on both sides. State of wards.

The actively suicidal cases are four of both sexes, the epileptics are 65. The caution cards issued only enforce "the strictest supervision of the former," and are not, all of them, in the hands of attendants who originally assumed the charge, and acknowledged in writing their responsibility. The cards should require "constant oversight," and all who have charge should, in writing, admit their responsibility and its extent. Sixty-four epileptics and the actively suicidal sleep under constant supervision. One epileptic, however, not violent or noisy, occupies a single room, and is only visited hourly. There were as many as 30 wet beds last night. Proper treatment by the attendants should prevent so many wet beds. There are 9 general paralytics. Supervision of
suicidal cases.

Our Colleagues' recommendations as to the artisans' access to wards have been listened to, and keys and locks have also been altered. The new block for nurses is nearly finished ; it will enable Mr. Humphry to place more patients in single rooms. No steps have yet been taken towards providing a better recreation-room, so only from 70 to 100 patients of the male, and rather more of the female sex, go to the Associated Entertainments, and these have to go in cold or wet weather through Mr. Humphry's house. Alterations, &c.

We would ask the Committee to make an annual grant for these entertainments, also for more newspapers in the wards. We saw little if any means of indoor amusement beyond the books in cupboards, one piano, and a bagatelle board. Amusements.

Appendix C. The hot-water supply in the wards is still at times short. The
 ————— asphalted paths in some courts require repair.
 Bucks Asylum. There has been no resort to mechanical restraint, and there has been
 Employment. but little seclusion.

Of the male patients 115 are employed usefully, but of these 48 chiefly in the wards; of the lunatic women 183 assist in work, of whom 95 help in the wards and do needlework.

Divine Service. There are two services on Sunday in the chapel. Last week on Sunday 114 men and 123 women patients attended the services.

Admissions, &c. Since our Colleagues' visit in May 1891 the patients admitted have been 169, the discharges 137; the recoveries claimed are 54. The percentage of deaths for 1891 was 10.50, that of recoveries on admissions excluding transfers was 34.35.

The case-books and pathological records are kept in a satisfactory manner, but each entry in the former should be signed in full.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

6 February 1892.

Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Asylum. WE find at the time of our visit to this Asylum that the epidemic of influenza was rife particularly amongst the staff; both head attendants were off duty for this cause, and eight male and 12 female attendants are or have been recently suffering from this disorder, and 12 male and 28 female patients have also been attacked. In these circumstances a considerable amount of extra work is thrown upon the officers and the rest of the staff; it is therefore due to them to note that we find the building throughout in proper order, the rooms clean, the beds and bedding in a satisfactory state, and the dress of the patients quite as it should be.

Necessary improvements. Whilst giving all just praise for this, we still have to report that many matters considered by the whole of our Board to be essential to the proper arrangement of the Asylum and welfare of the patients have not been carried out. When we were here over three years ago we called attention to the want of a detached hospital, a new chapel, a better system of tell-tale clocks, some means of communicating with the town of Cambridge, an attendant's mess-room on both sides, rooms for them to sit in when work is done, and uniforms for both sexes (several of the male attendants were very far below the standard of neatness and cleanliness we should expect to find if their clothes were provided). Amusing books are still much required, and we learnt that in one ward where we made inquiries the list had been there unaltered since the advent of the nurse into that ward 21 years ago. Allowances to patients on trial as permitted by the Act are not granted. Alternative exits are not in all places available. All these matters have been so often and ineffectually urged upon the consideration of the Committee that we merely mention them again to show that they have not escaped our notice (and if this Asylum is not up to the ordinary standard to be expected in County Asylums the fault does not lie with us), rather than with any sanguine hope that any great alteration will be effected. All the additions sanctioned in 1887 to the Asylum, which we expected would be at once carried out in their entirety, have not even yet been completed, *e.g.*, the bay window on the male side. This was ordered to be done, and according to the Committee's report in 1889, the materials were ordered for it, "but after they were delivered the Com-

mittee

mittee preferred building a boiler-house instead, and consequently the execution of the bay window was deferred." There are several other matters which should be seen to. There is now at the laundry a disinfecting chamber, but empty without any apparatus. At the laundry the distributing room should be enlarged according to the plan. It is close and ill-smelling now. The female dining hall has been enlarged and the effect is very singular, one part being plastered and painted and the other only pointed. There is only one visiting room, which is used by and for both sexes. Too many of the antiquated box beds are still in position. We highly approve of the beds which are provided to supply their place, and hope that the wooden beds will soon cease to be used throughout the Asylum. The amount of illness which has taken place in the Asylum has so fully occupied the attention of the doctors that the books and entries are perhaps unavoidably rather in arrear. We hope that whenever it be necessary for either of the medical officers to leave the Asylum for more than two days a *locum tenens* will be obtained, as it is not fair to expect the remaining medical officer never to leave the premises; this, however, he ought not to do if no other medical aid be on the spot. We saw in bed 30 women but only 6 men.

Appendix C.
Cambridgeshire
and Isle of Ely
Asylum.
Necessary
improvements.

The staff of attendants, if all were on duty, would not be considered strong. It may be said that the proportion of nurses to patients is one to rather under 11 patients, which is true enough on paper. In the laundry ward, however, there is one nurse to less than 5 patients, and in the refractory ward, which contained 65 patients, of whom 6 were in bed, 25 suffered from epilepsy and 8 were considered to be suicidal, there were only five nurses. At least one extra nurse is absolutely required here.

Since our Colleagues were here about a year ago, 103 patients have been admitted, 26 discharged on recovery, 10 left relieved, and 6 were sent away not being improved, and 45 patients died. Nothing in the causes of death calls for comment, but we regret to find autopsy verified the assigned cause in about half the deaths only. This is a low average and should be increased. The patients on the books are 208 males and 260 females. No one is on leave; we saw all, and each patient had an opportunity of speaking with us. No complaints calling for notice were brought to our knowledge.

One woman was in restraint for surgical reasons; 3 other women have since the last visit been similarly treated, as well as one man. All, save one of the women, were so restrained for surgical reasons, whilst the excepted woman was subjected to restraint to prevent her injuring herself. We also saw an idiot girl in seclusion; 3 males and 13 females have been so treated on various occasions for 71 and 126 hours in all. Injuries, not ending fatally, have been rare.

The coroner held two inquests, but in neither case was anything elicited which needs to be mentioned in this report.

The congregation at the one Divine Service on Sunday consisted of 168 patients. We know of no other Asylum in England where the spiritual wants of the patients are considered adequately provided for by one service on Sundays only.

Exercise and amusements continue to be provided as appears to us with sufficient frequency, but not to as large a body as we could desire. Rather over 50 per cent. are made useful in the Asylum, but we wish a large number of patients might be sent for walks beyond the airing-courts under an adequate staff.

Attendants.

Statistics.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Inquests.

Divine Service.

Exercise and
employment.

Appendix C.

Carmarthen
Asylum.Want of accom-
modation.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, CARMARTHEN.

4 October 1892.

THE overcrowding of this Asylum appears to be undeniable, although 12 beds are in position, and vacant. We think that the necessity is urgent for the provision of further and proper accommodation in the Asylum of the pauper lunatics chargeable to the joint counties, and unions, and parishes, in those counties.

We notice that the Committee or some of its Members consider that the workhouses of the unions and parishes might provide suitable accommodation for many now in the Asylum, or likely to be sent to it, if the building were enlarged. Our experience is, that relief is not to be expected from these workhouses. There very few lunatics can be properly cared for. Some addition to the Asylum is, we think, necessary, and it should no longer be delayed. Possibly the detached hospital might be enlarged, and utilised as indeed it now is, for general accommodation; and a smaller hospital might be substituted at a proper distance from the main building. There are now 50 male patients at Job's Well, and 40 at Rhyd-y-gorse. The lease of Rhyd-y-gorse is near its expiry. We are glad to hear that another house with 12 acres attached to it, and conveniently near to the Asylum, may be purchasable; but out of the Asylum main building, as many male patients as can be accommodated appear to be already residing at Job's Well and Rhyd-y-gorse. The 12 acres would be an acceptable addition to the small amount of land (46 acres, including site) now the freehold property of the Asylum.

Fire precau-
tions.

We understand that the electric lighting of the Asylum has been under consideration of the Committee; we also hear that the 3-inch mains, and steam engine for water supply to extinguish fire, would only provide one good jet; this would prove, we believe, ineffectual. The propriety of providing larger mains, and more steam or gas power, should be considered, as well as provision of an additional gas-holder, as the existing one seems to be inadequate in winter, and would be still more inadequate if gas power were resorted to for pumping water.

Staff.

We regret to find that there is still only one assistant medical officer on the staff. We entirely concur in the views expressed by our Colleagues at the last visit, and we fully endorse their protest against not filling up the vacancy in the post of junior assistant medical officer.

The photographic and pathological rooms, very properly provided for scientific research, have been finished; but with so weak a medical staff as that in office is numerically, it cannot be expected that they will be used for that most desirable object.

As regards other recommendations of our Colleagues, which we also desire to support, we are informed that the question of increase of leave and of wages to the attendants is to be considered by the Committee on the 20th instant; as the attendants are by no means too numerous, we assume that the appointment of supernumeraries will be made to meet this increase of leave.

Improvements.

The female epileptic dormitory has been heated by hot-water pipes to prevent the recurrence of a fatal casualty which occurred prior to our Colleagues' visit last year, and a similar arrangement is, we are pleased to hear, in contemplation for the male epileptic dormitory, and for the female hospital dormitories and single rooms. Other improvements completed, or in progress, have been the plastering and painting of walls of

of women's ward, No. 4; the plastering of walls, and renewal, with pitch-pine, of the floors of male ward, No. 2, and the re-construction of a water-tower in the men's division.

We desire the favourable consideration by the Committee of the following recommendations :--

1. The provision of cottages for married attendants; such are found to promote length of service of the most valuable class of attendants.

2. The gradual substitution of modern for obsolete fittings, and the renewal of worn-out floors in the water-closets, and provision of a better flush of water to the water-closets.

3. The supply of a sufficient number of looking-glasses in the dormitories where patients wash and dress, and of clocks and illustrated almanacks in the day-rooms of the wards.

4. The gradual taking to pieces and re-making of more mattresses, now too thin, where the bedsteads have wooden lath bottoms.

5. The construction of external stairs for alternative exit, in the event of an outbreak of fire, from the dormitories of No. 3 ward on the male side.

6. The gradual alteration of locks of single-room doors, so as to enable the night attendants to open them by handle outside, without a key, so as not to disturb sleeping patients, also to facilitate their rescue if a fire occurred.

The number of patients here has now reached 562, of whom 278 are males, 284 are females. The residents at the present date we have seen. The private class consists of 34 individuals, most of whom would become paupers, and be sent back here if taken off the private list and discharged to their friends. There is now no out-county case here, and no criminal patient. We learn that statutory allowance is often made to the patients absent. We think, with the Committee, that such allowance often facilitates a probationary leave, and so is economy in the result. The admissions since 18th July 1891, when Commissioners were last in the Asylum, have been 127; the discharges 52. Of these 38 were on recovery, and the deaths 61. The mortality for 1891 was at the rate of 8.62 per cent. upon the average daily number of patients in residence; the death-rate among the women has been higher than among the men, which is unusual in Asylums, and may be due, in some measure, to the comparative infrequency here of general paralysis, more frequent among men than women. The general paralytics now under care and treatment in this Asylum are only 5, all of the male sex.

Since the last visit of our Colleagues the mortality has been about 9 per cent., on the average daily number of patients in residence. All the deaths have been ascribed to natural causes. No coroners' inquest has been held; post-mortem examination verified the causes of death in 47 of the 61 cases. With the exception of two cases of influenza, and nine of erysipelas (from which the patients recovered), no exceptional disorder has appeared in the Asylum, and no serious casualty has occurred. During inspection the patients, with very few exceptions, were quiet and orderly. The clothing and bedding is good, and proper attention is given to tidyness of dress, especially in the women's department. There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint. In bed, while we were in the wards, we saw but very few patients, and no one had a bed-sore. Contentment, as far as we could elicit, was very general, as to treatment.

Divine service is performed twice in the chapel, and secured an attendance last Sunday of 376 patients in the morning, 318 in the afternoon. Nonconformist preachers are allowed to occupy the pulpit

Appendix C. 12 Sundays in the year. The Roman Catholic patients are but six, and a priest visits them. There is, we regret to learn, no daily walking exercise for the male patients, except as workers on the land (who are 45); but 192 women are walked daily beyond the courts, 238 males walk out on Sundays.

Carmarthen
Asylum.

Divine Service.

Employment.

The returns of employment yield information which shows that the proportion of male patients working is 55 per cent., that of women, 71. The number of patients chiefly employed as ward cleaners is not excessive, but hair-picking is suspended at present. We are glad to hear that Dr. Hearder intends to resume and extend the employment of hair-pickers. In the wards are 53 epileptics. As many as 40 patients are under written instructions issued to the attendants to be under "constant supervision" by day. This we consider to be scarcely practicable, and it would perhaps be wise on the part of the Medical Superintendent to reconsider the list, so as to reduce the number to so many as really require that close supervision, and can be so watched. The patients registered as being under medical treatment, are 18 men, and 32 women. Weekly dances are included in the in-door amusements; at the last 295 patients were present.

Dietary.

There has been no recent change in the dietary; we tasted the tea and the butter, and approve of their quality. We had no complaints of the food. Water is the only beverage at dinner, but that is, we understand, the usual drink of the labourers hereabouts, except perhaps once a week. As to the wards, and the accommodation provided generally, we were fairly satisfied with their condition, excepting some water-closets which vitiated the atmosphere, otherwise free from taint. Cleanliness and good order prevailed, but we think that the day-rooms would be much improved, and would be more cheerful, if the Committee could see its way to the grant of a sum of money, no very great sum, for the purchase of pictures, and other objects of interest to give colour and brightness to those rooms.

Telephonic communication between the main building and the detached houses at Job's Well and Rhyd-y-gorse, has, we are glad to report, been established.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. CHESTER.

28 October 1892.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)
Statistics.

THE patients to-day on the books of this Asylum are 611 in number, about the same as at the visit of our Colleagues in April 1891. But in the interim 26 patients were removed from here to the other Cheshire Asylum at Macclesfield, and although we are informed that there are at present 21 vacant beds in the male and 13 in the female division, we feel sure from the aspect of some of the dormitories that they do not afford the minimum cubic space per bed, namely, 600 feet, which is required by our Board. In our opinion, therefore, the Asylum is practically full, for we think the number of beds should be reduced. The additional accommodation at Macclesfield supplied by the block recently erected is, we understand, being rapidly filled up, so that the prospective wants of the county will have to be met, and that speedily.

Proposed
annexe.

In these circumstances we are glad to learn that the subject is engaging the attention of a Building Committee of the County Council, and Dr. Davidson informs us that the scheme most favoured is the erection of an annexe for 400 patients here, in connection with the existing

existing large Male Ward, No. 6, and the removal to it of all male patients, leaving the old Asylum to the sole occupation of females. Our Board in other cases has approved of this arrangement and mode of extension, and would, no doubt, other conditions being favourable, approve of it here. Speaking for ourselves only we may say that the scheme appears feasible so far as site and sufficiency of land (the estate comprising 130 acres) are concerned ; but if it is adopted care in the preparation of plans will be requisite, so that the building may be designed on the best lines, and with all modern improvements and arrangements, sanitary and other. Our Board will, we know, be very particular on this score.

Appendix C.
—
Chester
Asylum.
(Chester.)
Proposed
annexe.

We have seen all the patients, none being absent on trial. The 611 Statistics are divided into 294 males and 317 females. Ninety-two are chargeable to the City of Chester, and there is one criminal. The contract with Chester expires at the end of the year, but will doubtless be renewed.

Since our Colleagues' visit referred to 165 patients have been discharged, 143 having recovered ; 113 died, and 276 have been admitted.

In 90 cases post-mortem examination was made ; the causes of all the 113 deaths were natural and ordinary, and none called for coroner's inquest. No zymotic or other exceptional disorder appeared in the Asylum since the last visit. The rate of mortality represented by the 113 deaths is about 12.5 per annum of the average number of patients resident. There appears to be a rather large proportion of feeble cases in the wards at present, and we are not surprised to find 11 males and 15 females confined to bed. There are 69 epileptics, 10 general paralytics, and 33 patients who are supposed to be, and are treated as actively suicidal. With regard to this last class we may mention that Dr. Davidson has adopted our Colleagues' recommendation that the "caution tickets" should be endorsed by the attendants taking charge of the patients to whom the tickets refer.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The patients in the female wards were very quiet and orderly during our inspection, but in the male division some became excited and noisy chiefly on the subject of their detention, which, as usual, was evidently most necessary in the case of those most loudly protesting against it. One man preferred a list of charges of rough usage of other patients than himself, but his statements were evidently unreliable, and he, by his own admission, is at times a violent and dangerous man.

Condition of
patients.

We were satisfied with the dress of both sexes. No complaint of the diet was made to us.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit, but seclusion was resorted to in the cases of 7 males on 10 occasions, and for 53½ hours, and 1 female once for three hours.

Seclusion.

As regards the useful employment of the patients the returns indicate that 60 per cent. of the men and 65 per cent. of the women are so occupied, and no undue proportions are reckoned as ward cleaners only.

Employment.

At the church service last Sunday were 258 patients, and in addition many of the 83 Roman Catholic patients attended Mass, which is celebrated in the Dining Hall by the paid Roman Catholic Chaplain. We should be glad if a more appropriate place could be provided for this service ; and personally we can see no very valid objection to the use of the chapel.

Divine Service.

About 200 patients meet at the associated entertainments which are mainly in the form of a weekly dance ; and, no doubt, the small size of the Dining Hall, which is also the recreation-room, limits the attendance.

Recreation.

Appendix C.

Chester
Asylum.
(Chester.)

Recreation.

ance. If the proposed extension is effected a good recreation-room should, and, no doubt, will be included ; but in any case, and even with the provision of such a building, we think the present hall should be enlarged, as might easily and at no great expense be done.

We can report favourably of the general condition of the Asylum. Many wards have been re-painted, and all are bright and clean. The bedding is clean and well attended to.

Improvements.

The most important structural work carried out since the last visit has been the enlargement and re-arrangement of the laundry, resulting in great improvement of that department. It includes the adoption of the Blackman system of drying the clothes by drawing through the drying closet (which is without the usual clothes' horses) a current of heated air by means of a fan. This system appears to be very successful, and is highly praised by Dr. Davidson. We recommend the introduction of a steam coil into the sewing-room to improve the warming of the room.

Staff.

Inquiring into the present staff we learn that besides the head attendants it includes 25 men and 24 women for day-duty, but in these numbers are reckoned five artisans and two laundresses having, more or less, the charge of patients. These numbers give an attendant to 12 male patients, and one to 13 females. Having regard to necessary absences on leave, sickness, &c., we think this strength scarcely adequate.

Medical staff.

We are glad to report that a second Assistant Medical Officer in the person of Dr. M'Allum has been appointed. The medical records are well kept.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PARKSIDE.

17 May 1892.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Parkside.)
Medical staff.

THE changes amongst the medical officers since two members of our Board last paid an official visit to this Asylum have been the resignation of Dr. Duffus, who has been appointed resident Medical Officer of a Licensed House in Lancashire, and the appointment of Mr. Ensor, late junior assistant at the Wells Asylum, to fill the post vacated by Dr. Duffus, and Mr. Cooke has been appointed second assistant Medical Officer. The late female head attendant, Miss Taylor, has retired, and she has been succeeded by Miss Abell, who has had experience in a London workhouse infirmary.

Annexe.

We are able to report that the Annexe for 96 women, which was to have been ready for occupation in January 1891, but was not fit to receive patients till the end of last March, is now occupied, and there are now in it 48 patients. A very comfortable nurses' room has been fitted up for their use when off duty. When we have mentioned these two matters we find nothing else special to report.

No detached hospital has been built ; it is proposed at present to use the top storey of the blocks at the extreme end of the Asylum. This is but a poor makeshift at the best, and will not serve for long, as the accommodation will be required for the ordinary pauper inmates of the Asylum.

Condition of
patients.

Influenza has attacked about 80 patients and about 16 of the staff. Dysentery has attacked 5 males and 4 females, and 3 patients died of this disease. Dr. Sheldon is unable to state the origin of this disease with any certainty, but when we find that 12 deaths (out of the 38 which have occurred since the last visit) were due to pulmonary consumption

sumption and other forms of lung disease, we are driven to fear that overcrowding in all probability has in a great measure to answer for this malady. In the new block much has been done for the ventilation and warming of the building ; but we consider some of the gratings to be highly dangerous (particularly those placed in single rooms) for suicidal patients. The infirmary accommodation has not been improved. The nursing on the women's side is, however, good, but we cannot say we are well satisfied with that in the male division. Sixteen women but only 3 men were in bed. We hope that telephonic communication between the sick and epileptic wards and the medical officers' quarters will soon be set up, and all the single-room doors should be made to open from the outside by an ordinary handle.

No Roman Catholic priest has been appointed to minister to the wants of the 70 patients professing that faith here. We are aware that the Committee offered a gentleman 25 *l.* per annum as remuneration for his services as Roman Catholic Chaplain to this Asylum, which offer we are not astonished to learn was declined, so that these patients have no spiritual consolation except through the kindness of this gentleman, who visits the dying and any patient who sends specially for him without any remuneration. We hope the Committee will see a simple mode to overcome the difficulty. The wards and dormitories were very bright and cheerful, but whitewashing is needed in certain parts. We saw one or two idiot children in the wards, and we learn that the Committee do not consider it necessary to provide special accommodation for this class, either by building special wards, or by joining with Derbyshire in providing special accommodation.

Since the last visit exactly 100 patients have been admitted ; 33 were discharged on recovery, and 19 left relieved or not improved. There are this day 642 patients, of whom we have seen 637, 5 being absent on trial. We gave every patient the opportunity of talking with us ; many did so ; we had not one complaint worthy of mention. The patients were for the most part quiet, though some noisy excitement was evinced in the more turbulent ward on each side. No one was aggressive. We saw an abundant dinner served in hall, and also in the ward where the majority of the private patients dine ; of this class there are 34, paying from 12 *s.* to 20 *s.* weekly. There are 4 out-county patients who pay 14 *s.*, and the weekly charge for county patients is 8 *s.* 5½ *d.* No serious casualty has occurred, and the Coroner held no inquest. There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 10 men and 16 women have been secluded on 32 and 57 occasions, and for 338 and 369 hours. There is nothing further to mention about the 38 deaths which has not already been alluded to ; but post-mortem examination was made in all except 4 instances. There are 80 patients suffering from epilepsy, and 22 who are considered to be actively suicidal. All these sleep under continuous supervision by night. There are 12 men and 4 women described as general paralytics.

The church services in the morning last Sunday were attended by 286 patients, and nearly 40 more were present in the afternoon. Over 200 attend daily prayers, and nearly 300 join in the associated entertainments ; 200 men and 249 women are usefully employed. Outdoor exercise beyond the airing-courts, but within the grounds, is, we are told, enjoyed by all not physically incapable of going out of the courts, and 100 men and 183 women walk weekly beyond the grounds.

The staff of attendants appears to us numerically to be sufficient, being in the proportion of one to 9½ in the male and to 10½ in the female division. The duration of service, especially in the male division,

Appendix C.
Cheshire
Asylums.
(Parkside.)
Condition of
patients.

Statistics.

Divine Service.

Attendants.

Appendix C.
 Cheshire
 Asylums.
 (Parkside.)
 Attendants.

division, is unsatisfactory; about one-third of the attendants have not been here six months. Dr. Sheldon can give no other reason for it than was assigned in the Commissioners' last Report, *i.e.*, lowness of wages, hence inability to marry, and no certainty as to pension. Only two men and one woman, however, have been dismissed since the last visit.

The question of how the future wants of this county are to be met as regards their insane paupers has not yet been solved, and no additional land has been obtained here. This subject is deserving the earnest attention of the Committee, as should it be decided to increase this Asylum the price of the adjacent land will become so enhanced as to be almost prohibitive, whilst no useful addition could properly be sanctioned by the Secretary of State without increased acreage.

CORNWALL ASYLUM.

27 October 1892.

Cornwall
 Asylum.
 Want of accom-
 modation.

WE do not find that any steps have been taken to provide additional accommodation for the pauper lunatics of this county, yet the matter appears to us to be pressing for decision, as the boarding-out of the insane poor of Cornwall in another county has commenced, which can scarcely be otherwise than a hardship on those boarded out and their relations. Even for the present lunatic inmates of this Asylum there is not sufficient accommodation here, and we are told that in this building there is even no possibility of providing another observation dormitory for the epileptics whose numbers overflow the capacity of that in use.

Water supply,

We are glad to hear that the water supply of the Asylum is likely soon to be improved if the authorities of the Asylum and the town can agree on terms for obtaining water from hills some miles distant.

Fire exits.

We are also pleased to report that fire exits from all parts of the Asylum where required will shortly be provided by external stairs. This we consider a subject which permits no delay.

Statistics.

There are 699 patients here on the books, 312 being males, and 387 females; these figures include 22 private cases of each sex and 6 out-county patients, 4 of the last being from the Scilly Isles; 15 Cornwall patients are now boarded out; 5 are away on trial. The admissions since last visit of the Commissioners (which was on the 14th November 1891) have been 8 of private, 100 of pauper patients. The discharges of paupers have been 60; of others 7. Of the 67 discharged, 43 were upon recovery.

Ninety-two patients according to the last entry are registered as being under medical treatment. The epileptics are 83; the actively suicidal are returned to us as 10, all women; the general paralytics, 3 men, 1 woman; 10 epileptics are not under constant night supervision; the small number of general paralytics may be due to the fact that excessive drinking of alcohol or beer does not appear to be a prominent vice in the county. We are assured by Dr. Adams that very few cases admitted into the Asylum have been brought here by drunken habits. As to the suicidal, it is our duty to remark that there are no special caution cards issued to the attendants and nurses in charge of them, and there is apparently no systematic revision of such cases; those requiring constant and those requiring less supervision are, it seems, not distinguished by any instructions. In Female
 Ward K.

Ward K. are 15 suicidal patients and 2 others, and to-day two nurses only, or rather in the absence of both nurses sick, two women, not the best qualified in the Asylum for that responsible charge, viz., a laundry-maid and a mess-room employé. In H. Ward there were 14 patients, 7 nominally suicidal, and only one nurse.

Appendix C.
Cornwall
Asylum.
Statistics.

We found in bed 7 male and 8 female patients. For the sick we should recommend the purchase of some wire bedsteads. One patient had a slight bed-sore and was lying on an ordinary mattress. The bedding everywhere was very clean and in good order. Those in bed were either feeble persons or patients sick, or epileptics, with a single exception. She was a woman who had fractured her thigh.

Casualties.

We saw a dinner on table to which no objection could possibly be made. The only serious casualties have been the fracture above referred to. It was an intracapsular fracture of the femur of an old blind woman, suspected, but not proven to have been caused by the push of another patient, and the fracture of a man's left clavicle by the fall of the man suffering from chorea. The deaths have been 54; the post-mortems only 24. This small proportion is a matter of regret. The causes of death not verified by autopsy are stated to have been natural. The inquests have been three; the verdicts were No. 1, patient found dead from suffocation during an epileptic fit; No. 2, patient found dead, cause syncope; No. 3, patient died from apoplexy. The Asylum has been free from epidemic and zymotic diseases. Only one of the deceased exhibited a bed-sore at the time of death, which is creditable to the attendants and nurses.

The patients, as a rule, were orderly during our inspection; only one or two women were noisy and much excited; their dress was tidy, and we were generally satisfied with their cleanly appearance.

The wards deserve a favourable report; much painting and decoration have been done, but more work of this kind is required in some directions. Many of the wards would be much brightened and improved by the introduction or better supply of plants, birds, pictures, and objects of interest, and by bright-coloured cheap curtains. Some wards are still somewhat bare; those occupied by the least orderly patients, or the most listless, should not be overlooked in this matter. We saw the chaplain who told us that a 5 *l.* annual grant was made for the purchase of books in the wards. A larger supply of light and attractive literature is still needed at the Carew Buildings, and the circulation and renewal of books should be more frequent than at present.

Condition of
wards.

The water-closet accommodation in the Main Building is very deficient, and the fittings are somewhat obsolete. There are only four seats in the female division for 79 patients; we refer to wards K. I. and B., a quite inadequate proportion.

Recommendations.

The hot-water taps in some lavatories and elsewhere need protection, and some of those taps are not distinguished from cold-water taps. In the present state of these taps patients might easily be scalded.

The surgery and dispensary is in No. 7 Male Ward, and the door opens into the corridor of that ward, so that, if accidentally left open, the 24 patients of the ward have access to the dispensary and the poisonous drugs upon its shelves.

The well staircases in the old building are also very dangerous; they are said not to be much used, but it would not be difficult for a suicidal patient to watch for, and obtain, an opportunity of precipitation from any of them.

The gas brackets and water pipes need casing or otherwise making safe.

Appendix C.
Cornwall
Asylum.

safe. At present those in lavatories and lobbies, out of sight, but which patients might get at, are very dangerous. We noticed also some towel rollers unsecured from patients using them as weapons. In the laundry there is still necessity for casing belts and machinery in motion there.

We desire to repeat our Colleagues' recommendation for the supply of outside handles to open single-room doors at night; these not to supersede the use of locks by day. Of course we do not suggest that they should be fixed to doors opening into dormitories. These handles are now common in Asylums, and we think that the objections to them are far less substantial than the reasons given for their introduction, viz., the non-disturbance of sleeping patients and their ready rescue in case of fire. In the panic of an outbreak of fire in the Asylum a necessary key might not be immediately found, or the density of smoke might obscure the keyhole, if the absence of any light did not do so.

Divine Service. We notice that the patients in chapel last Sunday were only 228, including 90 out of 387 women. We doubt much whether any Asylum has so small a proportion of patients attending Divine Service. We are glad to add that there are morning and evening prayers in the wards. If the smallness of the Chapel be the difficulty, that should not be insuperable.

Attendants. It seems unnecessary to refer again to the expediency of securing a staff of attendants and nurses of a superior sort. If that be attainable in Cornwall at the present wages, we do not press for the rise. Certainly changes during the past year on the staff have not been remarkable.

Employment. The employment returns inform us that 196 men and 290 women are working more or less, but the ward-cleaners, as many as 100 on the male side, seem to reduce largely the number of those who do much work.

We fully recognise the difficulties under which the Committee and Medical Superintendent carry on such improvements as are necessary in this Asylum to keep pace with modern requirements, but we think that we have not stated defects which their persevering efforts will not overcome.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

5 May 1892.

Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.

We are glad to be able to give at the close of this, the annual inspection, a very favourable report of the condition in which we found the Asylum. The wards were in good order, the dormitories clean, the bedding good and sufficient, the clothing of the patients satisfactory, and their general behaviour orderly. Except on the ground of undue detention we had no complaints. We saw a good and sufficient dinner served in the dining-hall, consisting of soup, meat, potatoes, and pickles. We are very pleased to be able to state that at the next meeting of the Asylum Committee, which will be on the 9th instant, the county architect is to attend with tenders for the erection of a detached hospital.

Statistics. Since two members of our Board were here in October last the changes which have occurred have been the following :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Appendix C. Cumberland and Westmor- land Asylum. Statistics.
Admitted - - - - -	39	42	81	
Discharged "recovered" - -	14	18	32	
" "relieved" and "not improved."	4	6	10	
Died - - - - -	10	11	21	

The number at present on the books and seen by us, as no one was absent on leave, is 592, 299 being males. There are now said to be vacancies in the male division for 18 and in the female for 6 patients. The private patients are 43, of whom 21 are males. The charge for private patients varies from 14 s. to 17 s. 6 d.: for the rest the charge is 9 s. 4 d. There are now on the books 37 patients afflicted with epilepsy and 35 considered to be actively suicidal. The whole of these are placed to sleep under continuous supervision. One male attendant caught scarlet fever from the outside and returned with it on him to the Asylum. Fortunately the disease was diagnosed almost immediately ; he was isolated, and the fever did not spread. The coroner held no inquest, but autopsy ascertained the cause of death in every instance. Nothing in the causes of these deaths calls for comment. The serious casualties were but 3, and all accidentally caused ; 10 men and 25 women were seen by us in bed.

No one was in seclusion or under restraint: the former mode of treatment has been employed in the case of 2 men once and for 11 hours, and of 6 women 10 times and for 89½ hours. Two male patients have been restrained for surgical reasons by the polka for 18 and 19 days consecutively.

As the patients were quiet and well behaved we suppose that the staff is sufficient, but 25 attendants by day for 299 patients, and 21 nurses by day for 293 patients is certainly not excessively strong; and amongst the women especially we fear must entail an undue amount of work, especially if allowance be made for sickness, short leave, and annual holiday. Twelve of each sex have not been in the Asylum service for a year as yet, but 16 men and 8 women have had some considerable experience in Asylum work.

Under the head of employment we find 226 men and 168 women are able to be of use ; 161 men work on the land, and as we arrived to-day we saw several men engaged in spade labour and wheeling barrows, and we also passed two parties of female patients walking out. We find that only 28 men are returned as ward-cleaners and 53 women

Over 150 women, we are told, walk daily beyond the grounds, 34 men and 47 women are, for various reasons, unable to leave the airing-courts.

At church last Sunday nearly 280 were collected, at which service the Carlisle Choral Society (80 performers) rendered, and very effectively, selections from "Elijah" instead of a sermon. The Roman Catholics are 67 in number, and nearly 50 of them attend the fortnightly service held here by priests from Carlisle. The associated entertainments attract about 160 patients, and there have been this year besides the weekly dances both concerts and lectures. No great structural alteration or improvement has to be noticed since the last visit. The case-books continue to be well kept, and the Pathological Journal is carefully noted.

Appendix C.

DENBIGH (NORTH WALES COUNTIES) ASYLUM.

24 September 1892.

Denbigh
(North Wales
Counties)
Asylum.
Water supply.
Want of accom-
modation.

WE learn, on our visit to this Asylum, that the Committee have entered into a provisional agreement for a supply of water from a lake about eight miles off. The water has been analyzed by Dr. Dupré, who considers that it is unexceptionable. The agreement with the owner is of course subject to the sanction of the County Councils, and no one can prophesy whether it will be granted or not, but excepting this step nothing whatever has been done to provide adequate accommodation for the insane poor of the five counties. Time after time in the Commissioners' entries have the Committee been urged to carry out the duty imposed on them of providing sufficient accommodation, but without result. It will be for the Commissioners now to decide whether it does not become their duty to report, under Section 247, Lunacy Act, 1890, to the Secretary of State that the requirements of the Act as to Asylum accommodation have not been satisfied, in hopes that the Secretary of State may require the Committee to provide such accommodation as he may direct, and then there can be no delay, as his requisition will have to be carried out forthwith.

Drainage.

Other matters almost as important are the Asylum drains. The large barrel drain outside the Asylum remains, and the only work which has been completed is the pipes from the water-closets, baths, and sinks have been reconstructed, and discharge trapped into the old main drain, but no sanitary engineer has been employed to report upon or draw out a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the drains in accordance with modern views.

Attendants.

We have again to call attention to the fact that a male patient sits up at night regularly to assist the night-patrol, and a female patient does so when required to relieve a night-nurse placed in special charge. At the last Asylum in England in which, despite our objections, this custom obtained it was discontinued after the patient acting as night-attendant murdered one of his fellow-patients. Extra attendants should be engaged. The staff now averages about one to 14 patients in each division; on paper it appears more, as two artisans and two laundrymaids are counted as attendants, but they give but little help in the wards. The numbers would appear even worse if we separated the private patients, of whom there are 30, and two male and three female attendants are employed with these few persons. We here might mention how poor the accommodation is for the payments made; the rooms are not bright or well furnished, and the bedrooms might be made much more comfortable, and better, less worn-out, furniture provided. No metropolitan licensed house would we allow to give such accommodation to a patient paying for years three guineas weekly.

Medical staff.

We were accompanied on our visit to-day by Mr. Cox (Dr. Herbert had gone for a few days holiday). He is provided with no help, has the sole charge of 574 patients, and can, during his Colleague's absence, never leave the Asylum. We observe in previous entries allusion was made to the weakness of the medical staff, and that no locum tenens was appointed during the annual holidays. We now again urge the matter upon the consideration of the Committee, as we say without hesitation close confinement to the Asylum walls is more than can be rightly expected of a gentleman who has the medical charge and absolute control of an institution for lunatics of this size.

The

The wards were clean, and in that respect reflect credit upon the attendants ; but flowers and bright pictures in larger numbers would add much to the cheerful appearance of the wards, and reading desks for newspapers would prove a boon in the male division. The dormitories were also clean and the bedding in good order. The antiquated box-beds still remain in general use in the epileptic dormitories. The supervision dormitory on the female side is ill-adapted for its purpose, and there are no single rooms leading therefrom to separate a noisy, refractory patient from the rest. The two nurses supervising this dormitory have no special beds assigned to them. We think it is a good plan to make some arbitrary division in the dormitory, giving each nurse charge of certain beds, so that if an accident or death occurs to a patient during the night, the responsibility may be at once determined.

Appendix C.
Denbigh
(North Wales
Counties)
Asylum.
Condition of
wards.

The patients' clothing does not call for praise, and we saw far too many strong garments. A larger staff would doubtless alter this. We might point our remark on this head by stating, that at the last Asylum we visited, with about 850 patients, there was a staff of one to 10 in each division, and not a single strong dress on either side. The records of length of service compare satisfactorily with those of any Asylum. Out of 28 male attendants 21 have lived over five years here, and out of 26 women 14 have exceeded this period. Only one attendant was dismissed last year. There are numerous matters which will doubtless present themselves to the Committee as needing attention, amongst others, a more comfortable dining-room for the attendants of both sexes. They have a sitting-room for each side, but it is too small for dining purposes. It would be well if a room on each side could be arranged as a temporary measure, to allow of all the meals being taken there, besides a sitting and amusement room in the evening. We ought to say that 42 of the staff, having been trained by Dr. Herbert, have obtained St. John's Ambulance Certificates, and the Committee have kindly given them badges. Miss Pugh, who was Matron here for so many years, resigned, and was granted a well-earned pension of 65*l.* per annum. She has been succeeded by Miss Susan Davies.

Attendants.

The principal improvements we have to notice, excepting much papering and painting, are:—(1) A bowling green has been completed ; (2) The gas service in the main block relaid and refitted ; and (3) A new billiard table has been set up in No. 4, male division.

Improvements.

About 50 per cent. of the women are employed, but a much smaller proportion of male patients ; we are, however, glad to see that the numbers are not swollen by an undue proportion of ward-cleaners, 42 males and 46 females being entered under that head. The workers on the land are 58, and 60 women knit or sew. There are 150 men and 50 women who usually do not go beyond the airing-courts, large numbers, pointing to a too weak staff.

Employment.

At church last Sunday 220 were present in the morning, and 232 in the evening. About 190 attend week-day prayers, and 255 the associated entertainments. The Roman Catholic patients number 11, 7 of whom are able to attend the ministrations of the priest once a fortnight.

Divine Service.

Since our Colleagues were here last, about 11 months ago, 146 patients have been admitted, 49 discharged on recovery, 15 relieved, and 6 not improved. The present number on the books, exclusive of 44 boarded-out at other Asylums, are 305 males and 269 females ; 6 men and 2 women are on trial ; all requiring it have an allowance of 5*s.* per week, and on discharge are aided by the Ablett Fund.

Statistics.

Appendix C.
Denbigh
(North Wales
Counties)
Asylum.
Statistics.

There is one vacant bed on the female side, but the Asylum is so overcrowded, that we hear it is hoped to send some 50 men to Derby and Bristol, and to take some house for the women, no room being available in any Asylum. The health is at present fairly good. We saw 8 men and 5 women in bed. The causes of death were ordinary, except that of 1 woman who died of acute dysentery, which disease also attacked 1 man and another woman. Influenza attacked some of the patients of both sexes and a few of the staff; and 7 women and 3 men died of influenza complicated with lung disease. Out of the 41 deaths post-mortem examination was made in 27 instances, and no bed-sore was discovered. Serious casualties have been few, and none of such a nature as to deserve notice.

Seclusion and
restraint.

Seclusion and restraint have both been employed, the former in the case of 17 men and 15 women, on 225 and 40 occasions respectively, and the latter in the case of 5 men for 756 hours, and 3 women for a total of 450 hours. The case-books are well kept, which is the more creditable considering that Mr. Cox and Dr. Herbert still remain the only medical officers.

DERBYSHIRE ASYLUM.

15 March 1892.

Derbyshire
Asylum.
Necessary
improvements.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum and seen all the patients.

Our Colleagues after their visit in March 1891 left a list of improvements which they considered necessary or at least desirable, but we do not find that many—indeed we may say any of them—have yet been effected. But a very important work has been undertaken by the Committee, and is now approaching completion: the entire remodeling of the drainage of the Asylum, and rearrangement of the closets, and introduction of improved closet apparatus. This work, which we inspected as far as we could, seems to be well and efficiently carried out, and it cannot fail to be attended by most beneficial effects upon the sanitary condition of the Asylum and the health of the inmates.

We give the Committee our hearty commendation for this work; and we feel sure that the other matters which have been brought to their notice will receive favourable consideration at their hands, all being calculated to add to the efficiency of their Asylum, and reasonable, we think, in themselves. The most pressing, in our view, is the provision of better Infirmary accommodation in each Division, and this will be best supplied by the erection of new and well-arranged wards of moderate size.

In connection with them better quarters than now exist should be provided for the assistant medical officer, and also rooms for a second officer or clinical assistant. At present the assistant's bedroom is in the medical superintendent's house, an arrangement which is obviously most inconvenient and unsuitable.

In mentioning these matters we do not overlook the importance of the other subjects specified by our Colleagues. A small detached hospital is one which should be considered. It need not be more than sufficient to isolate the first few cases of an infectious disorder, and by that means to check it at the outset. As to the rest of our Colleagues' list we recommend it to the consideration of the Committee without repeating it here.

We

We have found the wards generally in very good order, some, however, temporarily disturbed by the sanitary work in progress.

Derbyshire

The day-rooms are bright and cheerful, and the dormitories and their furniture kept clean and sweet. We agree with our Colleagues in thinking the four-bedded rooms overcrowded by that number of beds, and recommend their reduction by one bed, or some rearrangement of the rooms.

Asylum.

State of wards.

The patients to-day on the Asylum books are 440 in number, 222 being males, and 218 females. There are 16 fewer than at the last visit. Since then (11th March 1891) 80 males and 60 female patients have been admitted, 97 discharged, of whom 62 had recovered, and 7 were found to be not insane, and 62 died.

Statistics.

The vacant beds are stated to be 13 in the male and 14 in the female division. There are no out-county patients, and only one private case. The weekly charge of maintenance is at present 10 s. 3 d.

The causes of the 62 deaths (ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination in 42 instances) were natural and such as are ordinary in Asylums, except that 2 were due to influenza or its consequences. One coroner's inquest was held, the verdict being "died from natural causes," cancer of the stomach.

The rate of mortality in 1891 was 13.55 per cent. of the average daily number resident, being 2 per cent. over that for 1890, and 3 per cent. higher than the average rate in county and borough Asylums in the same year.

The recoveries were 45 per cent. of the admissions, excluding transfers, re-certifications, and cases found not insane.

No zymotic disease except influenza, of which there were 76 cases among patients and 46 among the staff, has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit.

There have been some casualties not ending fatally, but resulting in fractures or other serious bodily injury. Nine are reported to us.

The use of mechanical restraint and seclusion has been very slight, only one case of the former and two of the latter being recorded since the last visit.

The patients in the female refractory ward were to-day rather noisy, but elsewhere great quiet and good order prevailed. We find that the distribution of excitable patients instead of their being gathered in one ward is often attended by good results.

Condition of patients.

The dress of both sexes is satisfactory.

We were present at the dinner in hall. The fare (boiled beef with two vegetables) was good and ample in quantity; but we thought better carving and distribution of the meat portions desirable, as in many cases these consisted mainly, if not wholly, of fat without lean meat.

Dietary.

The numbers usefully employed of the patients are returned as 150 men and 135 women, including 58 and 57 who are ward cleaners only. These numbers represent proportions of 67 and 62 per cent. of the total numbers of male and female patients.

Employment.

The exercise and amusements of the patients seem to receive due attention, and we are glad to find that the library has been added to, and that additional newspapers and periodicals are furnished to the wards.

Exercise and amusements.

The staff of attendants for day-duty gives one to 10 patients in each division, which is a good proportion. Three attendants of each sex are nightly on duty. Of the present staff the majority have been a fair time here, 11 only having less than 12 months' service. The wages

Attendants.

Appendix C. are liberal ; males beginning at 30 *l.* and females at 20 *l.* a year (which sums include beer money), rising by annual increment of 1 *l.*, and each sex is supplied with uniform. The allowance of leave too seems adequate.

Derbyshire Asylum.

Attendants. We have paid attention to the case-books, and find them very well kept by Dr. Legge, the assistant medical officer, who illustrates many of the cases by photographs of the patients. The autopsy records also are duly made.

DEVON COUNTY ASYLUM.

25 October 1892.

Devon Asylum. WE have to-day concluded our inspection of this Asylum, and can express our satisfaction that many improvements have been effected within the past 11 months, and especially notice that the staff of attendants and nurses has been increased, their paucity having been the cause of many of the defects apparent in the administration in 1891.

Statistics. The patients on the books are now 1,010, of whom 424 are males, 586 are females. There are no private cases. Two paupers of each sex are out on trial, and one pauper is boarded out. Those in residence, and the boarded-out patient we saw. The Asylum is full on the male side, or nearly so. There is still Block No. 7 in the women's department empty, and ready for occupation. This Block and No. 6, for women, are the latest additions ; they have been well furnished, and are decorated with taste, and afford excellent accommodation for 100 patients.

Condition of Asylum. The oldest portion of the building is in course of improvement by the introduction of bay windows ; throughout the Asylum good order prevailed, but some of the older wards are in much need of painting, papering, and some reparation, which we have reason to believe they will receive in due course.

Having said thus much on the general condition of the Asylum, we will go into some details.

Attendants. The staff of attendants and nurses has been increased by five of each sex ; but we still advocate the employment of a supernumerary in each division, leaves of absence having been properly granted on a more liberal scale than heretofore. The total number of attendants is now, on day duty, 36 men, 44 women ; on duty at night, five men, and seven women. Artizans and laundry-maids are not included in these figures ; 49 attendants and nurses can count over two years' service in the Asylum. Besides the increase in numbers above referred to, cooking by the attendants, has, Dr. Saunders tells us, been generally abolished.

State of patients and wards. During our stay in the wards, the patients were, as a rule, free from excitement, and the black eyes were few. No one was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion. One woman complained of rough treatment, but the matter was explained in a way which obviated the necessity of further enquiry.

Block 1, male, is very crowded ; only day room space of 750 feet superficial area for 49 patients, and their attendants. We could wish that counties would unite for the separate accommodation of idiot children ; several are here and mixed with adults.

As to the wards, in some there is a great deficiency of gas lighting. After dark in Wards 2, 4, and 6, in the old building on the women's side, we observed that they were so dimly lighted that reading or the playing or

of games would have been impossible ; and in No. 2 where are 51 patients, 19 of these women being returned to us as actively suicidal, and needing special supervision, the absence of sufficient light was attended by obvious danger. Appendix C.
Devon Asylum.

We may here mention that proper suicidal caution papers are now in use, and that in the larger observation dormitories the responsibility of watching is no longer joint, but divided between two persons. An adequate observation dormitory for women is much needed. That in use is not well constructed for its purpose, and this was illustrated by an occurrence not long ago, *i.e.* the suffocation of a female epileptic. Suicidal
continuous ob-
servation, &c.

To prevent accidents of a different kind, all keys will, Dr. Saunders informs us, be at once taken away from all artizans, if, as we hope, the Committee will immediately sanction the placing of bells at the several ward doors on the female side, to summon nurses for oversight of the artizans having work to do in the female division.

Thirty stations and electric apparatus have been introduced lately into the main building and blocks, and telephonic communication now exists between the old Asylum and those blocks. A covered way between them is much needed in our opinion, also the lighting meanwhile by gas at night of the airing courts which separate them.

We are glad to see that the visiting rooms have been nearly doubled in size, and otherwise improved.

The recreation room is very small, having regard to the numbers of patients now in this Asylum, many more of whom might be expected to attend the entertainments if it were enlarged, and our experience tells us that they would benefit much by such attendance. Recommendations.

Until the laundry be replaced by a better, it seems impossible to provide a proper change of linen for the patients ; only some of the bed sheets, can now we hear, be mangled.

The nursing of the sick must be exceedingly difficult in the absence of infirmaries, which, in all modern asylums, are properly considered to be essential.

The quiet of the patients, and their more ready rescue in case of fire, would be greatly promoted by outside handles to open dormitories and single rooms. We believe that these handles could be got at very moderate cost, a few shillings for each lock, and they would enable the night patrols to visit patients without disturbance of sleep.

We observe that there is no alternative exit in case of fire from female block, No. 1. An external staircase could easily be provided.

The present single bathroom for No. 5 female ward is very dark and inconvenient, and some of the patients who are bathed in the adjoining general bathroom have to return thence to their wards by the colonnade which is open to the air. The conversion of that single bathroom into a passage by breaking a doorway through a wall, would obviate this risk to patients' health.

Where wards are already under structural improvement, it would be well to take the opportunity of plastering the walls of wards.

Linoleum should supersede the floor matting which harbours much dirt, and adds to danger from fire.

The hot water pipes have received some protection. In an eight-bedded dormitory in Block No. 1 on the male side, the window bars might with propriety be abolished, and in bath-rooms on the female side, curtains should be interposed between baths.

It might be well to divide Block 2 for women into two wards ; the disuse of kitchen offices there might make it practicable to provide the necessary water-closet accommodation for such division.

Appendix C.
Devon Asylum.

When the night visits are accelerated by the introduction of door handles outside doors, the Medical Superintendent might, we think, direct that the visits to the worst cases be made hourly, in place of once in every two hours.

We hear that the appointment of a third medical assistant officer is in view. The residence then of a medical officer at the blocks is, we consider, most important, and, coupled with that appointment, provision for his accommodation there should be made.

Statistics.

Coming to statistics, we find that 198 cases have been admitted here since our Colleagues' visit in 1891.

The discharges have been 95, including 49 upon recovery, and 77 deaths have occurred. The only death which calls for special mention is that of a male patient who committed suicide by hanging, the particulars of which were duly reported to our Board. It appears to have been the result of carelessness on the part of attendants, and we regret to learn that the Committee have retained them in their service. With this exception the deaths were natural and from ordinary causes, which were, however, verified by post-mortem examinations in 50 instances only, giving a percentage of about 65 per cent., a proportion much in advance of that last recorded by the Commissioners, but still below that which is usual in county asylums. There were two non-fatal cases of typhoid fever, the origin of which has not been traced, but the Asylum has not this year been visited by any epidemic.

Of the epileptic class there are 60 males and 42 females in the Asylum, 24 male and 10 female general paralytics, and 17 men and 27 women are considered by the medical staff to be actively suicidal. These and all the epileptics save 1 are under continuous night supervision.

The wet beds reported last night were 4 of men, 25 of women. The average attendance of patients is very low at the associated entertainments; 178 men, 110 women; for this we find some excuse in the insufficient size of the recreation room. The chapel attendance is also very low. We hope that the Medical Superintendent will devise some means of raising these figures. We understand that a house has been lately acquired in the village of Exminster for the residence of the Asylum Chaplain.

No mechanical restraint has been resorted to, but 40 men and 31 women have been secluded, the former on 139 occasions, in the aggregate for a total of 938 hours; the latter on 89 occasions for a total of 795 hours.

Twenty-one men and 12 women are registered as being under medical treatment; 38 patients were in bed when we inspected the wards.

Want of
Asylum accom-
modation.

We cannot learn that any conclusions have been reached as to the provision of further accommodation for the lunatic paupers of the county, but the matter should not be delayed as the erection of a new Asylum would extend over three years, and the increase of lunacy in Devon, annually, threatens trouble, if the subject be overlooked.

Water supply.

We may mention here that the better supply of water to this Asylum from the Haldon Hill is under consideration by the Committee, who, as well as the Superintendent, show a genuine interest in the Asylum and its patients' welfare, as their last years' work plainly shows.

DORSET ASYLUMS.

17 May 1892.

THERE are to-day in these Asylums 493 patients, being an increase of 12 since the Commissioners' visit of 21st April 1891. There are no vacant beds, indeed, the number of patients exceeds that of the beds; and in these circumstances it would seem proper that relief should be sought by boarding out a certain number of patients. Judging by our experience in other cases, it will be two years or more before the new buildings will be ready for occupation, so that provision must, in some other way, be made for the accommodation of patients in the meanwhile.

The 493 patients include 236 males and 257 females. Thirty-two are of the private class, and there is one criminal. All of the pauper class are chargeable to Dorsetshire Unions, and there are no patients at present boarded out.

Since the date of the last visit, 102 patients have been admitted, 39 discharged, of whom 32 had recovered; and 51 have died. In every case of death post-mortem examination was made. With two exceptions the deaths were due to natural causes, and they represent a mortality of about 10 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. The rate in 1891 was 10·37.

The excepted cases were (1), that of a man who died from injury to the spinal cord by accidentally falling in an epileptic fit; and (2), that of a woman who committed suicide by throwing herself out of a dormitory window. Both formed the subject of correspondence with our Board, and of coroner's inquests, and need not be further noticed here. We observe that the recoveries in 1891, as compared with the admissions (excluding transfers), were in the proportion of 46·75 per cent., which is satisfactory.

We have, as usual, seen every patient in residence, and are satisfied with the general condition of the patients of both sexes, and, upon the whole, with the state of their clothing, but we must except the male patients at Forston, who were, in too many instances, very shabbily and untidily dressed. In both divisions the patients were orderly. No complaints of any importance reached us, and we think the patients are kindly treated.

The male patients usefully employed are 63 per cent. of the total number, and the women 59 per cent. Attendance at Divine Service is somewhat scanty, as we are informed that the number of patients present last Sunday at both Asylums was only 174. At the last associated entertainment 135 patients attended; in both these particulars we should desire to see improvement. We observe with pleasure that the exercise of the patients continues to be promoted, and with very satisfactory results.

There is no change in the arrangements for the night supervision of the epileptic and suicidal, but these will be much better when the new buildings and structural alterations are complete. With regard to suicidal patients we have to recommend that the written cautions given to attendants be somewhat more precise as to the amount of precaution to be taken in each case, and that the attendants should always sign the documents, so as to fix them with an acknowledgment of having received and understood the instructions given.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint since the last visit, and only one case of seclusion is recorded, that of a woman, once, for eight hours.

Appendix C.	The health of the patients is at present good, and it has been so since the last visit, so far as the absence of all epidemic and exceptional disorders is concerned. We found only 3 men and 5 women in bed, and under medical treatment last week were 5 men and 11 women.
Dorset Asylums.	
Attendants.	The staff of attendants appears to be sufficient; 1 to 10 patients in the male, and 1 to 13 in the female division for day duty; and the duration of service of the present members is satisfactory.
State of wards, &c.	We have found the wards generally in good order, and further progress has been made in laying down linoleum in the galleries and staining and polishing the floors. Some wards too have been re-decorated since the last visit. We recommend that the doors leading from the second-floor dormitories to the escape staircases in No. 4 wards in each division should have ward locks, so that they may be opened from the dormitories. At present they can only be opened from below. We think also that a second means of exit should be provided for the laundry dormitory.
	The foundations of the new buildings have been put in, but the superstructure is not yet begun. The contract has, however, we understand, been let, and preparations are being made for commencing the work.
Medical staff.	Dr. MacDonald is absent for a short holiday, owing, we regret to learn, to ill-health. Dr. Ewan is in charge of Charminster, and Dr. Rudd of Forston, and from them we have received all necessary assistance. Mr. Davis, formerly the medical assistant at Forston, resigned on receiving the appointment of Superintendent of the new Plymouth Asylum.
	We are pleased to note that the case-books and pathological records are well kept.

DURHAM ASYLUM.

9 February 1892.

Durham Asylum. Statistics.	We visiting this Asylum find upon its books the names of 1,207 patients, consisting of 617 males and 590 females. Of the former 6, of the latter 5, are away on leave of absence. There is only 1 out-county case. Of the private class there are 3 patients, of the criminal 3. We have seen all under care and treatment in residence.
Asylum accommodation.	We are informed that the Sunderland Borough patients, who remain here only till June 1893, are 240, or thereabouts; the County Union patients boarded out are 144, and 50 other of those patients are lodged in the house of the Medical Superintendent, to his exclusion, a most objectionable arrangement. To state the matter briefly, there will be proper accommodation here in June 1893 for the present number of Durham County paupers, leaving only about 40 vacant beds, and they cannot be reckoned upon, as the increase last year was 60 patients. The delay in provision of Asylum accommodation for the lunatic paupers of Durham County has been an injustice to the poor insane, and hard upon the ratepayers in the end; and we can scarcely observe too strongly upon this delay which long ago the Commissioners deprecated.
	The lodging of the paupers in the house of the Medical Superintendent has attracted our special attention to the quarters of that officer, and to the offices set apart for the medical staff. They are clearly inadequate for the accommodation of him and his subordinate officers. He has no proper office, and the only bedroom at the main building which appears to be available for his use is the sitting-room

of

of a medical assistant, also required sometimes as a sub-committee room, and upon inquiry we learn that his family has been removed to a house, distant a mile and upwards. It is difficult to believe that this lack of suitable accommodation for the medical staff does not affect the welfare of the patients. We must once more press for proper provision for the lunatic poor of the county.

Appendix.
—
Durham
Asylum.

We understand from Dr. Smith that he has looked about in vain for a house on lease to receive temporarily chronic and quiet cases drafted from the Asylum, and as the only alternative to that reduction of numbers here for the reception of pressing cases, he suggests the building of cheap cottages upon the estate; he believes that this could be carried out, and expeditiously at the cost of 25 *l.*, or thereabouts, per head, and some relief might be obtainable in that way, though we doubt whether to the extent he thinks. He tells us that he already feels the absence of the patients boarded out at Fisherton and elsewhere, who were to a great extent of the class which, by admixture with the noisy and violent, kept down excitement in the wards here.

The erection of another Asylum in the county should be considered, and possibly, when planned, should include provision of some cheap description for the cases suitable to be cared for in cottages. Very large wards have been found to yield little comfort for cases which yearn for quiet and escape from a crowd of fellow sufferers. We have to-day glanced at the plans for the new laundry here, and are told that they will be forthwith sent up to our office.

We cannot learn that the disposition of the site of the old laundry has yet been considered by the Committee. Nos. 1 and 3 male water-closet block has been completed, and is now in use; and two cottages for farm labourers have been finished, and are occupied.

The new cemetery walls and chapel have been built, and the ground has also been used for burial.

The medical staff consists of the Superintendent and four assistants. Medical Staff. A vacancy exists in the post of deputy Medical Superintendent through the regrettable death of Dr. Argo, from phthisis, about three weeks ago.

The last appointed medical officer is to do some pathological work, but there is no laboratory here; nor has the Committee yet provided the necessary instruments for pathological research.

There is, we believe, a wide-spread feeling that insanity should be scientifically studied in our Asylums, and we hope that the Committee will encourage such study here.

In many directions we notice matters for approval in this Asylum, State of wards. but it has also its defects. Much has been done in re-decoration of several wards, but much remains to be done in others. At Winterton especially the other wards contrast most unfavourably with the female epileptic ward. In the old building, dormitories 15, 16, and 17, the ceilings are fouled by smoke. Urinals there require more attention, especially in the infirmary. In the new water-closet block the flushing pulls should be cased, and allurements to suicide should be abolished, such as are presented by perforated beams over the doors.

Druggets and linoleum at the Winterton Annexe and in the main building require renewal. In the corridor to the laundry we noticed several broken panes, a source of danger to patients. Some dormitories are still without alternative exits, and in male dormitory No. 5 a fire escape door exists, but the key is not readily to be got by the attendant who sleeps near.

Books, secular, should, we think, be more freely supplied in the wards.

Appendix C.
Durham
Asylum.
Condition of
patients.

We were fairly well satisfied with the general appearance of the patients as regards clothing and personal cleanliness. The more turbulent have rather insufficient day-room space, but the men were orderly, much more so than the women of that class. Influenza has not been prevalent in this Asylum, and has attacked rather more attendants than patients; 112 patients were registered last week as being under special medical treatment, the epileptics here are 177, the general paralytics are 64, of whom 14 are women; the actively suicidal are reported to be 12. In bed we found 34 men and 40 women. There has been no suicide, or fatal casualty, or coroner's inquest. There has been a single case believed to be of typhoid fever. The medical records inform us that a woman attempted suicide by cutting her throat with a penknife dropped at her bedside by a nurse, and 2 men have sustained fractures, one in an epileptic fit (by fall), and of a fibula; the other, a general paralytic, of his arm, through being lifted, although carefully. There has been no seclusion, there is no padded room here; but the woman above referred to as having cut her throat was restrained for surgical reasons, and another to prevent injuring herself and others in her mania, for five hours.

Dietary.

We saw the men and women at dinner, the meat and potato pie on table was good, but the service would be, we think, improved by the employment of more attendants in cutting up the food. Very few indeed of the patients spoke unfavourably of their food, but several men of the small allowance of tobacco, 1 oz. weekly we believe, to each worker.

Amusements.

The associated entertainments are varied, and have included concerts, Punch and Judy, dances, and theatrical performances. Some patients of each sex were taken to Wombwell's Menagerie when in this neighbourhood, and to a picnic, an agricultural show, a circus, and a harvest-home dinner, and amusements. Cricket and football are among the games in which the male patients take a part.

Divine Service.

Last Sunday morning 425 patients attended Divine Service in the chapel of the Asylum, and 340 attend daily prayers. There is still only a monthly Mass for the 213 patients of the Roman Catholic faith.

Exercise.

Seventy-two men and 110 women are walked daily in the Asylum grounds, 446 men and 316 women go weekly round the Asylum estate. Few patients are usually confined to the airing-courts.

Employment.

On the farm and land 231 men do more or less work; in the laundry and offices about 20 men, and upwards of 40 women; 194 females knit or sew, about 50 men are employed as mechanics, or artisans, or porters.

The patients assisting as ward cleaners are returned to us as 71 from the male, 142 from the female division.

We are disposed to think that Dr. Smith encourages work and exercise to the utmost extent practicable here, where so many patients have been miners and ironworkers.

Statistics.

The total admissions since our Colleagues' visit a year ago have been 201 males, 195 of females. The discharges have been 323 of both sexes, including 172 of reported recovery; 68 of the 323 were transferred to other institutions; 119 have died, the mortality since this date a year ago has been at the rate of 10.5 per cent. per annum.

We can report well of the manner in which the case-books have been kept. The post-mortem examinations have been 105, which is creditable, and they seem to have been carefully made.

ESSEX ASYLUM.

10 November 1892.

YESTERDAY we commenced and to-day concluded our inspection of this Asylum. There are 50 women at Brunswick House, which we shall visit shortly; 53 men at Harold Court are very comfortably accommodated, excepting that from one bedroom on each floor, in each of which 7 patients are placed to sleep, no second exit is provided. We might remark that at Brentwood Hall, where 18 women are warded, from only one room is there a double exit, and the stairs are so steep that they could not be easily made use of by women; when they were erected the house was occupied by males. Three patients are away on trial, but with these excepted we have seen 571 men and 789 women. Since the last visit 367 men and 363 women have been admitted, 182 men and 142 women have left on recovery, 60 patients have left relieved or not improved, and 79 have been removed to other institutions; 97 men and 112 women have died.

Essex Asylum.
Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations ascertained the assigned cause in 154, or 73 per cent. of the deaths. Dr. Amsden tells us that he only does not make such examination when leave to do so is refused.

The Coroner held three inquests, on 2 men who committed suicide, and on 1 woman when the verdict was death from natural causes.

Influenza has broken out twice since the last visit, in June 1891 chiefly occurring on the female side, and in February of this year chiefly on the male side. Pneumonia proved fatal in 31 instances, and two of the male staff died. Diarrhoea proved fatal in 14 instances. We must notice that there is crowding in the female division, this and the want of ventilation in the wards may account for these deaths in some degree. We should add that 31 patients have died of phthisis.

Much has been done to provide free ventilation, by cutting off the water-closets from the wards in Male 6 and 7. The drains at Block F. have been relaid and tested, and all the external fittings connected with the sanitary department have been tested, and any defects observed remedied. This work is being carried on throughout the Asylum. Mr. Rogers Field prepared plans for the thorough drainage, &c., of this Asylum. We regret that his plans have not been carried out in their entirety and under his superintendence.

Sanitary
measures.

We find the Asylum generally in good order, the wards clean, and in most cases the beds and bedding were well attended to. Ferns and plants were too few in both divisions, and Male Wards 2, 4, and 5 were bare and needed brightening with objects of interest, birds, pictures, &c. A far larger supply of books of a secular character, periodicals, newspapers, &c., would be, we feel sure, appreciated by the patients. No closets for brooms, coal-scoops, shovels, &c., are provided, so these dangerous weapons are too easily accessible. Some of the bath-taps were not locked, thermometers were insufficient, and in the male general bath-room, with eight baths partitioned off, there was only one copy of the rules, and no thermometer. Last night we continued our inspection by gaslight. The light itself was very poor, and there were so few brackets, that it was not possible to see patients halfway down the corridor.

Condition of
wards.

The dress of the women was varied and bright, but we were not so satisfied with the neatness of the men's clothing. We saw a good dinner served on both days of our visit, which was generally liked. At the epileptic dormitory on the female side some means of summoning

0.41. assistance

Appendix C. assistance should be provided, and we think no part of the Asylum
Essex Asylum. should be locked up, so that the Medical Superintendent cannot get
into it at his own time. At D. block we think more tell-tale clocks
are needed. Several fractures, accidentally caused by falling in fits,
have taken place, but none needing comment.

On the female side the staff may be strong enough if all are on duty,
but from Female 3 and 5 and from Male 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9 no nurse
should ever be withdrawn. Accommodation is being provided for
women at the old chapel, when, of course, an increased staff will be
required. The staff on duty by day is 55 men and 71 women, and by
night 5 men and 11 women. About one-half of the total number
have been over two years in the Asylum service. We hear that at
Christmas beer will be discontinued as an article of diet throughout
the Asylum. Whether this will have any effect on the patients
working or the attendants continuing here remains to be seen. Lime-
juice and water in summer and separated milk in winter, we learn, is
to be substituted. We had no complaints worthy of notice, and the
general aspect of the patients was contented. We were pleased with
our inspection, but we must call attention to the walks, roads, and
paths about and close up to the Asylum, which need weeding, mending,
ballasting, and some sort of gravel placed on them.

Restraint and
seclusion.

We saw in bed 4 men and 30 women. Restraint has been required
in the case of 14 patients, for a total of 16,817 hours. One boy who
wishes to be restrained accounts for 14,967 hours, 31 men and 19
women have been secluded on 59 and 27 occasions, and for 4,374 hours
in all. One hundred and sixty-nine patients suffer from epilepsy,
30 men and 6 women from general paralysis, and 3 women are actively
suicidal.

Two hundred and seventy-nine men and 435 women are usefully
employed. We hope it may be found possible to increase this number,
especially of the men, who could be usefully employed with a heavy
roller in many places. At chapel 529 attend, but only 281 the
associated entertainments; 313 walk weekly beyond the grounds, and
544 beyond the airing-courts. We must not forget to notice that a
new organ has been provided for the chapel.

GLAMORGAN ASYLUM.

30 September 1892.

Glamorgan
Asylum.

Overcrowding.
Additions, &c.

WE find overcrowding in this Asylum, and are therefore glad to
report that the Committee have under consideration the building of
two more blocks, part of the original plan of the Asylum.

The erection of the male infirmary block at Parc Gwyllt is in
progress. Delay in apportionment of the cost of its erection between
the county and certain boroughs has retarded that work, but the
foundations of the block have been laid and the walls have reached the
damp course. There is pressure for accommodation by reason of the
large influx of labourers into the county attracted by the high wages
earned in some districts, many of whom, through hard work and excess
in drink, become insane.

Medical staff.

Dr. Pringle, the Medical Superintendent, has had a heavy domestic
affliction, and has also been ill, but is at his post of duty, and is as
zealous as usual in the discharge of his office. He has three assistants,
but one is away on his holiday, and his place is temporarily filled by
another

another qualified medical gentleman. We are pleased to hear that the services of the medical staff have been recognised by a rise in their salaries. Appendix C.
Glamorgan
Asylum.

The patients have risen in number since our Colleagues' visit in 1891 from 953 to 1,008, the inmates of the male wards being 503, those of the female wards, 505. No one is away on leave. Statutory allowances during absence would, we believe, facilitate trials in certain cases, and prove to be an economy of the public money in the end. There are only 4 out-county cases here, and but 9 private patients. The other patients are 995 paupers chargeable to the county and its unions and parishes, and 3 criminals. Statistics.

The admissions to be reported are 466, the discharges 211, the deaths 200, the recoveries 138. The mortality for the year 1891, was, on the average daily number resident, in the proportion of 14·37 per cent. for both sexes, a rate considerably higher than has been usual here in previous years and than the average in country Asylums. This appears to have been partly due to fatal cases of influenza, of which there were 18 in 1891. During the 19 months since the Commissioners' last visit, 46 deaths, or 23 per cent. of the total number, resulted from general paralysis, a disease which affects many patients admitted here. The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examination in 145 instances. The coroner held inquests on the deaths of 3 men and 1 woman. One of these men died from pneumonia, accelerated by fracture of the ribs. The other 2 men and the woman died as did all the other patients, with the single exception referred to, from natural causes; the 2 men suddenly of syncope, the woman from exhaustion after melancholia, cellulitis, and pyæmia.

Full particulars of the deaths which were followed by inquests were duly forwarded to our office. There have been one case of scarlet fever and two of typhoid fever, from which the patients recovered. Scarlet fever prevailed extensively in the district at the time. One of the typhoid cases appeared to be connected with a defect in the drainage (now remedied) of the building which the patient occupied. In the other case the cause of the fever was not ascertained, but the woman was a laundry patient, and she might have drunk river water from the wash-tub tap.

The water supply of this Asylum is not satisfactory. We learn that owing to defective arrangements on the part of the Garw Company and the omission on their part to provide a proper storage reservoir, the Asylum has, more than once, lacked wholesome water, and after exhaustion of the small Asylum reservoir at Parc Gwyllt, water had to be brought for the patients at Angelton from the river, an impure and dangerous source. We have suggested to the medical Superintendent that, until a proper storage reservoir has been provided by the company, one of the Asylum tanks now used for river water for laundry use, should be cleared out and kept as a reserve tank for drinking water. Water Supply.

As to the remarks of our Colleagues at the last inspection regarding the hydrants and hose, we find that the Committee have instructed Messrs. Hawkesley to examine and report upon the hydrant service of the Asylum, and we have seen their report which will, we trust, bear early and good fruit.

During our inspection, the patients exhibited little excitement in either division at Angelton or Parc Gwyllt. We saw the dinners of patients to-day and yesterday. The patients expressed no discontent with their diet. Water, however, is their only dinner beverage except occasionally

- Appendix C. some get milk at that meal. We perceive some improvement in the condition of their clothing. The bathing is weekly, but the laundry is still unable to turn out a change of linen twice a week. This defect will, we trust, be remedied when the drying closets, now in course of provision, are at work.
- Glamorgan Asylum.
- Condition of wards. We found the bedding in very good order, and facilities for cleaning the soiled mattresses are about to be provided by the erection of rooms to be appropriated for that purpose in connection with the laundry.
- The attendants and nurses might perhaps do more in the prevention of bad habits of patients when putting them to bed.
- No patient was in seclusion or under restraint during our presence in the wards, the latter treatment is only once recorded, the subject was a man who wore a "polka" for 17 hours for surgical reasons; 18 men and 7 women have, according to the records, been secluded, the former on a total of 82 occasions and for an aggregate of 413 hours, the latter on 15 occasions, for, in all, 46 hours.
- Attendants. Some addition has been made to the staff of attendants, to enable more leaves of absence to be granted. The day staff at Angelton and Parc Gwyllt now consists of 58 men and 48 women, and the night staff of 7 men and 8 women. Changes are still frequent, though much is done by the superintendent to add to the comfort of both sexes.
- Employment. The employment returns tell us that 259 male patients and 349 female patients are working more or less, that is to say, 51 per cent. of men, 69 per cent. of women, and these figures include 108 ward-cleaners in the male, and 92 women so chiefly employed. Dr. Pringle explains that the low percentage of working men is due to their having been workers in iron only to a great extent.
- In the wards, the religious literature has been leavened with secular, but Dr. Pringle complains that both sexes show much disinclination to look at any books of the latter description. The desks for newspapers which have been supplied at our instance have been found useful.
- Divine Service. Divine Service is twice on Sundays at Angelton, once at Parc Gwyllt, and performed both in English and Welsh. Very few of the patients are unable to understand and speak English. The chaplain is the same person who was in office in 1890. The congregations last Sunday were very small, only 376 out of the 1,008 patients.
- Improvements. Many structural improvements have been carried out since last visit, the papering, painting, and decoration of several wards, besides the trapping and ventilation of drains and the introduction of Blackman's fan into the washhouse are improvements to be noticed. We hope that asphaltting the paths in the airing-courts at Parc Gwyllt will not be longer delayed, as their condition now affects materially the exercise of the patients after wet weather.

GLOUCESTER ASYLUM.

19 April 1892.

- Glooucester Asylum. WE have, during yesterday and to-day, visited and inspected all departments of both Asylums.
- Necessary improvements. In both several improvements have been effected since our Colleagues visited last year. Thus, at the first, or Wotton Asylum, the bathing arrangements and water-closets, as well as lavatories, in some wards have been improved; new cooking apparatus has been fixed in the kitchen, and a better supply of hot water for the female division has been

been provided ; and besides these some minor improvements have been carried out. These all tend to the well-being of the patients ; but they do not comprise all that in our opinion should be done. We can understand that the Committee may be reluctant to spend much on an old and ill-designed building (according to modern ideas) which may not be permanently appropriated to its present use ; but this use will certainly be continued for a considerable time, and we think that a reasonable expenditure on necessary improvements ought to be sanctioned. Among the more pressing matters is that of the warming of dormitories, single rooms, and corridors. This certainly should be taken in hand without delay. And there is the further provision of water-closet accommodation ; and in regard to this we fully approve of a suggestion of Mr. Craddock to erect a water-closet block with cross-ventilation for female wards 1, 11, and 16, and the dormitories on the opposite side of the building to that on which the present closets are placed. Some addition, too, to the lavatories and means of personal washing is much needed. Of lesser matters we would mention that several sleeping rooms require re-papering or re-colouring ; some of the flock beds need emptying and re-making, and many of the bedside carpets might well be replaced by new ones. We were glad to learn that the much worn stone steps of the stairs are to be repaired and made safe.

Appendix C.
—
Gloucester
Asylum.
Necessary
improvements.

Turning to the second, or Barnwood Asylum, we find that an external iron escape staircase for the laundry block has been erected. The panes of glass in the windows giving on and near to this staircase are large enough to permit of a person getting through one, and we have suggested to Mr. Craddock the advisability of fixing a light ornamental ironwork over the sashes in question, so as to make them safe from such an accident. "Second" exits have also been provided for Cottage 3 and the Farmhouse, in both of which male patients are lodged. A door at the top of one of the stairs at the latter place would add to security by preventing the access of smoke. In the new wards some painting and decoration have been done. There is room for much more, and we should wish to see the handsome Recreation Hall taken in hand for decoration. But the great want is the introduction of ordinary steam for heating, cooking, &c., in place of the Dawson Gas, which we regret to find is not a success. We would strongly recommend the Committee to provide steam-boilers, such as those in use in the first Asylum, and to establish the system of warming the wards, for which the apparatus is already, we understand, in position, and to provide suitable cooking apparatus for cooking by steam.

The erection of some good sunshades in the airing courts of the new Asylum, and the planting of forest trees to afford shade in time, are, we think, desirable.

There has not, we are informed, been of late any reason to complain of the water supply derived from the Twyver Brook.

Apart from the matters specially mentioned, we may report that we have found both Asylums in good order. The day-rooms are bright and clean, the sleeping rooms and their beds and furniture being clean and duly attended to.

The dress of the patients of both sexes is, on the whole, satisfactory ; that of the women more so, perhaps, in the old than in the new Asylum.

There are on the books to-day the names of 1,009 patients, 455 being males and 554 females. Of the former 4, and of the latter 8, are absent on trial or leave ; all the rest we have seen.

In the old Asylum are 616, and in the new 381, patients. Of the

State of wards.
Condition of
patients.
Statistics.

Appendix C. Gloucester Asylum. Statistics.	<p>patients on the books, 114 are chargeable to the County of London, 50 to Somerset, and 9 to Hereford, and there are 8 private patients. There are vacancies, we are told, for 34 male and 22 female patients. The charge for home patients is 7 s. 7 d. per week, and for contract patients 13 s. per week. There was a slight mistake in the last entry which we are asked to correct ; the number of male patients should have been given as 466 instead of 446.</p> <p>Since the date of that entry, 16th February 1891, 148 male and 171 female patients have been admitted ; 89 males and 101 females discharged or removed, 59 of the males, and 77 of the females having recovered ; and 70 of each sex have died.</p>
Post-mortem examinations.	<p>Autopsies were made in the case of 129 of the 140 deaths, the causes of which were mainly natural and ordinary ; but in two instances the cause was typhoid fever. In each Asylum one of these deaths occurred, and at the second an attendant also was attacked by the same disease ; but in neither was it epidemic, and no definite cause for its appearance was discovered.</p>
Inquests.	<p>Three inquests have been held : the first on a male patient whose death from heart disease was accelerated by a wound in the throat, self-inflicted before admission ; the second on a woman accidentally choked by a pear ; and the third on a woman, who, besides heart disease, had suffered from injuries sustained in a fall. The particulars of these cases were reported to our office.</p>
Casualties.	<p>There have been some, but not very many, casualties causing fractures. One such injury was sustained by the patient in a struggle with an attendant. The Committee investigated the case, but did not find the attendant to have been in fault.</p>
Bodily health of patients.	<p>The only illness that was epidemic was the influenza, from which 24 of the staff and 61 patients suffered. At present, allowance being made for the large proportion of old and feeble, the bodily health of the patients is good ; 47 in all are at present under medical treatment, and we found only 12 men and 16 women confined to bed.</p> <p>We found the patients generally very quiet, but in the female wards of the new Asylum there was some noise. No complaints requiring special investigation were made to us.</p>
Employment.	<p>As regards employment, we find a good record with respect to the men ; 340, a proportion of 77 per cent., being employed, 149 of them on the land. The return of female employment is not so good, as it includes only 286, or 52 per cent., of whom 84 are ward-helpers.</p>
Divine Service.	<p>Attending chapel last Sunday were 502 patients. On this subject, we agree in our Colleague's opinion, that the patients at the second Asylum should have a service there every Sunday. The number from there who can attend at the Wotton Asylum Chapel, must, under the most favourable circumstances, be but a small proportion of the whole.</p>
Exercise and amusements.	<p>We judge that in the matter of extended exercise as much is done as can be to promote it. About 400 patients attend the associated entertainments, which are of the usual character. We thought that a better supply of games should be found in the wards, and some addition to the library is desirable. A small annual grant to keep up the stock of books might well be made.</p>
Restraint and seclusion.	<p>We find that mechanical restraint has since the last visit been employed in the case of 1 male twice, and for 10½ hours ; and of 3 females on 125 occasions, and for a total of 1,478 hours. Two of the females are now convalescent. Seclusion was employed with 8 males on 31 occasions, and for 184 hours ; and 12 females on 28 occasions, and 168 hours.</p>

We have inquired into the number and composition of the staff, but find nothing calling for special notice. It is of moderate strength, giving for day duty about one attendant to 13 patients in each division. Many asylums employ a larger proportion of attendants.

Appendix C.
—
Gloucester
Asylum.

The medical staff remains the same as at the last visit. The case books and pathological records are well kept.

HANTS ASYLUM.

3 June 1892.

WE have this day concluded our inspection of this Asylum, and can give on the whole a favourable report of the condition of the patients and the state of the wards and dormitories. The dress of the patients was generally neat, and we are pleased to learn that Sunday suits are to be supplied to the majority of the men. The bedding was sufficient, clean, and good, and the day-rooms bright with flowers. A good supply of readable books was to be seen in every ward.

Hants
Asylum.

Every patient had opportunity of speaking with us, excepting 1 woman, absent on trial. The dinner served yesterday was by the male patients the subject of the most frequent complaint made to us, except on the score of undue detention. With regard to this last complaint, we referred the patients to the Committee, explaining to the more intelligent the powers of the Committee as to the discharge of patients. With respect to the dinner of fish provided yesterday, we think that the allowance of fish should be 1 lb. instead of 12 ozs., and that when potatoes are of the inferior quality they were yesterday, some other vegetable should be added or substituted.

Dietary.

On the female side 23 patients and two attendants sleep on the second floor in dormitories dependent upon a single staircase for exit, the only other means of egress being by fire-escape ladders, a dangerous and unsatisfactory substitute for an external staircase. No patients sleep in the corresponding building in the male division.

Precautions
against fire.

There is a fire-escape drill at certain times. This, we think, would be usefully supplemented by practising the fire brigade at fire extinction at the same time. "Dick's small Fire Queens," we think, would prove serviceable for putting out a fire at its inception, and these "Queens" are so portable and light that they can easily be used by any nurse. We think these extincteurs the more urgently needed as there are no fire buckets for use in the wards.

The epileptic dormitories have been divided, as suggested at the last visit, but in consequence there is no electric push in one of the dormitories. This should be altered, and more pushes we think might be provided, and the system of recording the visits of the night watch by the old-fashioned peg clock discontinued. We hear that telephonic communication and fire alarm signals are to be supplied to more of the wards.

When we were in the wards we saw 11 men and 19 women in bed, but no one was in seclusion or under restraint. Two women have been secluded, three times altogether, and for six hours in all, and 1 woman has worn locked gloves for 19 hours for surgical reasons.

The staff of attendants has been increased by one on either side for night duty, since our Colleagues were here rather more than a year ago, and if the whole strength of the day staff be on duty we think they are numerically sufficient. Thirty of the men and ten of the women have

Attendants.

Appendix C. been over five years in the Asylum service. It is creditable to the attendants that no bed-sore was to be found in either division.

Hants Asylum. The percentage of those usefully employed is 61 on the male and 75 on the female side, but 109 men and 126 women are ward-cleaners. Employment. This seems to us to be rather an undue proportion, and we think that, in the male division at any rate, patients, even of the turbulent class, might be usefully employed upon such out-door work as rolling the cricket ground, &c.; 65 men only are employed on the land, 59 women work in the laundry, and 14 men and 11 women are employed in the kitchen and offices.

Divine Service. At church last Sunday morning 428 patients were present, and almost the same number at the evening service.

Amusements. Six hundred patients were collected together at the last associated entertainment in the park. A magic lantern has been added to the means of amusement for patients in the winter, and is, we hear, much appreciated.

Exercise. Three hundred and ninety-eight patients walk daily beyond the airing-courts and 481 weekly beyond the estate.

Statistics. The changes since our Colleagues' visit here have been as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	100	115	215
Discharged, "recovered" - -	33	54	87
" "relieved" - -	3	7	10
" "not improved" -	5	3	8
Died - - - - -	47	52	99

There are at present on the books 457 men and 508 women, 965 in all.

There are considered to be vacant beds for 18 men and 34 women, but before long it is likely that the Isle of Wight will have an Asylum for its own patients, who at this date number 71 men and 105 women, all being under care in this Asylum.

The recoveries, as compared with the admissions (excluding transfers) during 1891 were in the proportion of 39·51 per cent., and the deaths, on the average daily number resident, 11·12 per cent. for both sexes. For the interval since our Colleagues were here last the mortality has been slightly lower.

No suicide or fatal casualty has occurred, and the only inquest was held upon a man who died four days after admission from "senile disease of the blood vessels." Post-mortem examination was made in 61 out of the 99 cases of death. We hope this proportion may be hereafter increased, till autopsy be made in almost, if not in every, instance.

Sanitary conditions. Typhoid fever has again made its appearance, attacking 4 male patients, of whom 2 died. The outbreak appears to have been connected with a defective sanitary condition in the male blocks Nos. 2 and 3, where the soil pipes of lead were placed inside the building. This defect is now being cured by fixing iron soil pipes outside the building and new closet fittings in the wards. A gradual substitution of modern fittings for the antiquated apparatus in use in the old building will be a desirable sanitary improvement, which we hope will be carried out. An increase of the number of the water-closets is required in some wards.

Influenza

Influenza has extensively prevailed since the last visit, affecting 130 patients and 47 of the staff, including the medical superintendent. It proved fatal only in the cases of 5 patients, all females, and where it was complicated with severe bronchitis.

Appendix C.
Hants
Asylum.
Influenza.

The case-books are well entered up. It would facilitate pathological research if rooms suitable for the purpose were erected. Such additions are now being made at most Asylums as a means of increasing the knowledge of the medical staff in this important respect.

HEREFORD ASYLUM.

23 April 1892.

WE have to-day paid the annual visit of inspection to this Asylum and have seen all the patients now borne on the books. These are 372 in number, 176 being of the male, and 196 of the female, sex. Ten patients in addition are boarded out in the Gloucester Asylum. The number here shows a decrease of 12 from the number at the visit paid on 14th July last, the decrease being chiefly among the female patients, so that there is now more vacant accommodation than there was then found to exist. We are told that there are vacancies for 11 male and 12 female patients, but taking account of the patients boarded out there remains but a small reserve of accommodation, and the Committee will do well to take into their consideration betimes the probable future requirements of the county and city. Since the visit referred to, 24 male and 39 female patients, 63 in all, have been admitted here, 75 patients have been discharged or removed, and 29 have died; 18 of the discharged patients had recovered. There are now only 4 private patients. The causes of the 29 deaths, in 15 of which autopsy was made, were natural. Some were due, more or less, to influenza, which extensively prevailed, or its sequelæ, but none called for inquiry by the coroner. No other epidemic of zymotic disease than the influenza appeared here since the last visit. That the proportion of post-mortem examinations was smaller than usual is explained by the fact that many deaths occurred close together, and at a time when Dr. Chapman was temporarily without the aid of an assistant. Of serious but non-fatal casualties we have a report of three in which fractures of limbs occurred. In one case, where a female patient suffered fracture of the ulna, Dr. Chapman entertained some suspicion of a nurse, who was therefore required to resign.

Hereford
Asylum.
Statistics.

We found to-day 11 male and 27 female patients in bed, many, however, owing to weakness; and 19 males and 14 females are under medical treatment. The general health of the patients is, however, good at present.

Health of
patients.

All the epileptics and actively suicidal patients continue to be under constant supervision at night; the former class includes 54, the latter 4, patients.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion appears to have been employed since the last visit. We note that the mortality in 1891 was 8.9 per cent. of the average number of patients in residence; the recoveries were 28.6 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding transfers.

The inmates of the female wards were noisy, but not violent to-day. The men were very quiet. Although generally speaking the dress of both sexes was good and neat, there were rather too many cases in which

Condition of
patients.

- Appendix C. which the clothing was ragged and untidy, and we saw more exceptionally strong dresses than we should wish to find. The bedding, too, on some beds was a good deal worn.
- Hereford Asylum. No complaints requiring investigation were made to us.
- Dietary. We saw the dinner supplied to the patients, it was soup and bread, with milk for beverage. The soup was fair, but might have been more substantial. It never is popular fare in Asylums. The dietary seems to be, however, sufficient, and we are glad to find that lunches continue to be given to working patients.
- Employment and exercise. We have inquired into the subjects of employment, exercise, amusement, &c., and find that these matters, all important in the treatment of insane persons, are duly attended to. As regards the first, 66 per cent. of the males and 74 per cent. of the females are stated to engage in useful employment.
- Attendants. The staff of attendants includes 22 men and 20 women for day, and three of each sex for night duty. This is very properly a proportionately strong staff, being something more than one to 10 patients. The changes of late have been somewhat frequent as would appear for the fact that eight men and 10 women have not yet completed a year's service. Yet the wages and conditions of service are, as noticed in the last entry, now favourable.
- State of wards. As regards the Asylum itself we are again able to report that it is maintained in good order, the wards being clean, bright, and comfortable. The mess and recreation rooms for attendants are not yet finished but are approaching completion. They will be pleasant, cheerful rooms, and should add much to the comfort of the attendants. These, and the cottages for married male attendants, are the only structural works which have been in progress since the last visit.
- In going through the wards we thought it would be well if the taps for hot water were better protected from interference by patients which might result in injury, also the towel rollers. We recommend that the external escape staircases be covered by light wire work, and that the doors of single rooms be supplied with locks which may be opened by handle on the outside, without key. The present locks may, at slight expense, be altered so as to permit of this.
- There are also several matters of improvement mentioned in former entries which it is unnecessary to re-enumerate here, but which we trust will not escape consideration. The present maintenance charge is 9 s. 7½ d. per head per week, for private patients 14 s. We find that a post-mortem book has been instituted. A fuller statement of external appearances should be made. The case books are on the whole well kept, but we recommend fuller entries as regards the bodily condition of the patients.

KENT ASYLUMS.—1. BARMING HEATH.

23 April 1892.

- Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.) THROUGH 189 admissions, 100 discharges, and 75 deaths, the numbers of patients upon the books in this Asylum are 649 in the male, 895 in the female division. Of these, together 1,544 patients, there are absent on trial 5, none of them with any statutory allowance.
- Statistics.
- Overcrowding. According to the returns made to us there are 32 vacant beds, but we must record our opinion that there is considerable overcrowding, both of male and female patients, as well in day-rooms as in dormitories, and

and to an extent which we believe to be insanitary. Our Colleagues' suggestion in 1891 that every room should be accurately measured, and its cubic contents made known, has not been carried out. Disregard of that suggestion does not lessen the responsibility of the Committee in this direction. As far as we can ascertain, the arrangement with London and Maidstone in regard to the reception of patients thence have not yet been quite concluded. There are only 6 private patients. Under care and treatment here are 644 London patients.

Appendix C.
Kent Asylum.
(Barming
Heath.)
Overcrowding.

The removal of 50 of the London females which was proposed in 1891 as a temporary relief from overcrowding on the women's side has not yet been effected. So far as the arrangements with London are settled, 650 are admissible. No Kent patient has yet been refused admission, but refusals have only been avoided, we think, by overcrowding.

The future of accommodation for Kent pauper lunatics demands early and thorough consideration.

Recovery is claimed in regard to 94 of the 100 discharges; every patient who died was the subject of a post-mortem examination. Statistics.

There has been no inquest. The mortality for the year 1891 was at the rate of 10·3 for both sexes; that on the male side was 14·4.

Since our Colleagues' visit on 21st November, 41 deaths are attributed to pulmonary consumption and other forms of lung disease. The deaths during the last 12 months appear to have been 83 of males, and 72 of females, or a total of 155; and of these 31 are attributed to chronic, 21 to acute lung disease; or taken together, one-third of the deaths in the Asylum have been due to diseases, acute or chronic, of the respiratory organs.

There has been one case believed by the Medical Staff to be of diphtheria; this did not, however, spread, and the woman made a good recovery, and some of the most characteristic symptoms of that malady were lacking.

In many day-rooms and dormitories we found that the atmosphere was far from satisfactory, partly due to overcrowding, but the structural defects of the building in regard to the means of ventilation are not few, and the water-closets are far behind the times; modern fittings should be introduced without delay; to neglect that is to court fever; in the existing closets there is far too much wood; the flush is uncertain, and in the new building the closets are too few. Most of the closets are offensive from saturation of the wood by urine, deficient flushing and old pans, and this being an old Asylum, it is probable that some of the sewers are too large, and so the pipes have become silted with ordure. At all events, these matters call for thorough investigation by some eminent sanitary engineer, that disaster may be obviated. State of wards,
&c.

Serious casualties have been few; a woman fractured the neck of a femur by a fall on the stairs; a man fractured one of his ribs by fighting with another patient, and a woman fighting with nurses also sustained the fracture of two ribs. This last occurrence was the subject of inquiry by the Committee who exculpated the nurses. We also made inquiry to-day into the matter, and could not bring home any blame to them. We think, however, that the nurses in No. 1 Ward should be very strictly watched, as although the patients who spoke to us of rough treatment there were quite untrustworthy, the refusal of one of them to answer our questions, and on the plea that she would suffer if she did, inclined us to think that there had been ill-treatment in the ward. At bathing times the Assistant Matron should thoroughly examine the patients in this ward for wounds and bruises. Casualties.

Appendix C.	With the general clothing of the patients we were well satisfied, but
Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.)	more variety in the women's gowns as regards colour would give the wards a more cheerful appearance, and the men's suits would not be the worse for more frequent washing ; being dark they do not show dirt, but emit an odour, the result of too infrequent visits to the wash.
Clothing of patients.	The dietary continues to be good ; we saw a very substantial dinner of beef and parsnips on table in some of the wards. It was to-day warm enough, but the distance from the kitchen to many wards is considerable, and in severe weather hot-water dishes or waggons for transit through the long corridors might be useful towards a warm service of the food.
Dietary.	
Amusements.	For the indoor amusement of the patients we suggest a more liberal provision of both books and newspapers. Literature is very cheap now, and most useful in Asylum wards. In one of the female wards, where are the best behaved patients, very few books could be produced to us, and letters have reached us alleging that the books issued are somewhat monopolised by the attendants.
	The supply of newspapers is not only scanty, but those few which were lying about were of ancient date.
Condition of patients.	During our inspection the patients were, with very few exceptions, orderly in each division ; no one was secluded or under mechanical restraint, and such special treatment has not been resorted to, it seems, for any patient, male or female. Dr. Davies keeps no strait jacket. It seems to us that it would be sometimes useful.
Employment.	Two hundred and ninety-two men and 300 women are usefully employed, exclusive of 85 male and 385 female patients employed chiefly as ward-cleaners and bed-makers ; the latter must find it difficult to earn the description of patients employed, being so numerous. On the land or on farm, 186 men work, 70 at trades, besides 22 helping in the upholsterer's shop ; 33 female patients assist in the kitchen, 42 in the laundry, 203 do needlework or knit.
Divine worship.	The attendance at Chapel on Sundays at morning service is remarkably low, 306 patients out of 1,544, not one-fifth of the total number, unless the 232 who form the patients' congregation at the evening service are other individuals. At the week-day prayers the average attendance is 38 ; no daily prayers appear to be read, and we heard no grace before dinner.
Exercise.	The daily walking exercise reported to us is 243 men, 780 women ; this is in the grounds ; 830 are taken weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and we are informed that 326 is the number of those usually confined to the courts, which are, for the better behaved, good. We, however, noticed in one large court, much broken glass and broken pottery, which we consider to be dangerous where patients are allowed to take exercise.
Health of patients.	We find that 58 patients were registered last week as being under medical treatment, and yesterday and the previous day we saw 17 males and 18 females in bed from various causes ; no one had a bedsore. The epileptics are 183, rather a low proportion ; the patients actively suicidal appear to be 12, and the general paralytics 21.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants seems to be adequate for the proper discharge of their duties ; they are for day and night duty, including those who either act also as artizans and laundrymaids, 86 men and 101 women. The duration of the service of the nurses when enquired into shows that 60 of the 101 cannot count 12 months employment in the Asylum. The nurse's block seems to have made no progress with the Committee, and the inferior accommodation for nurses as regards bedrooms are matters

matters which doubtless make their stay here uncomfortable. When the Committee reflect how much the welfare of patients depends on the staff of attendants, and of their knowledge of patients' idiosyncrasies, they will, we trust, regard their proper accommodation as essential to the retention of a valuable staff. We noticed 19 attendants dismissed since our Colleagues' visit five months ago, and 20 resigned to escape dismissal.

Appendix C.
Kent Asylums.
(Barming
Heath.)

Among the improvements effected since November are the refitting of laundry machinery, and of the cooking apparatus in the general kitchen, and the construction of a large sunshade in a women's airing court.

The day-rooms and dormitories are kept in proper order ; the bedding which we examined was sufficient, clean, and of good materials.

The case-books show that the nursing has obviated to a great extent bedsores, and the entries in those books are proper, and so far as our perusal of several cases went, it enabled us to form a fair judgment of the medical records. Photography, however, has not yet been introduced here to illustrate cases.

KENT ASYLUMS.—2. CHARTHAM.

29 November 1892.

WE yesterday and to-day inspected this Asylum. Our visit has been delayed to give the new Superintendent more time to settle down to his work here. Dr. FitzGerald succeeded Dr. Spencer in office in June last. We hear that the sketch plans for additions to this Asylum have been apparently laid aside, and Dr. FitzGerald is now sketching other plans for consideration by the Committee. The Asylum is practically full, 22 women being at the detached hospital, which of course should be kept empty for infectious cases. We understand that the female patients chargeable to Canterbury are going to Fisherton in February next, so that will give some relief to the women's division.

Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)
Change of
Medical
Superintendent

We find that the numbers upon the book are now 418 males and 471 females, a total of 889 patients, only 1 of whom is absent on leave. These include 20 private cases. There are 100 patients not chargeable to Kent Unions, but to Canterbury, Hastings, and a few to London.

Statistics.

The admissions have been 314 since the date of our Colleagues' visit in May 1891, the discharges have been 163, of which 98 were upon recovery, and 129 deaths are recorded.

In addition to two assistant Medical Officers the Superintendent has now help from a non-resident dispenser.

Staff.

The male side superior attendants are the same as at last visit. In the female division the matron, Miss Burns, is leaving, and a successor has been obtained. There is a new laundress. The patients are under direct personal charge of a staff consisting of 31 women to-day on duty in the female wards, and 34 men and a woman in the male division, that is to say, about one attendant to every 12 patients. An attendant on each side was away ; one sick, another on leave. We recommend the appointment of a supernumerary in each division, if not more than one, as we consider the staff weak for care and exercise of the patients. The ward for male idiots employs two men and a woman. In A. I., the ward for the most troublesome males, there were only four men in charge of 48. We hear that an amendment of the attendants' rules is under consideration.

Attendants.

Appendix C.
 ———
 Kent Asylums.
 (Chartham.)
 Condition of
 patients and
 wards.

We found the wards clean, and the patients were orderly. The dress of males and females is open to improvement, and both sexes should be kept more tidy by the attendants. One shirt per week for day and night use is quite insufficient for the men, and a more liberal supply is common now in Asylums. The blue uniform suits of the male patients have a prison aspect, and the women's gowns also should vary in colour. Changes in this direction would, *per se*, add cheerfulness to the wards.

We saw the hall dinner, which was good; but if the Graces before and after meals were sung, they would be audible, which those said are not, except to a few. We visited the kitchen, and tasted the beef-tea for the sick, and it was fairly good. We can report favourably of the bread also, and of the meat and vegetables.

Delf-ware is being gradually substituted for the enamelled metal plates, mugs, &c., which were condemned by our Colleagues in 1891. For the ward single-room doors an order has been given for silent handles outside the rooms. We hope that the dusty cocoanut matting will be soon replaced throughout the Asylum by linoleum, and that progress will be encouraged in the plastering of single rooms. Cupboards for brooms are required, and the storerooms in wards are very small. We were surprised that in the female division the ward lists of stores were not kept in the wards, but elsewhere, and by the matron. The observation dormitories are not well constructed for that supervision which is now-a-days considered essential; we are, therefore, glad that the additions proposed in the shape of further accommodation contemplate the provision of such dormitories, those in use are only accessible by high flights of stairs. The hot-water coils in some wards need protection, which should be removable for purposes of cleanliness. Telephonic and electric communications (these last not perfect) are also matters which the Committee might wisely consider, in view to the better care and treatment of the patients, and their rescue in case of an outbreak of fire.

We found in the infirmaries 9 women and 4 men in bed, and a few elsewhere in single rooms. We think that the infirmary equipments are too scanty, and comforts necessary for the sick are few. We advocate the purchase of some spring wire beds, moveable baths, bed-rests, and the means of using electricity as curative treatment in certain cases.

For night duty there are two attendants in each division in several observation dormitories, and there is another patrolling on each side and attending to the sick; we would prefer a stationary attendant at night in each infirmary, where all the sick who could be associated should be brought together, and that there should be also an attendant sitting up at night among the idiot males.

There has been no suicide or fatal casualty, but a few fractures have been accidentally sustained; and there have been 99 instances of influenza among the patients and 44 among the staff; also 7 cases of erysipelas, death resulting in one case of erysipelas. The heating apparatus in the single rooms encourages the accumulation of dirt round the pipes, and is a source of danger to health, which should be, as it is, looked to by the Medical Superintendent.

The 129 deaths call for no special observations on our part; 18 were due to general paralysis, 6 to influenza, the rest to causes common in Asylums. Out of the 129 deaths 96 were followed by autopsy. There has been no coroner's inquest. One hundred and forty-two cases are recorded as having been last week under medical treatment. The

epileptics

epileptics are 108. The actively suicidal appear to be 16. The instructions for their continuous supervision by day are good, and in writing, but we recommend the regular and periodical review of the cards issued to the attendants. Only 1 woman is returned to us as a general paralytic, but 16 men seem to suffer from that form of mental disease. So far as the nursing is concerned we have endeavoured to estimate its efficiency by the bedsores recorded at death. Now the post-mortem records show that of 50 males at death 10 presented bedsores, an unusually high proportion ; 50 women had only three bedsores ; doubtless some of the men were general paralytics.

Appendix C.
Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)

Seclusion has been resorted to in the treatment of 20 men and 3 women, the former on 62, the latter on 9 occasions ; in the aggregate, the men for 410, the women for 62 hours. There is no recorded instance of mechanical restraint.

Complaints of illegal detention were few, and chiefly by patients manifestly unfit for discharge. No complaints of ill-treatment by attendants were made.

We visited the kitchen and other offices, and the shops, and the attendants' mess-rooms ; these last might be made far more attractive, and we are glad to see that for the male attendants in the hands of workmen.

We are not satisfied with the literature supplied to the wards ; newspaper-desks and book-cases should be got and placed there. One daily newspaper is indifferent mental food for wards containing 70 to 90 patients. Besides the weekly or monthly periodicals, books of an entertaining kind are cheap enough in these days, and it should be the duty of some person to promote circulation of the books and papers, and to encourage perusal of them by the patients. There is a fine recreation hall, so fine that we especially regret the position of the stage, and trust that the Committee will sanction its removal to the end of the hall from its present position.

Supply of
books, &c.

At chapel last Sunday were, according to the returns made to us, 348 patients at the morning service, and nearly as many at the afternoon service ; 169 patients are reported to us as attending daily prayers. There are but 24 Roman Catholics, yet that number should have (but they have not) the ministrations of a priest and a mass.

Divine Service.

We will now mention a few matters which to us appear open to improvement in this Asylum, besides those already referred to, viz. : —

Recommendations.

The sanitary arrangements. We noticed in one direction the absence of a trap ; this should lead to general investigation of defects of drainage.

Next, the organisation and practice of a fire brigade, and the guidance of the attendants for rescue of the patients in the event of an outbreak of fire, demand more attention, and the provision of a buzzard.

There should be separate baths for the female attendants, and provision for the nurses' better accommodation. Possibly a nurses' block might be favourably considered by the Committee.

The supply of whistles to the attendants, which might obviate many a dangerous struggle with patients, is desirable.

Lower bedsteads for the epileptic class are required. Better lighting of certain passages near wards, and the erection of an upholsterer's shop ; that used is far too small. The water-closets to the shops are also so placed as to permit the straying away of male patients.

The mortuaries are also most inconvenient as regards situation, being close to the entrance of wards and opening into corridors. Their fittings are also inconvenient. New mortuaries, detached from the

Appendix C. Asylum, should be erected ; and connected therewith, laboratories properly equipped for that scientific inquiry which the public now expect at Asylums, and which, in fact, cannot be carried on elsewhere with such facility as is attainable in Asylums.

Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)

For the detection of latent disease in patients weighing machines should also be supplied.

Lastly, to enliven the wards the Committee might, we think, properly sanction some outlay in greenhouses to yield plants and flowers.

We have now only this to say, that we credit the new Superintendent with industry, and a strong desire to bring this Asylum up to a high standard ; and, from what passed between us and members of the Committee whom we fortunately met in the wards, we are led to believe that in any reasonable improvements he will have the support of the Committee.

For the information of our Board we add, that the child between four and five years old, to whose presence here as a “dangerous lunatic” they naturally objected, has been removed by his mother ; but we would call the attention of the Committee to another child as young and still in the idiot ward, who, if he were within our special jurisdiction, we should also discharge, and the guardians might then consider whether the child should not go back to his mother, if living, whose parental obligations should not be ignored.

The case-books are fairly well kept, and contain some photographs of patients.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. LANCASTER MOOR.

3 November 1892.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster
Moor.)

Improvements.

IN the course of the last two days we fully inspected this Asylum, and saw the patients in residence.

We are able to state that in general the Asylum, both the old building and the annexe, is in good order and condition, many improvements having of late been effected in the former. Among the principal of these, effected since the visit of our Colleagues in April 1891, we may mention the new residence for the Medical Superintendent now approaching completion, which has been delayed by a joiners’ strike ; the provision of additional means of dealing with an outbreak of fire, including a portable steam fire-engine, new water mains, a large reserve water tank at the annexe, and a stationary fire-pump ; the construction of additional water-closet and bath accommodation in several wards ; two new steam boilers, and electrical plant for electric light to certain portions of the Asylum ; telephonic communication between every ward and the medical officer’s rooms, now being prepared ; and the erection of a chapel for Roman Catholic service, capable of seating about 200 persons. This last building is of cheap construction, but the result is satisfactory, both as to external and internal appearance. We should add that a fire-escape has been purchased, and a new patent baking oven, and a steam dough mixer set up. The new fire-engine station referred to by our Colleagues has also been erected.

We learn with satisfaction that the provision of a detached hospital for the isolation of cases of infectious disease is under consideration, and we hope will be agreed to. The building should not be too large, as the object of it is to prevent the spread of disease by immediate separation of the persons first attacked, and not to meet the occurrence of an extensive epidemic.

Some

Some of the male wards in the old building, we may mention in particular Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 14, require some attention in the way of decoration, and the lavatory and water-closet blocks at the annexe also stand in need of some improvement in the same direction. It is a serious defect in the hospital dormitories of this building that there is no separate scullery, the bathroom having to be used for the purpose.

Appendix C.
Lancashire Asylums.
(Lancaster Moor.)

Improvements.
Statistics.

The patients now on the books are 1,744 in number, a considerable reduction from the total at the last visit, namely 1,811. A hundred male patients were since then transferred to Whittingham, and the County of London patients removed. We find that the wards in the old Asylum, numbered 7, 8, and 9, which used to be occupied by men, are now appropriated to female patients, No. 9, however, being at present empty for painting and some sanitary alterations. The old male workshop residence is also at present unoccupied.

The 1,744 patients are divided into 683 males and 1,061 females.

With regard to the proposal brought to the notice of our Board to devote the old Asylum wholly to female, and the annexe wholly to male patients, we have to report that this has not yet been done. The opinion of the Board was unfavourable to the project; and, having on the spot given it our serious consideration, we are confirmed in that opinion, and think that the difficulty of working the annexe, which was designed for a totally different purpose, as an acute Asylum, would be very great. We may also point out that the existing accommodation in the old building, reckoning in the old workshop residence, cannot be placed at a higher figure than 950 to 960 beds, so that it would be insufficient by at least 100 beds for the present number of female patients.

The suggested provision of a residence for 50 male working patients in connection with the new workshops would seem to be a desirable addition to the accommodation, and residences for attendants of each sex would be found very useful.

We note the following numerical changes in the patients since the date of the last visit, 9th April 1891. There have been discharged or removed 571 patients, 201 having recovered; 224 died, and 728 have been admitted. Many of the latter were transfers from others of the county Asylums. The private patients are 36, and 5 are out-county; 5 patients are absent on trial. There are said to be vacant beds for 17 males and 75 females. The weekly charge (common to the four Asylums) is now 9 s. 4 d., but for out-county and private cases, 14 s. or 21 s.

In the case of 179 of the 224 deaths, or 80 per cent., post-mortem examination was made. One death was from typhoid fever, the patient dying four days after admission, and three from dysenteric diarrhœa. There have been two cases of scarlet fever, four of erysipelas, and many of influenza. No other zymotic diseases have been noticed since the last visit. Several casualties resulting in fractures are recorded, but most of them were due to falls in fits or otherwise. We observe that the coroner held five inquests. In one case the death of the patient, a man (J. L.), was found to have been accelerated by his removal to the Asylum when unfit to travel; in another the death was due to burns, how caused the jury did not find; in another to suicide by hanging; in another to the typhoid fever already mentioned; and in the fifth to ulceration of the bowels and hæmorrhage caused by swallowing needles.

The usual records inform us that 5 men and a woman have, since the last visit, been restrained by mechanical means for surgical reasons, or

Restraint and
seclusion.
to

Appendix C.	to prevent self-injury, in only one case for a lengthened period, namely, 384 hours; and that 62 males on 516 occasions, and a total of 3,179 hours, and 104 females on 734 occasions, and 6,263 hours, have been secluded. This amount of seclusion strikes us as somewhat excessive.
Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster Moor.)	We are quite satisfied with the personal appearance and clothing of the patients. They were generally orderly in behaviour during our inspection, some of the more excitable only becoming noisy though not aggressive. No serious complaints were made by any, and the diet seems to give satisfaction generally. A good many, 46 men and 35 women, were in bed as we passed through the wards, and 86 patients in all are under medical treatment. We find that at present 244 are epileptic, 123 treated as actively suicidal, and 57 suffering from general paralysis. All but seven of the first two classes are under constant supervision at night.
Condition of patients.	We can report that the useful employment, exercise, and amusement of the patients continue to receive due attention; 62 per cent. of the males and 73 per cent. of the females are workers; over 1,000 walk daily in the grounds, while not more than 103 are now confined wholly to the airing-courts. We have been furnished with a long list of entertainments which, in addition to the ordinary associated meetings for dancing, music, &c., which take place on three evenings of the week, have since the last visit been provided.
Divine Service.	At church last Sunday morning were 607 patients, while 207 of the Roman Catholic faith attended mass, which is celebrated every Sunday, but not yet in the new chapel. The patients of this faith reach the large number of 489.
Attendants.	The present staff of attendants comprises two male and three female head attendants for day, and one male and two females for night duty, and 68 ordinary male and 88 ordinary female attendants for day duty, and nine men and 16 women for night duty; changes among the females are, as is not uncommon, rather numerous, 40 nurses not having yet completed 12 months' service; but among the men there have not been many. We regret to observe that 13 attendants have since the last visit been dismissed for misconduct.
	The above numbers give one male day attendant to about 10 patients, and one female to about 12, proportions apparently sufficient.
	We are pleased to hear that two classes of attendants and nurses are being practically instructed in nursing and their other duties.
Medical staff.	The medical staff assisting Dr. Cassidy consists of four assistant medical officers and a pathologist, who also takes some duty in the wards. The pathological records and case-books are well kept, and scientific research is being pursued, both in post-mortem examination and microscopic observation.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PRESTWICH.

26 October 1892.

Lancashire Asylums. (Prestwich.) Statistics.	THE present number of patients borne on the books of this Asylum is 2,328, being 10 fewer than at the visit of Commissioners a year ago. The males are 1,063, the females 1,265; 13 of both sexes are at present absent on trial; 28 of the patients are on the private list, and 2 are chargeable elsewhere than to Lancashire. Since the visit referred to, which was terminated on 21st October 1891, there have been the following numerical changes: 441 patients have been discharged,
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discharged, of whom 323 had recovered; 202 died, and 633 have been admitted. There are, we are told, vacancies for 12 females, but for no males.

There is, we are aware, at present, a deficiency of Asylum accommodation for the county, and we understand that the Asylums Board is in negotiation for a site on which to erect a new Asylum. Two estates are, we are told, under consideration, and we must hope that a decision will soon be arrived at, so that the work, which must necessarily occupy a very considerable time, may be begun. In order to obtain some temporary relief, a project is on foot to board out in the Rochdale Workhouse some 80 or 90 patients of the two sexes under the provisions of Section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

This can be done with the consent of the Local Government Board and of our Board, and subject to regulations made by the two Departments. It is, we think, certain that before our Board will signify its consent the accommodation at the Workhouse must be carefully inspected by one or more of its members, and the class of patients to be sent, and the provision to be made for their care and supervision, must be fully explained.

As another temporary expedient, we would suggest the hiring of some unoccupied country mansion, if such be procurable, and adapting it for the reception of quiet patients. This has for several years been done in the county of Essex.

We have seen all the patients in residence here, and have listened to the complaints of all who had any to prefer. Those that reached us were mainly of detention in the Asylum, which in no case appeared improper, and those on other subjects were either groundless or unreasonable. We have been satisfied with the personal condition of the patients of both sexes and with their clothing, except that perhaps a little more variety in the women's dresses would be pleasing. The dinners we have seen served on the three days of our visit have been good and the portions ample, and we have every reason to think the diet a liberal one. Some slight complaint of the infrequency of roast meat for dinner was made to us, we know not with what justice.

The health of the Asylum has been since the last visit, and now is, satisfactory, for the 202 deaths (in respect of which autopsy was made in 152 instances) represent a mortality of something under 9 per cent. per annum of the average number of patients resident, and we found confined to their beds only 9 males and 19 females.

One of the deaths was a suicide, the patient, a male, having injured his head by blows with an axe. In this, the only case, an inquest was held. The causes of the other deaths seem to have been of an ordinary character, general paralysis being, as usual, the most fatal, having been that of more than one-fourth (54). No zymotic or infectious disease occurred. There have been some, but in proportion to the number of patients not many, casualties; 6 are reported to us, which were the cause of fractures of bones, or scalds.

The patients suffering from epilepsy are at present 366; the general paralytics 169, and the actively suicidal 80. As regards these latter the cards or tickets of special instructions so very generally adopted in Asylums, and highly approved of by the members of our Board, were still not in use here; the only indication to attendants of suicidal tendencies being apparently the initial "S" opposite the names of patients in the ward lists. All of the three classes here referred to are under continuous supervision by night. The staff of night attendants is (and very properly so) very large here, comprising for

- Appendix C.** the male divisions 17, and for the female 21 persons, besides a head male and female attendant for each Asylum.
- Lancashire Asylums.** There is no record of the employment of mechanical restraint or of (Prestwich.) seclusion since the last visit.
- Employment.** Turning to the matters connected with treatment usually the subjects of our inquiry, we are informed that 1,748 patients engage in one or other of the forms of useful employment common in Asylums, being about 76 per cent. of the whole number; that 972 attended Divine Service last Sunday morning, and that over 1,700 attend daily prayers; that about 860 are usually present at the associated entertainments, of which, in addition to the usual dances, there have been a good many in the past 12 months; that 870 of both sexes walk daily, weather permitting, in the Asylum grounds outside the airing-courts, and some 350 weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum Estate, but that there are usually confined to their airing-courts for exercise, 249 men and 306 women. We trust that effort will not be wanting to reduce the numbers so confined as low as possible.
- State of wards.** Both the old Asylum and the Annexe are, generally speaking, in very good order. Some wards in the former, notably the day-rooms in Nos. 6 and 7 Female, require some attention in the way of re-decoration; and the farmhouse occupied by men also would be improved by a little doing up. But on the whole the Asylum maintains its character for brightness and comfort.
- Improvements.** We observe that a good many structural improvements have been effected since the last visit, or are now in progress. Among the most important are: (1) a new sewing room of ample dimensions, with covered ways, serving as shelters, underneath, between Nos. 2 and 3 Male and Female airing-courts at the old Asylum; (2) a pavilion and extensive shelters in the ground recently purchased for an additional female airing-court; (3) second staircases to No. 1 Male and No. 1 Female Dormitory at the Annexe; (4) new committee rooms and offices with quarters over for the assistant medical officers; (5) improvements and extension of the gas works; (6) new closets in several wards, and (7) the renewal of drying closets in the old laundry. The new sewing room is used for the service for Roman Catholic patients, of whom there are now 488. Perhaps the Asylums Board may consider the propriety of providing a distinct building for this purpose. We are glad to find that there is a regular chaplain of this faith who performs service every Sunday and regularly visits the wards.
- Attendants.** We learn that the present staff of attendants for day charge of the patients includes four head male and three head female attendants, and 121 men in the male and 101 women in the female divisions. These latter numbers include 18 artizans and 12 laundresses, who have charge of patients and are on the footing of attendants. The proportional strength of the staff is good, being an attendant to $9\frac{1}{3}$ male patients, and one to $12\frac{1}{2}$ female patients. Changes are, we regret to observe, still more frequent than is desirable, notwithstanding that good wages are paid, and most comfortable accommodation provided.
- Medical staff.** The medical staff includes, in addition to the Superintendent, Mr. Ley, seven assistant medical officers. There is not at present a pathologist, but Mr. Ley hopes soon to find a gentleman for that office. A larger proportion of deaths has been followed by post-mortem examination, and we are glad to be able to report a decided improvement in the keeping of the case books. We desire to suggest the framing of an index to the post-mortem books.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. RAINHILL.

13 May 1892.

WHEN we were here three years ago we had many complaints from the patients that they could not get speech with the Committee, and this time we regret to say that the complaint on this head is even more general. Many of the working patients told us they never saw the Committee, and others that if they did see them they did not know they were the Committee, and therefore did not speak to them. The patients feel this undoubted grievance, more especially when we tell them, as we are bound to do on appeal for discharge, that with the Committee rests the absolute power of granting them freedom. Nothing tends so much to tranquilise the patients, and therefore increase the prospects of recovery, as full opportunity of airing their grievances; and for this reason we hope that steps will be taken to enable each patient to have, if desired, audience of the Committee, and an unstinted supply of paper and envelopes should be furnished to every ward.

Laucashire Asylums. (Rainhill.)
Complaints of patients.

There are many matters to which we desire to call attention; the passages, day-rooms, and dormitories require, in many places, both in the old building and the Annexe, renovation, re-decoration, and paint. The rooms and passages are now in such a condition that it is, we fear, impossible for the Asylum workmen and patients alone to cope with the task, and a contract ought to be entered into to carry out this much needed work. Dr. Wiglesworth was away for a few days' holiday, and so we went into the assistant medical officer's quarters in the Main Building. These rooms require doing up, as does also the passage, and the furniture is absolutely worn out, worse than the furniture in any of the wards, which in many stands in need of repair. Here again we fear extraneous aid will have to be obtained to repair the broken and worn out furniture. The floors in many of the passages are also worn out, and in many places the stone stairs are very dangerous. Damp has come through the walls in many places at the Annexe; one patient complained, and with justice, that she had to sleep in a dormitory next to the damp wall, and no fire was lighted or hot air turned on. We learn on inquiry that at the Annexe also the hot air often fails to circulate in the lower wards. Alternative exits are needed from Wards 16 and 17, which are two-storied buildings containing respectively 122 and 131 persons, with no possibility of escape if the one staircase be not available. In the dormitories earth closets and night stools are provided instead of water-closets. This is unsatisfactory. At the baths the water comes out in a great jet; as accidents have occurred from this cause in other asylums it would be well to alter it. The basins at the lavatories should be supplied with taps to each basin.

State of wards, &c.

Whilst on this subject, we might suggest that there are many patients here for whom the Turkish bath would prove a powerful remedial agent, and we hope one may be erected. We regret to see so many male children scattered in the wards; we think a small ward for these children under female supervision is highly desirable, not only because women are more suitable attendants than men for children, but also to keep them away as long as possible from the contamination of the male wards, where they can learn nothing but harm, and where almost every sentence they hear is garnished with an oath or obscene expression. There are trained nurses in the female infirmaries, and we should like to be able to report at our next visit that such is also the case on the

Condition of patients.

Appendix C.
—
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill.)
Condition of
patients.

male side. No patient is away on leave, so that we have during our inspection seen every patient. We regret to find that patients are not often sent out hence with an allowance, or indeed on trial at all. We are so convinced by our own experience of the great good derived by patients being allowed out on trial to test their power of self-control, and also how useful an allowance is to enable them to face the world again without undue strain on their energies, that we hope Dr. Wigglesworth will try this leave of absence in the case of many patients. We saw some to-day who would in our opinion be likely to derive benefit from this privilege. The patients were fairly quiet, but there was a good deal of excitement, noise, and anger evinced in the epileptic and refractory wards, and though no one was actually aggressive, we have seldom seen more turbulent patients than were collected in the refractory wards in the male division. Manual labour is undoubtedly a great aid in taming these turbulent patients, and we might suggest collecting a gang of unruly patients and setting them to roll the cricket ground with an hydraulic roller; but when any patient has actively shown aggressive propensities we do not advise his being trusted with any weapon for some considerable period.

Dietary.

The system at the Annexe of dining together all classes of patients is not in our opinion advisable, and we consider only those ordinarily well-behaved should dine in an associated dining-room. The dinner we saw the day before yesterday was good and liked, but the meal provided to-day of rhubarb tart and bread-and-cheese did not seem to us to be sufficient for working patients. We heard complaints of the food. We tasted the tea to-day from the patients' urn; it was poor and insipid; the coffee, which is roasted and ground on the premises, has absolutely no aroma whatever. We think both of these articles should be improved in quality.

Attendants.

There are two head attendants by day with an out-door labour inspector ranking as a head attendant, and two head female attendants by day, and two of each sex by night. There are now 89 ordinary day male and 88 ordinary day female attendants. The male staff is at present eight short, but we hear that fresh attendants are being engaged. Eight men and 9 women are on night duty; 47 attendants, 13 male and 34 female, have not yet been here six months, and 41 more not 12 months; so 88 attendants have not had much experience. Thirteen men have been dismissed and two resigned to escape dismissal. Three women have also been dismissed, and one resigned to avoid dismissal during the 14 months which have elapsed since our Colleagues were here. The attendants seem to us to have good wages and fair accommodation, whilst they are not far from means of amusement; so the reason of these frequent changes amongst the men is not easy to be explained. The following are the changes which we have to notice:—

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	398	295	693
Discharged, "recovered" - -	83	100	183
" "relieved" - -	18	32	50
" "not improved" -	10	9	19
Died - - - - -	152	106	258

The patients on the books are 1,794, of whom 874 are males and 920 females. In the Main Building the women are 5 in excess of the number

number for whom sleeping accommodation is provided, and there is no vacant bed for women in the Annexe. Taking the Main Building and Annexe together there are vacancies for 25 males. The dress of the women was good and neat, but a higher standard should be attained in the male division, and we saw a large number of strong exceptional dresses. No patient has been restrained since the last visit; 13 men and 42 women have been secluded on 27 and 112 occasions, and for 152½ and 1,043 hours respectively. The coroner held no inquest. The most frequent cause of death was from consumption and other forms of lung disease, which carried off 84 patients, and 77 died of general paralysis. Post-mortem examination was made in 203 out of the 258 deaths. This is, perhaps, as much as can be expected when it is considered what an objection the relations of Irish patients, who form a large body of the inhabitants of the Asylum, have to allowing this examination to be made.

Appendix C.
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill.)
Statistics.

Nearly one-third of the patients here profess the Roman Catholic faith, and 168 of them attend services in the chapel every Sunday. The Church of England congregation consists of about 415 in the morning and about 400 at the evening service. There are 12 Jews, who are occasionally visited by a Rabbi.

Divine Service.

About 600 patients join in the associated entertainments. We are told that 53 men and 123 women are usually confined to the airing-courts for exercise.

Amusements.
Exercise.

Influenza attacked 189 patients and 93 of the staff, and 8 patients were attacked by diarrhoea; 4 male patients and six male attendants suffered from typhoid fever, which was accounted for by the fact that 1 patient was admitted with the disease. The Asylum is, however, now free from any infectious or contagious disorder, though in one or two places we smelt evil odours as if the drains were not as they should be.

Sanitary
Condition.

We saw in the course of our inspection 20 men and 17 women in bed, a large proportion of these being general paralytics, of whom there are 145 in the Asylum at present; 265 patients are afflicted with epilepsy, and 79 patients are considered actively suicidal. Twenty-three of the actively suicidal patients are collected in Ward 3, wherein are 43 patients with five attendants, but one of these attendants is stationed by the bedside of a man admitted with a throat cut who is watched night and day, so four attendants have to look after 42, 22 of whom are never to be lost sight of. It seems impossible that with ward work, going for meals, and the ordinary routine of duties, these patients can be continuously supervised by four attendants. All the epileptic and suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision by night.

Health of
patients.

According to returns given us, 996 patients are usefully employed; 296 are returned as ward-cleaners; 217, including 18 women, are employed on the land or farm; 26 men and 28 women are employed in the stores, offices, or as stokers and gas men; 21 men and 88 women in the kitchens and sculleries; 18 men and 73 women do the washing; the remainder of the men are engaged at various trades, whilst the rest of the women, 145, knit and sew. We are informed that a very large percentage of the men admitted here are stokers and firemen, for whom it is difficult to find suitable employment.

Employment.

The additions and alterations which have been made or are in progress comprise, *inter alia*, the fitting up of a shoemaker's shop at the Annexe, altering the pathological rooms and mortuary at the Main Building, fitting up the bookbinder's shop, fixing fresh locks to be opened from the outside to all the single rooms in the Main Building,

Additions and
alterations.

Appendix C.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill.)Additions and
alterations.

the diversion of the main sewer from 17 Ward with new man-holes for inspection. Fitting up a recreation room for male attendants at the Annexe. New wash-out closets have been fitted at the Annexe. The stage with its accessories, green rooms, gas, &c., has been set up, and the hall decorated throughout in the Main Building. All the machinery at the laundry Annexe has been properly protected, and alterations and additions have been made to the Church. The principal work in progress is the new auxiliary pumping-engine for the water-works. Lastly, we are told that it is hoped before the next visit by any members of our Board that the detached Hospital for infectious diseases will have been erected. The case books at the Main Building are properly kept, and the pathological records seem now to be arranged on a well considered scheme, and contain much valuable information. We ought to add that the gentleman who, under Dr. Wiglesworth, was responsible for the case books at the Annexe, no longer is in office here.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—4. WHITTINGHAM.

7 May 1892.

Lancashire
Asylums.

(Whittingham)

ON our arrival at this Asylum we found Dr. Wallis very much under-handed as regards the medical staff. Mr. Squire was away on leave, Dr. Hicks was suffering from hæmoptysis, and Dr. Carter from a post-mortem wound; so Dr. Simpson and Mr. Ridley (a gentleman who has no experience in Asylums, and has only just arrived here as a stop-gap) are his two assistants to look after 1,728 patients. We hear that Dr. Wallis is in treaty with a gentleman from another Asylum to come here to take charge of the whole male side of the main building. The remuneration offered is 100 *l.* per annum. We doubt if it be possible to get any gentleman of experience to take the post for that sum, unless he be for some reason otherwise unfit for the post.

Statistics.

Dr. Wallis's head female attendant, Miss Vann, is absent through ill-health. Her assistant, Miss Crouchley, accompanied us in her stead, and we were favourably impressed with her knowledge of the patients, and tact in managing them. Since two members of our Board were last here, 107 men and 68 women have been admitted; and here we may remark, that the admission ward is as ill-adapted for its purpose as can be imagined. On the male side accommodation is provided for 24, and on the female side for 34 patients. It is the common passage to many of the wards on either side, and is really a corridor through which all the meals are carried in wagons, and all attendants, officers, and visitors to the other wards continually pass and repass. In fact, a place less calculated to aid the recovery of an acute case, owing to its size and position, could hardly have been arranged. Fifty-seven patients have been discharged on recovery, and 16 relieved or not improved. The deaths have been 44 in the male and 35 in the female division. We cannot fail to notice that 41, more than half of the total deaths, are due to various diseases of the lungs. For this some reason should be found, and in Dr. Wallis's opinion the cause may be due to tuberculosis in the meat which is furnished by their own farms, whence also the milk supply is derived. One man has died of dysentery, and another from enteritis; and there are patients suffering from diarrhœa at this present time; 3 women are in bed with erysipelas, and 2 women have been attacked and recovered. All these diseases point to insanitary conditions within the Asylum; and we would call attention to the earth-closets,

earth-closets, which are not in a satisfactory state, but are used everywhere, even within the infirmary dormitory itself. We are of opinion that earth closets are not suitable for the insane, especially for women, and we hope that they may be altered. Thirteen deaths were due to general paralysis, and two to accident. One, a woman who was scalded on the day of the Commissioners' last visit, and the facts being reported to them at the time, they were of opinion that no blame was due to any one, but at the same time thought that the arrangements at the bathroom should be altered so as to direct the current downwards. This has not been done. The other accident occurred to an epileptic man, who fell on the stairs in a fit and lacerated, without fracturing, his spine. In these two cases the Coroner held inquests, when verdicts of accidental death were returned. Five patients have received serious injuries but have all made good recoveries. We must not omit to report that in every instance of death was autopsy made. Six patients are away on leave, all the rest were seen by us, including 25 patients who reside on the farms.

Appendix C.
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Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham.)
Statistics.

The wards were in good order, and the baskets of ferns hung from the rafters were very effective. In the acute wards on both sides one or two patients were noisy, and at the time of our visit to 3 and 5 on the female side we think an extra nurse was needed for each ward, but we were told the excitement was unusual. The dormitories and bedding were in excellent order. We saw in bed during our inspection 44 men and 61 women. Both infirmaries are far too crowded, especially the female; where are warded 93 patients, eight nurses and 39 patients in bed. The only matter we have to praise in the infirmaries is the fact that from them exist alternative exits. We hear with great satisfaction, however, that a contract has been accepted for building alternative exits in the shape of external iron staircases from every block in the old building, and at the Annexe. Care must be taken to so arrange these external stairs that they be as far removed as practicable from the existing internal staircases.

The dinner we saw provided the day before yesterday was of beef, not appetising in appearance or colour, and, owing to the long distance it had to be carried, it was cold before it was served. The chops and special dainties for the sick came up with the cold grease standing in the gravy. Some better arrangement for serving these dinners hot should be provided. The tinned-meat dinner to-day calls for no unfavourable remarks. The dinner wagons knock great pieces out of the doors, the floors in many places need relaying, and the panels of many doors are split owing to bad wood.

Whilst on this subject we might call attention to the day rooms at the annexe. There are 11 large windows to each room, the day is beautifully bright, and yet, owing to the lowness and dark-varnished wood which forms the ceilings, the rooms were quite dark. When the time arrives for renovation of these ceilings, we suggest that the ceilings be painted enamel (white) or cream. We desire also to call attention to fire buckets, which, on the female side at any rate, are placed too high. In other Asylums the patients are not found to interfere with them when placed on the ground, and we think the experiment should be tried here. One of the grave defects here is, there is no means of summoning the medical officers at night except by sending an attendant, and no help can be obtained in the epileptic dormitory except by shouting. This would not be, in our opinion, a sufficiently unusual sound to at once inform any sane person within hearing that help was needed. The telephonic apparatus is up, but,

State of wards.

Dietary.

Necessary
improvements.

Appendix C. owing to some question of infringement of patent, the instruments cannot be used. To add to the difficulties of summoning medical aid, Lancashire the attendant in charge of the ward at night has to arouse an attendant, Asylums. who has to find the head night attendant, who then calls the doctor. (Whittingham.) This amount of circumlocution should be prevented, as causing needless Necessary delay. Some of the passages, even at this time of the year, seemed improvements. very cold, and we were particularly struck with the cold atmosphere in the sewing room.

Only 1 patient made complaint to us of ill-treatment at the hands of attendants, and, on examination, we were satisfied the charge was quite unfounded. We had many complaints of too prolonged detention, but we referred all complaints to the Committee, explaining to the more intelligent the legal powers of the Committee with respect to the discharge of patients.

We learn that the laundry is able to supply two shirts or underlinen to each patient, but it is difficult to make the patients use the change as a night garment. An additional boiler is much needed at the laundry. The sinks in many parts of the building are of faulty construction, and the floors underneath are rotting. Some remedy for this is much needed, and a better class of sink should be provided.

Twenty-one males and 42 females have been secluded for $758\frac{1}{2}$ and $2,512\frac{1}{2}$ hours, on 80 and 378 occasions respectively; 6 male patients have been, in our judgment, rightly restrained on various occasions for surgical reasons. The epileptic patients number 356, the actively suicidal 75, and there are 41 general paralytics. Excepting the proposed fire escapes and extensive improvements at Whittingham Hall, we have not much to report respecting the alterations and additions.

Divine Service. There are here 455 Roman Catholic patients, who are visited regularly by a priest, who is Chaplain to the Asylum, receiving 100 *l.* per annum as stipend. This is very right, and we wish we could report that such a course was universal. Three hundred and thirty-one patients attended church on Sunday morning and 440 on Sunday evening. About 400 attend weekly prayers, and over 500 the dances, &c.

About 510 patients are usually confined in the airing-courts. This seems a large proportion, and we could wish to see it much diminished. There are a very helpless lot here, and 15 patients were sent here lately from Prestwich, 9 of whom seem to have been the off-scourings of that Asylum.

Attendants. The attendants, including six head by day, and two head by night, number 215 in all; 101 males and 114 females; 51 have not been here a year yet. One reason for discontent is that they have not separate rooms to themselves, and two or even three have to occupy small rooms. Better accommodation for them is needed, either by a block or other means, care being taken that there should be sufficient strength left in the building at night. The returns furnished us show that 947 patients do work of some sort; 156 of each sex are ward-cleaners only, 190 men work on the farm, 4 men and 90 women in the kitchen department, 16 men and 50 women in the laundry, and 145 women knit or sew.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.

State of wards, as regards the comfort of the wards and its sanitary state; always &c.

18 March 1892.

WE have to-day made the annual visitation of this Asylum, and have inspected it in all its parts; we find it generally in good condition, both

excepting, however, the "Huts," which we can never consider satisfactory or safe buildings for lunatics. We examined all the water-closets, but did not find any perceptible admission of sewer gas. Except diarrhoea, which is not unfrequently prevalent in Leicester, no disease pointing to defective sanitation has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit.

Appendix C.
Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.
State of wards
&c.

The vexed question of additional accommodation remains unsolved, we understand. It is affected to some extent by the extension of the borough boundaries which has been conceded, and which will, we are told, take in districts now in the county, from which some 30 patients have been sent, and who will now become chargeable to the borough, and thus the number boarded out in the Borough Asylum from this Asylum will be reduced to 20.

The present number of patients on the books here is 442, and those at the Borough Asylum still chargeable to the counties in union are 50 in number. The 442 are made up of 205 males and 237 females. Since our Colleagues' visit last year, on 10th March, 71 patients have been discharged, 48 on recovery; 53 died, and 120 have been admitted. There are said to be 19 vacant beds in the female, and 30 in the male division. The private cases, all of whom derive some benefit from the Charity, are 31; 12 males and 19 females. The weekly maintenance charge for pauper patients here is 9 s. 4 d.

Statistics.

The causes of the above 53 deaths were of an ordinary character, not calling for special notice. No inquest was held. In 37 cases autopsy was made. Here, as elsewhere, the influenza prevailed, and attacked about 40 patients and 16 of the staff.

There have been but few serious casualties since the last visit. One attempt at suicide by cutting the throat with a piece of glass was made; and we found a woman in bed with a leg broken by falling in the yard when the ground was frozen and slippery; another female broke a leg while out on leave; and there is also a man now in bed whose leg was broken before admission.

The mortality in 1891 was high, having reached 14.03 per cent. of the average daily number resident. It is attributed mainly to the number of feeble and almost moribund cases sent in. The recovery rate was 35.71 per cent. of the admissions, excluding transfers.

Condition of
patients.

We have seen all the patients except one, who is on trial. They have generally been very quiet and orderly, and we have no fault to find with their dress or personal condition. The few complaints made to us evidently had their origin in delusion.

The patients usefully employed are stated to be 116 men and 131 women. Included in these numbers are 47 and 59 who only assist in the work of the wards. The full numbers represent proportions of 57 and 55 per cent. of totals of the sexes.

Employment.

The chapel congregations generally include about 170 patients, rather a small proportion.

Divine Service.

The maximum number attending the associated entertainments does not appear to exceed 110; and this, too, is a small proportion.

Amusements.

In the urban position in which this Asylum stands exercise beyond the Asylum grounds can only be afforded to the patients to a very limited extent, and we are not surprised, therefore, to find that only some 60 are taken out for walks in the neighbourhood; most of the others are exercised in the pretty front gardens, as well as in the airing-courts.

Exercise.

The day attendants are one to 12 patients in the male, and one to 13 in the female division. An additional nurse has been placed in No. 3

Attendants.

Appendix C. female ward, as suggested last year. There is also another male night attendant, making three for the male, as well as for the female, division.

Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum. No important structural work has been done since the last visit beyond ordinary repairs and painting, &c. The question of electric or telephonic communication between the wards and the medical officers' quarters appears to have been under consideration by the Committee, but has not yet been established. We desire to support our Colleagues' suggestion that this should be done. Telephonic communication with the fire brigade station has, however, been established.

Necessary improvements.

An improvement of the ventilation of the nine-bedded dormitory in No. 3 female ward is desirable ; and we must again refer to the danger in case of fire of the tower dormitories, dependent on a single exit. If no better means can be devised, we suggest as an alternative exit a trap door in the floor and a ladder to the day room beneath each of these dormitories. This expedient has been adopted in some Asylums, but we do not consider it perfect.

Seclusion. The register of mechanical restraint does not record any employment of that mode of treatment since the last visit ; but some few patients, mostly epileptic, have occasionally been secluded for short periods.

The medical staff is unaltered. We find the case books and other medical records well kept.

LINCOLN ASYLUM.

12 February 1892.

Lincoln Asylum. Asylum accommodation. MORE than 12 months ago two of our Colleagues, in their entry at this Asylum, stated that no decision had at that time been arrived at as to the best mode of providing for the increase of the insane population in this county. We regret we are unable to report that anything definite has been decided. In these circumstances, with an increase in the Asylum of 23, it becomes our duty, with all the insistence in our power, to urge on the Committee to decide which of two courses they will pursue ; whether they will build an annexe near the present Asylum, for which purpose land adjoining the Asylum will have to be purchased, or whether they will erect a second Asylum for the county, at some distance from Bracebridge, which would prove a boon to those patients who, owing to the distance from their homes of this Asylum, are rarely, if ever, visited. We consider that already this Asylum is too large to be properly supervised by a superintendent and only one assistant, without unduly taxing their energies, and the time has arrived when a second assistant medical officer should be appointed.

Supervision of suicidal patients. With reference to the observations made by our Colleagues, we find that the caution cards delivered to the attendants with the suicidal patients remain defective ; there are no counterfoils, so there is no proof of delivery of such caution card ; the cards are not signed by each attendant ever receiving charge of the suicidal patient, so no proof of knowledge of the patient's proclivities can be adduced, in case of accidents. We would also suggest that the caution cards be considered at stated intervals by the Medical Superintendent, with a view to the withdrawal of such notices when no longer required.

Condition of patients. We find that as many men as can be are provided with two clean shirts weekly, but the laundry is unable to furnish two clean shirts to all. This is to be regretted, and we hope, ere long, will be remedied. We saw the women yesterday were wearing only cotton gowns, and we

we agree in thinking, as our Colleagues did, that during the winter a warmer material is required. We also consider that it is a great mistake to collect so many patients together in C. or the refractory ward on either side. On the male side in C. Ward there are 61 patients with five attendants, and 2 patients in bed, and on the female side in the similar ward are 74 patients with six attendants, and 1 patient in bed. In this ward the 74 patients and six nurses, 80 persons in all, have only two seats for water-closet accommodation. Throughout the Asylum the accommodation in this respect is scanty, but we feel sure we need only mention this instance for the Committee to remedy this grave defect.

Appendix C:
Lincoln
Asylum.
Condition of
patients.

The staff in both the refractory wards needs strengthening, and also in B., the epileptic ward on the female side. In it were yesterday 67 patients, 47 being epileptic, and 13 in bed, under the care of seven nurses. The electric tell-tale arrangements have not been extended, and we desire to press this subject also upon the Committee.

Attendants.

Additional ventilation in many places is still required, particularly in those single rooms in which sleep patients of faulty habits. Several of these rooms were to-day offensive. The doors of all these single rooms should be opened from the outside by the handle, ensuring the inmates sleep undisturbed by the periodical visits of the night watch, and speedy release in the event of an outbreak of fire. We examined the rooms carefully with a view to ascertaining whether there were alternative exits from all dormitories in the event of a fire occurring during the night, and think that on the whole the safety of the patients is secured, but with the present appliances we think that if a fire once got headway the whole block of buildings would be burnt. We are pleased to see that the walls of several of the single rooms have been cemented and painted; the wall of the male refractory ward is now undergoing the same process, and we hear the work is to be carried out throughout the Asylum. There have been two cases of typhoid fever in each division, one case of measles in the male division, and just at this time there are two doubtful cases of influenza, and from the last-mentioned disease 6 patients have died.

State of wards.

We have to point out that this Asylum is without what is an absolutely necessary adjunct in any well-organised Asylum, viz., a detached hospital for infectious disorders. There were a good many patients seen by us in bed yesterday, but on the whole the health of the patients may be said to be good.

Hospital for
infectious
disorders.

A recent analysis of the drinking water supplied to the Asylum from the City Waterworks showed that it was not pure; therefore all the water is boiled and filtered, thus averting danger as far as possible, but it is not possible entirely to prevent working patients from drinking unfiltered water.

Water supply.

The proportion of working patients in the male division continues low, being only about 41 per cent. of the total number resident. In the female division the proportion is far better, being over 78 per cent.

Extended exercise is not given to so large a number of patients as we could wish. Dr. Marsh is fully aware how great a remedial agent such exercise is, and we venture to think that with an increased staff a larger number of patients, even of the refractory class, might be taken in small parties beyond the estate. Serious casualties have been rare, and we were glad to observe no signs of rough treatment of the patients towards each other or by attendants.

Employment.
Exercise.

The attendants in the male division are 34, and in the female division, including four laundry-maids, 39; 15 men and 20 women have

Attendants.

Appendix C.	not yet lived here one year, and, out of the 39 women, 29 have not seen yet two years' service. The constant changes must prove prejudicial to the patients, and we trust every means will be taken to engage and retain suitable attendants. We regret to find three male and two female attendants were dismissed for misconduct last year.
Lincoln Asylum.	
Statistics.	Three male and 2 female patients were away on probation during our inspection, but we saw all the rest of the patients, who are 687 in number, 331 males and 356 females. It is considered that there is vacant accommodation for 32 patients, but 54 women belonging to this county are boarded out at the Wadsley Asylum. Since our Colleagues were here, 96 men and 110 women have been admitted, 42 men and 45 women have been discharged, nearly all having recovered, 49 men and 42 women have died from natural causes, phthisis and general paralysis being the more frequent. Autopsy was made in 57 instances only. We hope that this proportion may be very largely increased, especially if a second assistant medical officer be, as we strongly urge, appointed. The coroner held no inquest. The mortality for the year 1891 was normal. Seclusion was found necessary in the case of 10 men and 16 women for a total of 683 hours, and 1 woman wore gloves for surgical reasons on 11 days. We saw a dinner of fish served in the wards yesterday. The fish and potatoes were good in quality, sufficient in quantity, and on the whole liked. The weekly amusements collect together about 220 patients, whilst rather more are able to be present at Divine Service on Sundays. The wards, as we have mentioned above, are undergoing renovation. Much, we think, might be done, however, to improve their appearance; <i>e.g.</i> , more covering on the floors, a few more comfortable chairs, prints upon the walls in larger numbers, and last, though by no means least, a better supply of plants; those now supplied to the wards are of the poorest and most meagre description.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—1. BANSTEAD.

20, 21, and 22 June 1892.

London Asylums. (Banstead.)	At our visit for inspection of this Asylum, we hear that authority has just been got from the County Council to obtain tenders for the extension of the infirmary accommodation, plans for which were approved by the Home Secretary some months ago, but the contracts for the execution of the works are to bind the contractors to pay the trades union rates of wages and to observe such hours of labour as are generally accepted in London as fair. Several of the wards are now overcrowded; we therefore trust that no delay will arise in the work contemplated. This particular increase of accommodation here is urgently needed; when the work is completed it will be practicable and most desirable to reduce the numbers of patients in general wards where day space is too limited. Any increase of the total number of patients over 2,000 in the Asylum should never be permitted. There is now an excess, though small, viz., 2,008, of whom 4 are absent on leave.
Extension of infirmary accommodation.	
Condition of patients.	The patients consist of 714 males and 1,294 females, and include 118 general paralytics, 242 epileptics, and 86 persons believed to be actively suicidal and to require continuous watching day and night.

We

We saw all who are upon the books and in residence, and were amongst them many hours. The general behaviour was orderly, but there were several exceptions, and we should mention 2 male patients, who were in single rooms and in a nude condition; doubtless very difficult cases for proper treatment, but we think that by more persistent efforts their condition could be ameliorated. One of these men exhibited a bed-sore. No seclusion is recorded, but we noticed that some patients were kept in single rooms by attendants on the outside holding the doors, and so preventing them from being opened by the patients. This mode of treatment comes within the definition of seclusion as "compulsory isolation by day" and, though less objectionable than locking the doors, it should be recorded in the medical journal, the facts being fully stated. There has been only one instance, according to the register, of mechanical restraint, since our Colleagues were here in June 1891: that of a woman, and by locked gloves for 403½ hours, to prevent suicidal attempts. Not many of the patients of either sex wore strong dresses when we were in the wards.

Appendix (C.)
London
Asylums.
(Banstead.)
Condition of
patients.

From returns made to our office, it appears that, for the year 1891, the recoveries, as compared with the admissions (excluding transfers), were in the proportion of 46·6 per cent. The mortality for the same period, calculated on the average daily number resident, was at the rate of 12·4 per cent. for both sexes. For the period since the Commissioners' last visit it has been a fraction higher.

There has been no suicide or fatal casualty, and no coroner's inquest has been held. Among the causes of death general paralysis accounted for 49 of the 284 deaths; other forms of brain disease and epilepsy, 80 cases; pulmonary diseases, 94; diseases of the heart, 30 cases; and influenza and its complications, 6. This epidemic appeared in January, and, lasting about a month, attacked, we hear, 70 patients and 28 attendants in the male division, and on the female side 158 patients and 61 nurses. No other exceptional disorder has occurred.

The serious casualties have not been numerous, but they have comprised six fractures of bones, from which injuries the patients all recovered; and in all but one case (where a broken rib could not be satisfactorily accounted for, and where an attendant resigned his post), the injuries were sustained accidentally. There are in an Asylum of this size always a large number of persons very liable to sustain injuries through accident, even with the greatest care and attention.

Casualties.

The patients in bed during our inspection were 18 men and 33 women. These, as well as the epileptics, sleep, if in dormitories, under continuous observation at night. We think, however, that the numbers, 80, sleeping under the supervision of one attendant only in each observation dormitory, are too large to be satisfactorily observed by one person.

The instructions given in writing to the attendants in charge by day of patients believed to be actively suicidal, should, we think, distinctly state that the patients are to be kept in constant sight; the instructions issued rather infer than state that duty, and they should be brought home to each attendant in charge by his signature being appended to the document, to be passed on, when the patient is transferred from one ward to another.

Supervision
of suicidal
patients.

Not including three inspectors on the male side and five female head attendants, the staff of ward attendants, according to the pay-list, consists of 61 men and 106 women for day-duty, and of 12 men and

Attendants.

- Appendix C.** 19 women for night-duty. There were, however, in the wards on the days of our inspection, but 45 men and one woman on the male side, and, in the female division, but 79 nurses. The difference in number between the attendants in the wards and those on the pay-list is explained by the fact that several were absent on leave, and, in the female division, by the fact that several were also mess-room women, having no ward duties. The staff on day-duty thus consisted of about one attendant to 15 patients, not a high proportion. A weak staff militates against favourable results as regards the employment, and out-door exercise of patients.
- London Asylums. (Banstead.) Attendants.**
- Employment.** The returns supplied to us show that the patients employed, including ward-cleaners, are 382 men and 567 women, that is to say, not more than 53 and 43 per cent. of the respective sexes.
- Exercise.** Those who are taken frequently, though not daily, beyond the airing-courts (exclusive of the workers on the land), are stated to us to be 147 men and 380 women; those who go weekly beyond the estate appear to be 90 men and 250 women; these figures show that a large majority of patients of each sex are confined to the airing-courts, which are small in extent and insufficient for purposes of exercise, though valuable as means of giving fresh air.
- The patients are clad suitably to the season, and were generally tidy in appearance, still the usual allowance in Asylums of at least two shirts weekly is only given here to the workers.
- State of wards.** The bedding which we examined was clean and sufficient in quantity; there are, however, no wire-woven beds in the infirmaries.
- The wards are kept in good order. Among the improvements undertaken in the Asylum since the Commissioners' last visit have been new steam closets in the kitchen, and fixing gas lamps in the drive and at the main entrance. A commencement has also been made in substituting modern fittings in some of the water-closets. Much remains to be done in this respect, and we trust that the work will be steadily carried on. Another desirable sanitary improvement required on the male side is the removal of the soil pipes from within, and fixing them outside the building. An alteration of the locks of the single rooms by which the doors could be opened by handle from the outside (thus facilitating the rapid release of the patients there, in the event of fire, and avoiding their disturbance at night by the locking and unlocking of the door by the patrol attendant) is also required. Bed rests and bed tables in the infirmaries would be a comfort to many sick patients, and a few more cottages for attendants, would, we think, be found useful.
- Dietary.** We saw patients at dinner. We hear that the dietary is under revision; to its improvement we called attention in 1889. We tasted some of the articles of food in the stores, and to none did we make much objection.
- Divine Service** The attendance at Divine Service in the chapel is small, about 427 patients on Sunday morning, 270 in the afternoon. Efforts should be made to make the services attractive. The Roman Catholic patients are stated to be 59 men and 154 women. For so many patients of that faith the provision of religious ministrations should be good, and we hope that it is such; the Roman Catholic congregations are small.
- Amusements.** It is important that indoor amusements should be liberally supplied. Newspapers and light literature involve no great outlay in abundant supply, and the attendants should, and could, check to some extent, wanton destruction of books and papers.
- We have, as usual, examined the case-books and other records kept in

in the Asylum. To the entries in the case-books the medical officers should append their signatures in lieu of the initials of their names, and there should be a general index to the case-books. We notice that of 284 deaths since our Colleagues' visit, the causes of death were verified in 150 cases only.

There have been 612 admissions and 320 discharges since the 6th June 1891 when Commissioners last visited the Asylum.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—2. CANE HILL.

4 June 1892.

THE additions to this Asylum, to which allusion was made by our Colleagues last year in their entry in this book, have been finished, and the new wards are in part occupied, while those yet empty will soon be filled by patients to be brought in from Fisherton House and elsewhere. Already 382 "boarded-out" patients have been brought in, and there is accommodation available for 435 patients in addition to the number now here, bringing up the total who can be received here to 2,000, namely, 860 males and 1,140 females. In calling in patients it will be desirable, and it is, we believe, intended, to reserve a certain number of places for recent cases coming direct from the unions. The new wards that are occupied are very convenient and comfortable, and in some respects exhibit improvement in design over those first built. They are suitably furnished, but, of course, are not yet fully decorated. No higher standard of decoration need be set up than that afforded by the older wards, which are very bright, and indeed all that can be desired for a public and rate-supported Asylum. We have found all parts of the Asylum, having during the past two days made a general and careful inspection, in very good order, and the sanitary appliances, to which we gave particular attention, in a very satisfactory state. On a few minor points we desire to offer some suggestions. It would be well, we think, that the towel-rollers in the lavatories should be covered, so as to make it impossible for a patient to use one as a point for attachment of a string for suicidal purposes; it would have been better if the gas brackets had been of the description which bend down when lent upon, than the stiff unyielding ones in use, and as occasion offers it would be desirable to substitute the former; the hydrant cases should have locks capable of being opened by the ordinary attendant's key; and we recommend that some fire-buckets, to be kept constantly filled with water, be provided for each ward; we also suggest that the single-rooms doors in the older wards should be fitted with locks similar to those used for the new blocks, and which open by a handle without the key.

The patients now on the books, and all in residence, are 1,565 in number, 696 being males and 869 females. Since the visit of our Colleagues, on 10th June last year, 828 patients have been admitted, including those brought in as already mentioned, and 26 other "transfers"; 292 have been discharged as recovered, and 97 have died; 168 patients had recovered, and we observe that the recoveries in 1891 were in the proportion of 52·3 per cent. of the admissions in that year, excluding transfers.

The above 97 deaths were followed in 91 instances by post-mortem examination, and all were due to natural and ordinary causes, except one, which resulted from burns, the case being one of suicide. The

Appendix C.
 London
 Asylums.
 (Cane Hill).
 Statistics.

circumstances were duly reported to our office ; and in this and six other cases the Coroner held inquests.

The only epidemic disease appearing here since the last visit was the influenza, which attacked 186 patients and 75 members of the staff, but only one death was directly due to it. The autopsies made revealed the existence of only seven cases of bedsores, which, in two of the cases, existed prior to admission. This testimony to the careful nursing of the sick is satisfactory, and we are glad to learn that Dr. Moody intends, so soon as the Asylum is completely organized, to institute classes for the systematic instruction of the attendants in nursing and their other duties. We have considered the list of casualties since the last visit ; with the exception of the case of burning, there was nothing very serious, and the list is not a long one.

The mortality in 1891 was at the rate of 8·5 per cent. of the average number of patients in residence, a very moderate rate, and the health of the Asylum is at present good ; there are under medical treatment about 48 of each sex. We learn that the epileptics number 156 and the general paralytics 48, 8 being women ; while the actively suicidal are reckoned at 39. Dr. Moody has promised to adopt a suggestion which we have made for the improvement of the caution cards issued in cases of the latter class. Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been employed since the last visit. We have been quite satisfied with the general demeanour of the patients and with their dress and personal condition. A very general air of contentment prevails, and none complained of any serious discomfort. Some, however, expressed a degree of dissatisfaction with the food, alleging that they did not get enough.

In the present transitional state of the Asylum, the statistics bearing upon the various matters of treatment are not of much value, but we may say generally that the subjects of employment, exercise, and amusement, receive due attention ; upon the last, however, we would recommend a more liberal supply of books and papers for the wards.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants has, of course, been increased in proportion to the increased population, and it appears to be of sufficient strength.

Medical Staff.

The medical staff, too, has been strengthened, and now includes five assistants. The late senior assistant, Mr. FitzGerald, was recently selected for the post of Medical Superintendent of the Chartham Asylum. The case books are well kept, and many cases are illustrated by excellent photographs. This is all the more creditable, as the admission of such a large number of patients must have greatly added to the labours of the medical staff. The pathological records, too, are good ; and on this subject we may express the hope that scientific investigation may engage the attention of the staff, and that the Committee may supply whatever may be needed to enable it to be conveniently carried on.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—3. COLNEY HATCH, N.

30 June 1892.

London
 Asylums.
 (Colney
 Hatch.)
 Statistics.

THE patients on the books of this Asylum are 2,255 in number, 922 being of the male, and 1,333 of the female sex ; 3 of the males and 7 of the females are out on trial, and with the exception of these all patients have been seen by us during the course of our inspection, which occupied the three previous days.

Since

Since the 25th June 1891, on which date the visit of Members of our Board, in that year, terminated, there have been the following numerical changes in the patients :—

Appendix C.
London
Asylums
(Colney Hatch.)
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	264	359	623
Discharged or removed - -	137	209	346
Of whom had recovered - -	91	148	239
Died - - - - -	126	145	271

The rate of mortality indicated by the above deaths was about 12 per cent. per annum of the average number resident; and a good deal of it was due to the influenza epidemic, which was severely felt here, as many as 405 patients and 67 of the staff having suffered from it, while it was the assigned cause of 46 of the above 271 deaths. Among the other causes we find that 60 deaths were due to different forms of lung disease, being 22 per cent. of the whole, and this would appear to point to ill effects arising from overcrowding in the wards. There was not any other epidemic or infectious disease than the influenza. The average age of those who died of this complaint was 64½ years. Six deaths were followed by coroner's inquests. In one case there was fracture of two ribs, found by the jury to have been caused by a fall from the seat on which the patient, a general paralytic, had just been placed. In another there was perforation of the bowel by a piece of spectacle wire, and in a third the patient died from congestion of the lungs, following fracture of the thigh caused by a fall.

The post-mortem examinations made were 236 in number. In 38 cases bedsores were observed on the bodies examined. This was rather an undue proportion.

The serious, but non-fatal casualties which have occurred since the last visit are not very numerous; a list of 9 includes all that resulted in fracture or dislocation of limbs.

At present the health of the patients generally seems very fair. Health of We found only 20 men and 26 women confined to bed; and 107 in all patients. are under medical treatment. A man among those in bed was suffering from the fracture of two ribs, sustained in a scuffle with another patient, but he was doing well.

We may note here that the mortality for 1891 was not so high as that given above, being only 10.04 per cent.; while the recoveries reached the very satisfactory proportion of 47.33 per cent. of the admissions, excluding transfers.

As regards mechanical restraint, we find that in the 12 months, 6 males on eight occasions and for 827 hours, and 17 females on 41 occasions and for 156 hours, have been restrained, but in a great many instances the restraint was applied merely for the purpose of forcible feeding owing to refusal of food. Seclusion was applied to 5 males on five occasions and for four hours, and to 9 females on 11 occasions and for 14½ hours.

The epileptics now here are 193; the actively suicidal 167, and the general paralytics 71; 20 of the latter being women. All the actively suicidal and all but 20 of the epileptics are under constant night supervision. Here we desire to express our concurrence in the opinion in favour of the introduction of tell-tale clocks, in addition to the

Appendix C. London Asylums. (Colney Hatch.)	supervision by inspection which already exists here. We also agree with the remarks of our Colleagues last year upon the caution cards issued in respect of suicidal cases. They are not sufficiently explicit and precise as to the amount of supervision to be exercised.
Employment.	The proportion of patients usefully employed remains low. Of males 445, or 48 per cent., and of the females 774, or 58 per cent., are so employed, being proportions a good deal below what we are accustomed to find in County Asylums.
Divine Service, &c.	The attendance at chapel, and also at the associated entertainments, is also rather meagre. We are pleased to find that a room has been suitably fitted up as a Roman Catholic chapel.
Condition of patients.	The conduct and demeanour of the patients during our inspection was on the whole very good, and no serious complaints of rough usage were made to us. It does not appear that the patients have become reconciled to the disuse of beer as a beverage at dinner, and many complaints on the subject reached us. As it had been so long the custom to give it here, we think it was a pity to introduce the change, the benefit of which to the cause of temperance we very much doubt, while it certainly has rendered the patients less contented. As regards the dietary (which we are aware is now uniform for all the London asylums), we think it on the whole fairly liberal, except perhaps in the bread ration, six ounces for men, morning and evening, and the allowance of fish, which for men, should we think, be 16 ounces, instead of 12.
Attendants.	The dress of the patients is generally satisfactory, more so in the female, than the male, division. Among the women, however, we noticed rather too many wearing exceptionally strong dresses, the use of which should, by all possible means, be reduced to a minimum. We find the staff of attendants, exclusive of the superior officers, to include for day duty, 84 men and 104 women, and for night duty, seven men and 13 women.
Structural alterations.	The more liberal leave now granted seriously reduces the number actually on duty in the wards, whom we found to be, in the male division, 69, and in the female, 86. These numbers give for the former division an attendant to $13\frac{1}{3}$ patients, and for the latter (deducting the laundry patients who are in charge of the laundry staff, not included in the number of nurses) a nurse to $13\frac{2}{3}$.
State of wards.	Having regard to the character of the patients admitted here, we are not satisfied that these proportions are adequate, and think that with a stronger staff more might probably be done to promote useful employment, and exercise, that scarcely less important item of treatment, which at present seems somewhat deficient. We observe, with pleasure, that the duration of service of the present staff is very good. We have been supplied with a list of the structural works and alterations effected since the last visit, or now in progress. All tend to improve the condition of the Asylum. The most important are the erection of new day rooms and re-arrangement of Female Wards E 2, E 3, and 36, which will enable Dr. Seward to reduce the number of beds in some dormitories. The plans for this work were examined and approved in our office, after assurance that the total number of patients would not in consequence be increased. Some improvement of water-closets has been carried out, and we recommend that this very desirable work be continued, and new and improved fittings be gradually introduced, care being taken to avoid the close boxing-in of the seats and pans as at present. Some wards are but scantily supplied with seats, for the number of patients. The continued introduction of sash windows is another matter which we look on as very important.

We

We would strongly urge the improvement of the wards in the male division, appropriated to excited patients. These, and indeed several others in both divisions, need more light and air, and the so-called refractory wards in particular should at once be rendered brighter and more cheerful by the introduction of better furniture, table cloths, curtains, and objects of interest, all which would exert a humanising influence on the inmates, now very rough and excitable.

Appendix (C.)

London Asylums.
(Colney Hatch.)
State of wards.

Chaff beds are still in use for patients of faulty habits. We think they should be abolished; and several of the hair mattresses need re-making.

It seems possible that greater attention at night would improve the habits alluded to, and reduce the nightly record of wetted beds, which is rather high, there having been last night 100 such. There is in most wards a deficiency of storage room for brooms, &c.

While finding it necessary to point out these defects, we desire to add that most of the wards, and especially on the female side, are in very good order, and we cannot fail to recognise a desire to remedy defects and improve where improvement is necessary.

The medical staff remains of the same strength as last year. A pathologist has not yet been appointed. We find, on the whole, that the medical records are well kept, except that we think the particulars of bodily condition of the patients on admission should be more fully given.

Medical Staff.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—4. HANWELL.

23 May 1892.

THIS Asylum was last visited by two of our Colleagues just 12 months ago. We have been occupied during three days in our inspection, and this day we were fortunate enough to meet some of the Committee, with whom we discussed various matters in a friendly, unofficial way.

London .
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)

We were glad to learn that escape-staircases are to be built; that telephonic communication has been set up between the male and female medical offices and the assistants medical officer's house; that the pathological room is under consideration, and we urged the appointment of a pathologist of experience, and not to make the appointment a stepping stone to the office of junior assistant medical officer. We hope that we shall hear next year that all the single room doors have been made to open from the outside with an ordinary handle. In an Asylum of this size, with such a large proportion of single rooms, we feel we cannot urge the matter too strongly. We were sorry to see that workmen have keys admitting them to all parts of the female wards. Our experience, from many instances, shows us the danger of this course. The man we happened to notice was not even known to the officers who were with us at the time. Our opinion is, no one but the medical officers, and perhaps the engineer, should ever be able to be in a female ward without the knowledge of and unaccompanied by a nurse. In no other way can "accidents," so termed, be prevented. A course of lectures on first aid to the wounded has been given by Dr. Baily, and he is about to give lectures on nursing.

Proposed improvements

We saw in bed 69 men and 99 women, and the nursing was, on the whole, good; but a vast improvement would be made if all the charge attendants of the Infirmary wards were trained in hospital nursing, and were of a superior class, who would have no scruple in returning to the kitchen any extra article of diet for the sick ordered by the medical

Sick nursing.

Appendix (C.)
London Asylums.
(Hanwell.)

officers which was sent up improperly or unappetisingly cooked. There has been some attempt made, with success, to improve the lighting on the female side, but we saw other places where light might be admitted, and, as we think, without danger.

Medical staff.

The staff now consists of one medical superintendent, one assistant medical officer, and four junior assistants. This appears to us to be a far more satisfactory arrangement than that formerly in vogue here.

Complaints of patients.

In the course of our inspection we endeavoured to speak with every patient on the books not absent on trial, and we afforded all opportunity of addressing us. We had a few complaints on the female side as to the quality of the coffee and tea, and on the male side as to the difficulty of having audience of the Committee, and we observe that the female is more frequently visited than the male side.*

Statistics.

It is by no means uncommon in Asylums that patients who are constantly employed on the land are out of the ward when the Committee come round, and do not, therefore, have a chance of ventilating their grievances. If this be the case here, we hope some means will be taken by which the working men will be able to see the Committee at least every two months. Since the last visit, on 21st May 1891, we find :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	240	253	493
Discharged "Recovered" - -	90	105	195
" "Relieved" - -	46	32	78
" "Not Improved" - -	10	4	14
Died - - - - -	96	91	187

Attendants.

There are on trial a man and 6 women, and vacant accommodation still exists for 7 men, but if all the women who are on trial had to return there would be 3 women here in excess of those for whom sleeping accommodation can be found. We are not without hope the time will come when the sleeping accommodation in the cellars will be discontinued, and if this be carried out, that the cellars will be so arranged that they may never again be able to be made use of as dormitories, otherwise when pressure again arises these dismal rooms will again be employed as dormitories.

State of wards.

Excluding three inspectors or head attendants in either division, there are 69 men and 103 women on day, and eight men and 14 women on night duty. The staff struck us, in Female Ward 22, as being too weak; 67 patients were in charge of four nurses, which gives one nurse to $16\frac{3}{4}$ patients. These patients, as also the patients in Wards 13 and 17 on the same side, were rather noisy, but no one was aggressive, and on the whole the patients of both sexes were quiet and well-behaved.

The day-rooms and dormitories were in very good order, and the closets were quite free from offensive smell. The wards were bright, but we did not see a large quantity of amusing books in the wards, so we were pleased to learn that Dr. Alexander had received a grant to-day from the Committee to purchase some books for the female wards.

* Since writing the above we went into the wards as tea was being served, and fully agree with the patients in respect to this tea, which is insipid and tasteless. It is a hot beverage and very sweet, but it has no taste of tea.

wards. We trust the whole will be spent in works of a secular and amusing character, as we saw what appeared to us to be a sufficiency of religious and historical works.

The duration of the service of the attendants is very good, and only seven men and 18 women can count less than a year's service. We think in an Asylum of this magnitude there should be an officer ranking as head attendant on duty in each division, as an additional precaution, and not in substitution of the tell-tale clocks.

The attendance at Divine Service last Sunday consisted of nearly 600 patients in the morning, and nearly 550 in the evening. About 240 attend week-day prayers. There are, we learn, 200 patients belonging to the Church of Rome; 35 at present are all who can attend chapel. This is fortunate as the chapel could hold no more. With any increase in the patients of this faith, the question of increasing the chapel would have to be considered.

Nearly 1,000 walk daily in the grounds, and about 100 weekly beyond; 236 are regularly confined to the airing-courts.

The deaths present no remarkable features, except that one woman died from the effects of having driven a needle into her liver. In this case and in one other the coroner held inquests. The verdict in the other case was "death from natural causes." The only other matter calling for remark is that over one-half, 50 out of the 96 male deaths were due to general paralysis. There still remain in the Asylum 79 patients afflicted with this disease. Post-mortem examination was made in 159 of the deaths. Serious casualties have been infrequent, and all have been accidentally caused.

Seclusion has only been used for women, and mechanical restraint only for women; 16 women have been secluded on 133 occasions, and for 601 hours, whilst restraint has been employed in the case of 4 men, 2 by locked gloves on 28 occasions, and for 618 hours, and 2 by a combination suit and gloves 10 times, and for a total of 166½ hours, in every case for surgical reasons.

Typhoid fever attacked 1 male and 1 female patient, and one male and two female attendants. We have read a long letter from the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council, who comes to the conclusion that the disease was contracted in the Asylum; that contamination of the water supply is not likely, but still cannot be put aside absolutely, that it may perhaps be due to the milk, that the circumstances of the cases do not warrant any conclusion, but that it may be of advantage to examine the Asylum drains. This is being done, and we trust that no further cause for anxiety may arise in this matter. The Asylum has been free from any other infectious or contagious disorder. There are now 33 actively suicidal and 140 epileptic patients, 28 of the latter and 5 of the former class are not absolutely under continuous supervision by night, as, in consequence of their behaviour, they cannot be placed to sleep in a dormitory, but are in single rooms outside the doors of which attendants are continually on duty. The general alterations and improvements in the way of painting and papering, &c., are in progress, but the principal addition not already mentioned has been the building of a pavilion on the new cricket-ground. A match was going on on the old ground last Saturday, and the usual entertainments, glee parties, &c., which are attended by nearly 500 patients, continue to be appreciated.

Appendix C.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUM, WANDSWORTH.

12 March 1892.

Middlesex
Asylum.
(Wandsworth.)

ELEVEN months have passed away since our Colleagues were here in 1891. There has been no change in the medical staff. We can report very favourably of the general condition of the Asylum, and of the care and treatment of the patients. It is very clear that the Committee and Superintendent take much interest in their work, and bestow much time and labour on the Institution and its inmates. We notice many improvements in the Asylum in several directions, and shall presently notice what matters appear to us open to improvement this year.

Statistics.

There are now on the books the names of 1,099 patients. There are only four vacant beds for men; the female division is crowded, the women being 647, and of these 28 are sleeping at the hospital, built for the sole purpose of isolating infectious cases, and therefore not intended to be used, as it now is, for occupation by patients in health. We learn that 173 of the patients are in the Asylum by contract with the County of London, and removable on notice. Notice for the removal of some, especially women, should be forthwith given. There are only 14 other out-county cases, and there is no private patient. The male patients on the books are 452. Two patients of each sex are absent on leave. No criminal is now an inmate.

The admissions since the 10th April 1891, the date of the Commissioners' visit last year, have been 143 of males, 174 of females, a total of 317; the discharges have been 216 of both sexes, the recoveries reported are 118. Of each sex 48 have died. The recoveries (as compared with the admissions, during the year 1891, excluding transfers) were in the proportion of 41·7 per cent., and the mortality on the average daily number resident throughout that year was 7·9 per cent. Of the 96 deceased patients 83 were the subject of post-mortem examination. All the deaths were due to natural causes, nine deaths resulted from influenza and its complications. The chaplain also died from that malady. The epidemic has prevailed extensively in this Asylum early in the current year, and attacked, besides many of the staff, 171 patients, of whom 162 recovered from it.

The patients now registered as being under medical treatment for various disorders are 42 men and 83 women. Eleven males and 14 females were in bed when seen by us. A practice exists at this Asylum of the assistant medical officers taking charge of the male and female divisions in alternate months. Such an arrangement is unusual in Asylums, and we do not think that it is conducive to the welfare of the patients. Since this Asylum was inspected by members of our Board there have been two coroner's inquests upon patients, viz.:—upon a man who died two days after admission, and from exhaustion (through a bed-sore present on admission) and brain disease, and upon another man, a criminal, who died of general paralysis. The serious casualties have been remarkably few, the principal have been two fractures, both accidentally sustained, one happening to an epileptic. The general health is at present fairly good, having regard to the fact that a large proportion of the patients are advanced in years (one-fifth Mr. Hill tells us, above three score), and that 34 are general paralytics, and 142 are epileptics.

Attendants.

The night supervision of the last named class remains the same as at last visit. Until the provision of suitable observation dormitories, the supervision by night of those suffering from fits should be facilitated by throwing

throwing arches between the walls and the chimney blocks of the rooms occupied by them on the ground floor, and the visits of the night inspector should be supplemented by the introduction of the electric tell-tale apparatus, now so common in Asylums.

Appendix C.
Middlesex
Asylum.
(Wandsworth.)

The day staff of attendants and nurses is of satisfactory strength, as is that of the night staff. The duration of service is good. We agree with the Medical Superintendent's statement in his last annual report to the Committee, that every precaution and care ought to be taken in obtaining the best suited for attendants, and every inducement in the form of ample pay and good board ought to be given them as a reward for their trying duties, and the greatest stimulant of all for long and efficient service, the certainty of a pension, ought not to be withheld.

Attendants.

The few complaints of patients during our inspection satisfied us that there was an absence of real grievances. Their diet is liberal, and clothing is good; more gowns of warm texture would however, we think, be appreciated by the women. There was scarcely any noise in the male division, and, in spite of the crowding, the females were generally quiet.

Condition of
patients.

Seclusion has not been resorted to, and only 1 patient, a woman, has been restrained; she by a dress of strong material for an aggregate of 223 hours to prevent her from biting pieces of flesh out of her arms.

According to the returns made to us there are 41 patients suspected so far of a suicidal disposition as to require their constant watching by attendants day and night.

Turning to the topic of exercise and employment, both so essential to the proper treatment of the majority of patients, we can report that the practice is to send 100 men and 314 women, or about that number, daily beyond the airing-courts, but within the Asylum estate, for walking exercise, and about 333 patients of both sexes weekly beyond the estate, a practice, however, lately interrupted by the severe weather. As to employment 73 per cent. of the men, 60 per cent. of the women, are induced to work more or less. These percentages include 62 men and 52 women chiefly ward-cleaners, and 40 males and 166 females who may be broadly described as "half timers." The land finds employment for 160 of the male patients, 127 female patients do needlework, 42 women assist in the laundry and offices.

Exercise of
patients and
employment.

Amusement of the patients, so necessary also to their proper treatment, is much considered as we see by perusal of an entertainment diary, and a list of the newspapers and periodicals supplied. There is also an annual grant for the purchase of books. To house these books in the wards book-cases are needed, and to prevent the appropriation by a few patients of the newspapers some steps should be taken such as attaching the papers to desks.

Amusements.

We inspected the hospital as well as the main building, and looked at the site where it is proposed to build the Idiot Block referred to in previous entries.

Improvements.

Among other improvements we noticed painting and decoration of several wards, and the completion of the quarters for the fireman. New fire mains have been laid, and new hydrants have been substituted for the old. Other hose and fire appliances have also been provided; electric bells for communicating the fact of an outbreak of fire, and to summon the fire brigade; doors to cut off smoke and fire have also been fixed near the laundry; and orders have been given for escape outlets from the dormitories of three of the towers in each division, now dependent on one staircase only. Plans have not yet been approved for alternative exits from the towers at the extremity of the wings of

Appendix C. the Asylum. We tested the pressure of the water in the hose for
 Middlesex extinction of a fire in one of the last mentioned towers, and found the
 Asylum. pressure insufficient for two hydrants to reach the roof. In the
 (Wandsworth.) event of a fire in the roof reliance must, it seems, be placed chiefly on
 Improvements. aid from the Metropolitan Brigade at Tooting, with which there is
 telephonic communication. Other improvements made or about to be
 made are : new quarters for the head female nurse, and the conversion
 into store rooms of some very objectionable single rooms, and the intro-
 duction of some bedsteads of an excellent sort, and outside door handles
 for single rooms.

A large work which has engaged the attention of the Committee lately has been the selection of a plan for the erection of an idiot block for 200 inmates on a part of the Asylum estate. This plan has been forwarded to our office.

In the course of our inspection we observed defects in the laundry and washhouses, which will be aggravated when the idiot block adds to the work there. There is no sorting room for the female clothing, the drying closets are not, even now, adequate ; the ironing room is too small, the drying power should be improved, at least one additional steam washing machine will be needed ; and probably a steam mangle and ironing cylinders will be required. How to make these additions will demand careful consideration, as the available space is limited.

We are informed that the cemetery for Streatham is to be inclosed on land adjoining the Asylum property, notwithstanding the opposition properly made by the Committee. The superintendent does not think that it can possibly affect the Asylum well, and we understand that by means of a wall and plantation it will be screened from view of the Asylum patients.

MONMOUTH, &c. JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, ABERGAVENNY.

28 September 1892.

Monmouth, &c. WE to-day concluded our inspection of this Asylum. It was last
 Asylum. visited by Commissioners in July 1891.

Condition of We can again report favourably upon the general accommodation of
 Asylum. the Asylum, the attic dormitories excepted ; these attics are too cold in winter and too hot in summer, and in the event of an outbreak of fire the rescue of patients there sleeping would be very difficult ; in the male division we also found yesterday an alternative exit from the attics obstructed by an overflow pipe from a cistern. Dr. Glendinning informs us that he will forthwith alter the position of this pipe, but in these days when the facility of escape from fire, and the necessity for maintaining a healthy temperature in Asylum dormitories are matters which insist upon attention, the abandonment or improvement of the attics here appears to be a subject well deserving early consideration by the Committee.

Additions, &c. The structural works completed since our Colleagues' visit last year have been : the building of a new Male Infirmary, and of a water-closet block for 3 and 4 Wards on the men's side, and of an external staircase for No. 12 Cottage, to meet the case of an outbreak of fire. An addition to the Asylum chiefly for bed-rooms for nurses is nearly finished, and the erection of four more cottages for married male attendants is in progress. These works will be found very useful, we doubt not.

In the course of our inspection we visited all the wards and also the outlying cottages where patients reside. We found everywhere the utmost cleanliness and good order, but in some of the wards there was a scarcity of water for flushing the water-closets and an insufficient supply of hot water for the sculleries. This deficiency is apt to recur, we understand, every autumn, and it appears to be due to insufficient storage for meeting the diminished yield of the springs during the summer. We recommend the Committee to consider the question of providing an increased water storage.

The Asylum appears to be full now on the women's side. In the male division we are told there are 23 vacant beds. The patients upon the books are 912, of whom 454 are males, 458 are females. No one is away on leave. We urge the granting statutory allowances on leave to facilitate trials of self control on the part of patients who exhibit mental improvement. The cases in the Asylum chargeable to the counties in union and their parishes and unions are 791. Besides these patients are 50 of the private class, 1 criminal, and 70 out-county lunatics, 19 being from Denbigh, 24 from Worcester, 25 from Stafford, and 2 others. The weekly charge for, so to speak, home-paupers is 7 s.

The admissions in the interval between this visit and that of our Colleagues in 1891 have been 250, the discharges 115, the deaths 109. The recoveries recorded during the same period have been 91. The inclusion amongst the admissions of a certain number of chronic patients from other Asylums has tended to reduce both the general recovery and death rates, during the past 14 months. Of the 109 deaths, 90 were followed by autopsy; all the deaths were ascribed to natural causes, except 1 which was accelerated by burns prior to admission. One man who died from inflammation of the lungs had symptoms of typhoid fever. No other patient exhibited these symptoms, but the fever has, we learn, been prevalent in Abergavenny. Early in 1892 and late in 1891, 20 patients of both sexes suffered from influenza, but all recovered; no other exceptional disorder has occurred. Two coroner's inquests have been held, but neither calls for special notice here. The serious casualties have included four fractures, all accidentally sustained, and all ending in recovery from the injuries; forty-nine patients are registered as being under medical treatment. In consequence of what transpired upon inquiry made by us in the wards, we suggest that the medicine given there should be under the exclusive control of the head attendants and administered only in their presence.

There was some noisy excitement during our inspection in one or two of the female wards, but, generally, both sexes were quiet. We were satisfied with the clothing of both sexes and the condition of day-rooms, dormitories, beds, and bedding, was very creditable to the staff. No patient was, while we were in the wards, either under restraint or in seclusion. The former mode of treatment does not appear to have been employed since the Commissioners were last here, and, according to the journal, seclusion has been resorted to only in the treatment of 3 women and on 17 occasions in all, for a total duration of 169 hours. The present number of epileptics in the Asylum is returned to us as 119, all sleeping under continuous supervision. The patients, in regard to whom written instructions are given that they be kept constantly in sight, number 9. There are also 24 general paralytics, 4 being females.

We saw 240 patients or thereabouts, of each sex, at dinner in the hall yesterday and to-day, when their behaviour was most orderly.

- Appendix C. The dietary has not been changed. The dinners were good and sufficient. The beverage was milk. We had few complaints from the patients, none that after investigation require to be set forth here. We propose that our Board should consider the propriety of inquiry respecting the pecuniary position of a female private patient whose name we shall give in the patient's book kept at this Asylum.
- Monmouth, &c. Asylum.
- State of patients.
- Attendants. The day staff of attendants now in charge of the patients consists, we learn, of 40 men and two women for the males and of 41 nurses (including laundry-maids, who act as nurses) in the female division. This gives a proportion of about one attendant or nurse to 11 patients, a staff generally adequate, but nowhere too strong. In one ward (No. 6 Female Ward) we thought 36 patients of the most troublesome class too many for control and supervision by the three nurses; the only persons in charge there yesterday. In order to meet the increase in the number of patients, three extra males and two females have been employed on the staff since last visit. Deducting these five persons, those who have been less than a year in the Asylum service are 27. The night staff consists of five persons of each sex, only one of whom has seen less than one year's service. We recommend that the female patrol should include in her rounds the corridors of the laundry block.
- Divine Service. The patients at Divine Service in chapel last Sunday were 426, and at daily morning prayers in the hall 480 are brought together. There are 75 Roman Catholic patients in the Asylum. For these a priest of their faith attends fortnightly, and he quarterly performs Mass.
- Exercise. Parties of patients, say 110 women and 75 men (not including those employed on the land) are walked daily beyond the airing-courts. We should be glad to hear of an increase in these numbers, as extended daily exercise is a valuable aid to recovery of the curable and improvement of the chronic class of patients. We find that 658 patients are taken for country walks once a week. The indoor amusements are as heretofore; if newspapers were attached in the wards to reading-desks they would not be so often monopolised by a few male patients.
- Employment. The returns of employment tell us that 67 per cent. of the male, 75 per cent. of the female patients work more or less, but these patients include 120 men and 91 women chiefly working as ward-cleaners, rather a large proportion to the totals of 307 men and 346 women usefully employed as workers.
- Medical staff. The increase of the numbers here under care and treatment suggests the propriety of the early appointment of a third medical assistant, if, in addition to that care and treatment, any original scientific research, so much to be desired on public grounds, is to be undertaken.

NORFOLK ASYLUM.

16 July 1892.

Norfolk
Asylum.
Statistics.

THERE are at present 760 patients on the books of this Asylum, but 8 of them are out on trial. The remainder we have seen yesterday or to-day in the course of our inspection.

We notice the following changes as having occurred since the visit of our Colleagues on 21st July of last year. The patients admitted have been 183 in number; those discharged 88, and of these 72 had recovered, and 69 have died. Of the 760 patients now on the books,

41 are out-county, 21 being chargeable to the Hackney Union and 19 to the Suffolk Asylum, and 7 are of the private class. There are, as we are informed, vacancies for 15 male and 17 female patients. The total of 760 is made up of 317 males and 443 females.

Appendix C.
Norfolk
Asylum.
Statistics.

The above-mentioned 69 deaths were all due to natural and ordinary causes, and 64 were followed by post-mortem examination. None was the subject of inquest. In nine instances only bed-sores were observed at the post-mortem examination.

We learn that since the last visit 2 patients, both females, were attacked by typhoid fever, but recovered. Five of the staff also suffered from this disease, two succumbing to it. There have also been 14 cases, all mild, of erysipelas, and 10 of dysenteric diarrhœa. With these exceptions no infectious or zymotic diseases have appeared here in the interval under review. Bearing on this subject, we are pleased to mention that the river water is now entirely excluded from the wards, none but the well water being now used in them; and that extensive alteration and improvement of the drains, both at the old building and the auxiliary, have been undertaken, and in part finished. This latter work appears to us, so far as we can judge, to be well done.

The casualties of a serious, but not fatal, character, of which we find a record, have not been many. At present the health of the patients generally is good; 4 men and 7 women only are confined to bed.

Since the last visit 1 patient only, a woman, has been mechanically restrained, and that by "dry pack," on one occasion, to prevent her from tearing open a wound in her throat. There has not been any employment of seclusion.

Restraint.

We learn that the rate of mortality here in 1891 was 8·8 per cent. of the average number of patients in residence; in the period since our Colleagues' visit it has been slightly higher. The recoveries in 1891 were in the ratio of 41·8 per cent. of the admissions, excluding transfers.

We have found the patients on this occasion very quiet and orderly on the whole. Only in No. 9, the refractory ward on the female side, was there any noise or excitement. This ward seems rather crowded by the 56 patients who are in it, and that is rather an unduly large number of excitable women to be brought together. It is found that making such wards more cheerful and filling them with objects to interest the patients, such as plants, flowers, birds, &c., exercises a very beneficial effect on the inmates, and greatly tends to humanize them. We recommend the experiment to be tried here. We have been on the whole well satisfied with the dress of the patients and with their personal neatness. No complaints of harsh usage reached us, though all had the opportunity of making them.

Condition of
patients.

The returns of useful employment are satisfactory, as they show proportions of 72 per cent. of the males and 67 per cent. of the women as so employed.

Employment.

As regards exercise, we are informed that about 346 patients walk weekly outside the Asylum property, but that only the men working on the land have daily exercise out of the airing-courts. We should be glad if a plan of giving the majority of the patients daily exercise outside their airing-courts could be established.

Exercise.

The proportionate strength of the staff is about the same as last year, and is certainly lower than at the majority of asylums. The changes in it do not appear to be unduly numerous. We note that for night watching there are two men and three women, all engaged in the old

Staff of
attendants.

Appendix C.
 Norfolk
 Asylum.
 Structural
 improvements.

building, there being no night attendant for the interior of the auxiliary, though there is a night watchman who patrols round the exterior. It is unusual in the present day to find 268 patients unvisited at night.

The principal structural work we have to notice is the new detached residence for the Medical Superintendent, which will very soon be ready for occupation. There should be telephonic communication between this house and both Asylums. Besides this, and the drainage works already noticed, a good deal of work in the way of re-painting has been done, but more is needed, and indeed this is work which must be almost constantly in hand; some single rooms have been re-floored, gas-lighting has been introduced into several dormitories, and the well at the old building has been deepened. We must here recur to the subject of the pumping apparatus at the auxiliary, and strongly urge its duplication. It is, we think, a great risk to depend on one engine, and that a weak one, and one set of pumps.

We desire to recommend (not we believe for the first time) the improvement of the male observation dormitory by the removal of walls as in the corresponding part of the female division; and we greatly approve of the proposal, to be carried into effect shortly, we understand, to separate Nos. 3 and 4 female wards and to construct closets and a scullery for No. 4. The closets in No. 1 female and those over should be improved. Brush closets and boot rooms are much needed in the old building; and the conversion of the detached range of single rooms into workshops should be effected. Among other matters to be borne in mind, we would include the gradual removal of the flagged floors of corridors and substitution of boards.

As an additional precaution in the case of suicidal patients, we think there should be a separate ticket issued for each, giving distinctly the directions to be followed, and this ticket should be signed by every attendant taking charge of the patient in acknowledgement of its receipt and of understanding the directions.

In the appropriation of the present residence of the Medical Superintendent rooms are to be reserved, we are informed, for a second assistant medical officer, and it is the opinion of our Board that there should be two medical officers resident in the old Asylum. This opinion we fully share. The additional assistant might be also a pathologist.

We have examined the case-books and pathological records of post-mortems, and find them to be well kept.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ASYLUM.

20 February 1892.

Northampton-
 shire Asylum.

WE found, at our arrival at this Asylum, that influenza had been very prevalent, and at this time Dr. Harding and the head female attendant amongst the officers were unable to be on duty owing to this epidemic, and about 14 patients of each sex are in bed from the same cause.

Sanitary
 condition.

Dysenteric diarrhoea has, since the last visit, again recurred. At our Colleagues' suggestion the Committee called to their assistance Mr. Bohn, a civil engineer of Hull, who reported, after a long investigation, that he did not think that any building in the kingdom had more perfect sanitary arrangements. Though this disease has made its appearance every year for the last six years, it still is a problem unsolved by Dr. Green as to the origin of this dysentery.

With

With regard to the recommendations made by our Colleagues in February of last year, we have to report that a tender for the married attendants' cottages has been accepted ; and a green room made at the back of the stage ; additional exit from the recreation room has been provided. We found several of the day-rooms and dormitories very cold, as well as the passages and corridors ; we think some means of sufficiently heating these places by hot air or water should be devised, and till that be done we think, in weather like this, fires should be lighted wherever practicable. Four of the patients suffering from influenza were in bed under treatment in a room without a fire. There is no telephonic communication between the Asylum and the town. This seems to us to be much needed.

Appendix C.
Northamptonshire Asylum.
State of wards, &c.

The attendants' mess-rooms are too small, and the male attendants should have a better sitting-room, more adequately supplied with means of amusement than their present room. There is a fair (numerically speaking) supply of books in the wards, but many of the books themselves are of an uninteresting character for patients in an Asylum, *e.g.* :—Journals in French of the last century, and dry histories and biographies.

The following changes have occurred since 13th February 1891 :— Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	154	132	286
Discharged Recovered - - - - -	26	41	67
„ Relieved and not improved - - - - -	13	23	36
Died - - - - -	55	35	90

There are on the books 387 men and 455 women, 842 in all ; no one was absent on trial, and so we were able to afford every patient the opportunity of addressing us. There are no less than 409 patients chargeable to out-county unions, the majority coming from Durham, Hayward's Heath, and London. Of course from these patients we had great complaints of the injustice of their being sent far from home and friends, with no one to visit them. The justice of this complaint we fully acknowledged, but were unable to say anything to the patients likely to comfort them. We cannot but feel that patients, as a rule, are sent from their own counties to Asylums in other counties by a selection, not of those who are rarely or ever visited, but of the idle, dirty, mischievous, troublesome, and epileptic. Though such selection is natural, it ought not to be sanctioned, and only the friendless should be sent far from their own homes. The charge for out-county patients is from 13 s. to 14 s. per week, and for private patients from 10 s. to 20 s. a week.

We were pleased with the state of the wards and dormitories as far as regards cleanliness and cheerful aspect ; but the wards, especially for the refractory patients, are far too large, and so yesterday, on the female side, much noise and excitement prevailed. The men were more quiet, but even with them the ward is too large. The male refractory ward contains 77 patients with nine attendants, and the female refractory no less than 96 patients with only nine nurses. This ward is supposed to be divided under one charge nurse. We think there ought certainly to be two absolutely separate wards under a charge nurse in each, and at least five nurses always on duty in each ward.

State of wards.

Appendix C.

Northampton-
shire Asylum.
Attendants.

The dinner we saw served yesterday was substantial, and liked. Complaints of the dietary were infrequent.

No charges of harsh usage at the hands of attendants were brought to our notice. The attendants, exclusive of head attendants, are 35 in the male and 42 in the female division; three of the former and four of the latter are night attendants. The duration of their services is satisfactory; five male attendants have not been here six months, but these five are new because the staff has been increased owing to the increased number of patients from 749 to 842.

Condition of
patients, &c.

We saw in bed yesterday 23 men and 21 women; the greater number, as has been already mentioned, being under treatment for influenza. Since the last visit 3 patients have had scarlet fever, 1 chicken pox, 70 men and 121 women, of the patients, and 21 men and 13 women, of the staff, influenza.

Ninety patients have died from causes calling for no special notice excepting such as has already been made, but we regret to see that autopsy has not ascertained the cause of death in half the instances. This is a low average, and should be largely increased.

There are 67 patients in the male and 55 in the female division who are epileptic, and 34 men and 41 women are returned to us as being actively suicidal, but only 7 males and 3 females are afflicted with general paralysis, and we might note that only one death took place from that disease.

Seclusion and
restraint.

No one was in seclusion or under restraint when we were in the wards. We find that 2 men and 12 women have been secluded on three and 23 occasions, and for 37 and 46 hours in all. Three males and 1 female have been restrained by the wet-pack, for medical reasons, or by sleeves stitched to the side, in the case of a child, to prevent self-injury. No serious casualty has occurred, and the Coroner held no inquest.

Employment.

One hundred and eighty-nine men, including 90 ward-cleaners, are usefully employed; and 227 women, 86 being ward-cleaners. This is not 50 per cent. of the whole. We are aware of the unfavourable specimens drafted here from other Asylums, but even making allowance for these, we consider that employment ought to be found for a larger number.

Divine Service.

The church services on Sundays attract about 300 patients, and the week-day services nearly 200.

Amusements.

The associated entertainments are attended by the same number of patients as are able to go to church. Ninety-five patients (not including the sick and infirm) are confined to the airing-courts for exercise. A few patients of the turbulent class, with a strong staff, may, in our opinion, safely be taken for walks beyond the grounds, and employed in manual labour, to their great benefit, both physically and mentally.

The case books continue to be well kept.

NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

11 February 1892.

Northumber-
land Asylum.
Statistics.

THE patients here have now run up in number to 562, the sexes being almost equally represented. One woman is away on trial. The recoveries recorded since our Colleagues' visit in March 1891 have been 51; the deaths have been 59, and the discharges and removals 73. Per contra the admissions have been 154. The out-county patients

patients are 19 women from Durham Asylum. There are only 3 private cases. The charges for maintenance are unaltered. The vacant beds are very few.

The new infirmary accommodation is in progress. Its construction, somewhat delayed, was further delayed by winter. Plans are in preparation for improving the water-closets in wards, one in each division; also for a house for the head attendant, a post-mortem room, and rooms for pathological work. Re-flooring in various directions, and re-painting wards and the exterior of the Asylum are noticeable. We think that the clock tower should be provided with a clock, which would be found very useful. We are glad to hear that the Committee have under consideration the gradual improvement of the entire Asylum as regards ventilation, warming, and sanitary requirements. Modern fittings should be substituted in the water-closets, and more water-closets are absolutely necessary to many wards. The water-closets attached to the hair-picking and upholsterer's shop are by no means in a satisfactory state. The wards occupied are in very good order; none at present is crowded. The laundry at present meets, we hear, the wants of the Asylum, but it seems to us somewhat small, and the drying closets appear to be few. We find that the prevalent influenza has been severely felt in this Asylum by the staff and patients, but the worst is, we hope, passed. It began with the attendants in November. The deaths of 2 patients only, however, are directly attributed to this cause. From various causes, some for giving them simply rest, 16 men and 23 women were to-day in bed.

There has been 1 suicide; at present 61 persons are either actively suicidal or suspected of some tendency to self-destruction. These cases are under special supervision, blue or white caution cards being issued to the attendant in charge of them, according to the degree of their dangerous proclivities. The general paralytics are 12 males and 2 females.

Mechanical restraint has been found to be necessary with 1 man and 4 women; in four instances for surgical reasons; in the fifth for 213½ hours, by locked gloves, only to prevent the patient from picking her face and nose.

There have been 45 post-mortem examinations; 14 deaths were not followed by autopsy.

There have been three inquests; the verdicts were: 1. Death from natural causes; 2. Death from self-inflicted burns; 3. Death from fracture of the thigh bone accidentally sustained. These deaths were all reported to our office, were considered by our Board, and require now no further notice. The nursing in infirmaries continues to be satisfactory, and the case-books and post-mortem records are well kept.

During our inspection the patients were, almost without exception, quiet and orderly and generally contented, and their personal condition and tidiness can be reported upon favourably. Appeals for discharge were few. We saw them in their wards, and in the dining-hall, where they did justice to a substantial meal of meat pie and rice, the workers having also bread and cheese. The dietary is unchanged since 1890, and reads well.

The patients usefully employed are, ward-cleaners 43 men and 21 women, the others are 150 men and 187 women, but of the former, 20 are, it seems, hair pickers only, 89 work on the land, 31 at various trades, 120 women knit or sew, and 43 assist in the laundry and wash-house.

Appendix C.	The chapel is nearly, if not quite full, at each of the Sunday services, about 230 patients attending.
Northumber-land Asylum.	Rather more in number go to the weekly concerts and occasional entertainments. There are daily prayers.
Divine Service.	Walking exercise is given daily in the grounds to 120 women, and beyond the Asylum estate about 90 male and 50 female patients have the privilege of walking weekly, and oftener sometimes. Still the number returned to us as usually confined to airing-courts is given as 42, which is large, unless it includes those in bed.
Amusements.	
Exercise.	
Attendants.	The staff of attendants, 25 men and 27 women by day, and three of each sex by night, should be sufficient. The duration of service of those now in the Asylum is 24 men and 15 women over two years ; the wages are adequate.
	We gave special attention to the fatal casualty from burning, and are of opinion that where patients prone to self-injury are warded the fire-places should be better guarded than was the fire-place where that suicide occurred.
Precautions against fire.	The escape of the patients in the event of an outbreak of fire in the building appears to be properly cared for, but there should be some telephonic or other speedy communication between the wards and the medical officers' quarters. If any such outbreak or other occurrence requiring his immediate presence happened, this would be found most useful.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ASYLUM.

16 February 1892.

Nottingham-shire Asylum.	OUR Colleagues, twelve months ago, reported that "the provision of a proper Asylum for the county is still indefinitely postponed." It is with deep regret that we have nothing to report qualifying this remark ; and so this inconvenient, ill-constructed, ill-adapted Asylum still remains a place of safe custody for dangerous lunatics, but is a building without any modern appliances for the curative treatment of mental diseases, and is quite unsuited by its position and surroundings for giving to the patients that employment, extended exercise, and fresh air, tending more than any medicine or doctor's skill to make the patients' recovery speedy and permanent.
State of wards.	Since our Colleagues' last visit no important structural alterations have been made. The wards are clean and fairly bright, but we should like to see more plants in the wards, and a better class of prints on the walls. There is no necessity, now-a-days, for the prints to cost more than the foreign pictures now supplied. There is a scarcity of secular books for the patients in the wards, and the only ornamentations in the dormitories are texts on rollers. There is not much to find fault with respecting the patients' dress, but we heard a considerable amount of grumbling and discontent, very unusual in such a small Asylum.
Dietary.	The dinner was by many men said to be insufficient. Pudding, either currant or rice, is not a very satisfying meal. We hear that the Auditors object to any change ever being made in the regular dietary for the patients, and therefore the monotony of giving a specified dinner on each day of the week is considered by Dr. Aplin to be imposed upon him. We hope Dr. Aplin is mistaken in his opinion of the Auditors' ideas, but if he be not, we hope the County Council will appeal to the Local Government Board on the matter. It must not be forgotten that

that the real object of an Asylum is a hospital for the cure of mental disorders, and the medical officer in charge should have the same power of altering the patients' diet as he has of changing the patients' medicine. Appendix C.
Nottingham
Asylum.

The patients have been free from any infectious or contagious disorder, and the proportion of patients in bed was not large. No patient was aggressive, but the patients from the County of London were loud in their complaints of being brought here so far from their homes. We thought it was clearly understood that no patients were to be sent to a distance from their homes if they were ever visited. Of course we have no actual means of knowing how the selection was made, but certain patients told us, with apparent truth, that their children and husband or wife (as the case might be) used to visit them with regularity. Condition of
patients.

We can report, as the result of our Colleagues' visit last year, that locked boxes to hold the knives have been furnished to the wards, but we do not think we can mention any other matter of importance which requires notice, except that an additional night attendant has been appointed for each division.

The attendants now number 31, of which number only six have not been here yet twelve months. During this last year no attendant has been dismissed for misconduct. Attendants.

There are on the books this day 329 patients; all but one woman, absent on trial, have been seen by us; 88 patients have been admitted, 25 discharged on recovery, 27 relieved, and 5 not improved. The deaths, all due to ordinary causes, have been 36; but we are sorry to find autopsy verified the assigned cause in 15 instances only. This proportion contrasts unfavourably with the usual number of necropsies made in other Asylums. The Coroner held no inquests. No serious casualty has happened. Restraint has not been found necessary, and seclusion was required but once, in the case of a man, for 10 hours. Statistics.

The charge for out-county patients is 12 s. 6 d. per week; for private and criminal patients, 14 s.; and for the county patients, 8 s. 6 d. We entirely approve of the Asylum being administered with rigid economy, but a saving of the ratepayers' money may be effected at too high a cost, and we do not think that the present dietary scale errs on the side of over-liberality. Two rice-pudding dinners a week should be, in our opinion, discontinued, and, at any rate, one roast-meat meal substituted.

For reasons above mentioned, the return of employment is poor; excluding ward-cleaners, only 32 men are employed.

Church services are attended by nearly 200 patients, and the associated entertainments by about 15 more. We need not mention those walking beyond the grounds, because very few can be so trusted.

We may conclude our report by noting that the Committee of Visitors reported to the County Council that "the state and condition of the Asylum is satisfactory, and its management and conduct of the officers and servants, and their care of the patients, are such as meet with our approval." With the latter paragraph we concur, but we are entirely of a different opinion concerning the state of the Asylum, and we conclude as we began our report by repeating that this Asylum may be a house for the safe custody and detention of insane persons, but it is in no sense a hospital for the treatment of curable mental disorders.

Appendix C.

OXFORD ASYLUM.

22 November 1892.

Oxford Asylum. **State of wards.** HAVING completed our annual inspection of this Asylum, we are able to report that we found the wards very clean and generally sweet and free from ill odours. The bedding too is clean, but in some instances the beds had evidently been saturated with urine, and there is here a practice which we deprecate, that, namely, of drying mattresses so wetted, without taking the hair out and washing it. This, we think, should always be done, and some efficient means to that end should be provided. A hair-picking room is much needed.

Recommendations.

As regards the wards, however, we must repeat what has often been said, that they are on the whole very bare and cheerless. In the matter of decoration (which need never be costly) this Asylum is much behind the standard of the present day, and we would urge that some effort should be made to more nearly approach that standard. An obvious and most desirable improvement of several of the wards would be the lowering of the high and small windows in corridors which now give so prison-like an aspect to those corridors. A beginning too might be made in plastering the rough brick walls of the day-rooms. This has been done in many asylums in which the walls were originally left unplastered, and with very good results. Among other improvements much to be desired we may mention the provision of a better mortuary and post-mortem room, with a convenient room for pathological work in connection therewith, a better surgery, a small detached hospital for the isolation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases, and some enlargement of the laundry. We mention the last as we learn that the male patients (except the dirty cases) have but one clean shirt and no night-shirt in the week. The driving bands and machinery in the laundry should be better protected than at present. Further, we would recommend the introduction of a recording clock with electric communications for testing the vigilance of the night attendants, and the establishment of telephonic communication between the main building and the Medical Superintendent's house.

Statistics.

We find on the books the names of 526 patients, 229 males and 297 females. Three of the latter are absent on leave. The vacant beds are only 3 on the male and 7 on the female side. Twenty-five of the patients are chargeable to Windsor and 15 are boarded here from the Sussex Asylum, the remainder being chargeable to unions and parishes in Oxfordshire. Windsor is in union to the extent of 12 beds; for all in excess of that number the borough pays out-county rates and is liable to be required to remove the patients in excess of 12. Since the visit of our Colleagues on 10th December 1891, 125 patients have been admitted here, 80 discharged or removed, 26 having recovered and 36 died. The only death followed by an inquest was that of a woman who appears to have died from epilepsy at night in a single room, not having previously been known to have had a fit. The other deaths were due to ordinary causes. A boy was attacked with scarlet fever but recovered. He was isolated as far as possible, but such a case emphasises the need of a detached hospital. The disease was probably introduced by a married attendant, who at the time had two children affected with it. Post-mortem examination was made in all but 4 cases, a most creditable record in view of the very inadequate and inconvenient place provided for such examinations. Both the recovery and

and the mortality rates for 1891, as well as for the 11 months since the last visit, have been low. A rather large number of patients, 79, are at present under medical treatment, and we found 10 men and 18 women in bed, not all, however, for bodily illness. According to the registers no mechanical restraint has been used since the last visit, and seclusion only in the case of 1 patient for $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The epileptic patients are 71 in number, but general paralytics only 4. The patients with supposed suicidal tendencies, and as to whom caution cards are issued, are 78, but those considered at present "actively suicidal" are only 23. There is not, we think, sufficient discrimination between these two classes. The cautions respecting the latter should be more precise, and it would be well that the cards containing them should be differently coloured from those issued for the class not considered "actively suicidal," and the respective classes should be periodically reviewed. Otherwise there is the risk of too much being left to the discretion of attendants and the duty of supervision being perfunctorily discharged.

The night attendants of the observation dormitories should be stationed in, and not, as at present, outside, the dormitories. But then the fire in the dormitory must be properly protected by a sufficient guard. We have seen all the patients in residence, and they have been very orderly under inspection, nor had we any serious complaints. The clothing is on the whole satisfactory, and the women's dress has been improved. The patients usefully employed are 134 men and 126 women, being respectively 58 and $42\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total number of each sex. These proportions are much below many that we find in asylums. At Divine Service last Sunday were 238 patients, less than half of the total, and the associated entertainments, held monthly only, bring together about 160; the absence of a recreation hall of course limits the attendance at these meetings. We regret to find that there is not much exercise more extended than that obtainable in the airing-courts afforded to the patients. We cannot avoid the conclusion that both in this matter and in that of employment the proportionate weakness of the staff accounts for the less satisfactory result than those we should desire to observe. For the male division there are 18 ordinary day attendants, and for the female the same number, but also five laundry maids, who take charge of 10 patients and occasionally assist in the wards. The male staff thus gives but one attendant to 13 patients about, and the female one to 16 patients. For night duty there are three on each side. Some minor improvements have been made since the last visit. Among them we are glad to notice the substitution of several iron bedsteads for old wooden cribs. We are pleased to record that the case-books are well and intelligently entered up by the assistant medical officer, Mr. Pilkington.

SALOP, MONTGOMERY, AND WENLOCK ASYLUM.

10 March 1892.

IN the short interval which has elapsed since the last visit of members of our Board, on 28th October 1891, the changes here have not been very important. The most important matter to be noticed is the completion of the pumping apparatus at the new well, and the introduction of the water from that well as the sole supply for the wards. The water has, we understand, been most favourably reported on as to its wholesomeness, while the quantity is ample. We are glad to find that pumps and engines (which are gas engines) are in duplicate. We

Appendix C.

Salop,
Montgomery,
and Wenlock
Asylum.

Water supply.

must congratulate the authorities on this satisfactory solution of the water difficulty, which has so long weighed heavily on the institution. In connection with the new water supply new fire mains are being laid to supply the hydrants inside and outside the Asylum, the water being derived from the new high tank, by which means a better pressure will be obtained. This work is nearly finished. We learn that a certain quantity of water must always be left in the tank to serve the fire mains. It is at many Asylums the rule to leave the tank which supplies the mains full, or nearly so, at night, and we recommend that practice for adoption here. We think an alarm bell or other means of speedily summoning the Asylum fire brigade, in case of an outbreak of fire, would be useful.

We should be glad if some efficient means were adopted of warming the single rooms in the infirmaries ; and, indeed, in some day-rooms, yesterday being very cold, we found the temperature lower than was desirable, notwithstanding that good fires were burning. The alteration of the water-closet apparatus referred to by our Colleagues is not yet complete ; the seat action for flushing is not wholly satisfactory, and the alteration is certainly desirable.

Statistics.

There are on the books of the Asylum the names of 767 patients ; 339 males and 428 females. One of the males is absent on trial. Since the last visit 47 males and 51 females have been admitted, including 15 males and 10 females received under contract from the Denbigh Asylum. Thirty-one patients have been discharged, 13 on recovery ; and 37 have died. There are reported to be vacancies for 22 males and 12 females ; but we thought the day space in some of the wards, notably No. 5 male, and No. 3 in each division, to be already somewhat inadequate.

The private patients number 24, and besides the Denbigh patients there is but one out-county patient. The charge for private cases is 15 s. per week ; for the Denbigh cases 11 s. ; and for other out-county cases 14 s. ; while that for home patients is at present 7 s. 9 d.

Autopsy was made in the cases of 22 of the 37 deaths mentioned above. Of these deaths 3 were due to influenza, which has, since the last visit, been epidemic, 59 patients and 22 of the staff having been attacked by it.

Suicide.

One death was a suicide, the patient, a man, having hanged himself by means of a shutter cord in a padded room. In this case an inquest was held. We have inquired into the circumstances ; there was little known of the patient, and a suicidal tendency was not expected, and we do not think that blame is attachable to any one. Dr. Strange will alter the shutters in single rooms where the arrangement of them at present involves the use of cords.

Statistics

None of the causes of the other deaths call for notice. Two cases of typhoid fever occurred, but neither was fatal. Except the suicide, the casualties since the last visit have not been very numerous or serious. The mortality rate for 1891 was 9.22 per cent of the average daily number of patients resident. The recoveries were in the proportion of 35.39 per cent. of the admissions. The increase of patients in the year was 20.

Beyond general feebleness, due in most instances to old age, we find the health of the Asylum fairly good. Last week 22 patients only were under medical treatment. The nursing of the sick and feeble appears to be very fair, and no patient was found with a bed-sore. All the epileptic and actively suicidal continue to sleep under continuous watching ; of the former there are 110 in the Asylum.

No mechanical restraint has been used since the last visit, and seclusion only in the case of 2 males on the occasions, and for 7½ hours.

We visited yesterday all parts of the Asylum, and saw all the patients. The wards generally are in good order, and, subject to our remarks as to temperature, comfortable. We must except, however, the wards numbered 3, which in their present form can never be satisfactory.

The patients were orderly on the whole, and the condition of their dress satisfactory, except, perhaps, in the case of a few of the women whose dresses of linsey seem to become speedily shabby. One or two complaints of rough usage were made to us, but on inquiry into them we consider them, if not quite unfounded, certainly exaggerated.

As the interval since the last visit covers only the winter months, we cannot usefully, for purposes of comparison, consider the present returns on the subjects of employment, exercise, &c. There appears to be a good attendance at Divine worship, and at the associated entertainments, of which several, beside the weekly dance, have been given.

The staff of attendants remains at the same strength as at the last visit, but there are 30 more patients, and the proportion now is about one attendant to 12 patients. We may instance female ward 6, in which are 60 patients, 17 being epileptics, as one in which we thought the staff of four nurses scarcely sufficient. We are glad to observe that changes among the attendants are not unduly frequent, and that the wages and conditions of service are favourable.

The medical staff remains the same, the Superintendent having two assistants. We should be glad to find some more encouragement given to pathological work, which is becoming more general than heretofore in our Asylums. Systematic instruction of the attendants is also a subject which is being taken up in many quarters.

Appendix C.

Salop,
Montgomery,
and Wenlock
Asylum.
State of wards.

Condition of
patients.

Attendants.

Medical staff.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUM.

13 May 1892.

We yesterday visited all parts of this Asylum and saw every patient.

Somerset and
Bath Asylum.

We are pleased to record that considerable further improvement has been effected since last year, and that we find, generally speaking, the Asylum in good order. Among the more important of the improvements that have been carried to completion, we may mention the new stores and office, which now only await the fittings; new hot-water coils for the female infirmary; new cooking apparatus in the kitchen; additional hydrants; better ventilation of the dining-hall; external painting, and re-decoration of some of the wards, and some addition to the drying closets in the laundry. Of the hydrants some have been fixed in the attic dormitories, and they will certainly diminish somewhat the risk inseparable from the occupation of those rooms; but we must once again enter our protest against the permanent occupation of the dormitories in question by patients.

Improvements.

In No. 3 Male Ward new water-closet apparatus is being introduced, to be followed, we trust, by similar improvement in several other wards.

The absence of a second exit from the Female Infirmary was noticed in last year's entry, and it has not yet been supplied; this is an important matter. We observe that the tile floors in No. 1 Wards,

<p>Appendix C. Somerset and Bath Asylum. Improvements.</p>	<p>male and female, are much worn. The repair of them should consist of the substitution of wood for tiles. The latter of these wards needs some general cleaning and re-decoration.</p> <p>We recommend that bells should be fixed in the New Hospital (female) to enable patients to communicate at night with the nurses. The dormitories in this building are not now visited by a night nurse. The locks of single-room doors now in course of alteration should be so constructed that the bolt may, when necessary, be shot by means of a key, to prevent interference by patients.</p>
<p>Statistics.</p>	<p>There are now on the Asylum books the names of 859 patients, 338 males, and 521 females. This is an increase of 35 upon the number at the last visit of members of our Board, on 17th April 1891. The patients boarded out elsewhere are 90 in number, and it is evident that this number must be added to, for already the Asylum is overcrowded, and there is no vacant accommodation for females, and but 18 beds for males. We recommend the Committee to make speedy arrangements for reducing the numbers here by further "boarding out," otherwise the pressure for room will soon become very serious. The new Asylum, plans for which are now under consideration, cannot be built and ready for occupation for at least two years.</p> <p>Since the last visit 254 patients have been admitted here; 146 discharged or removed, of whom 102 had recovered, and 73 have died.</p> <p>Post-mortem examination was made in 58 instances. The mortality in the interval since the last visit has been below the average rate in County Asylums, and the above deaths, with one exception, were due to natural causes; the exception was that of a man who died from exhaustion following on accidental fracture of the humerus. In this, and four other cases, none calling for special comment, coroner's inquests were held. There has not been any exceptional disease, and at present the health is good.</p> <p>No employment of mechanical restraint is recorded, and seclusion has been resorted to since the last visit only in the case of 3 women on eight occasions, and for a total of 24 hours.</p>
<p>Condition of patients.</p>	<p>We are satisfied with the state of the clothing, and with the personal condition of the patients in both divisions. The men were very quiet and orderly, as were most of the women, but in one ward, owing probably to a temporary crowding together of an excitable class, there was a good deal of noise.</p> <p>No complaints of ill-treatment were made to us.</p>
<p>Dietary.</p>	<p>We witnessed the dinner in hall yesterday; it consisted of fish with bread and potatoes. The potatoes were very bad, quite unfit for use in many instances, and such as should not have been accepted under the contract which we understand exists for their supply. The addition of some sauce would make the fish more palatable. This is given in most Asylums. Upon the whole the dinner was not a satisfactory one. To-day it is much better, except the potatoes which are again unfit for food.</p>
<p>Employment.</p>	<p>Useful employment is engaged in by 72 per cent. of the male, and 70 per cent. of the female patients.</p>
<p>Divine Service and amuse- ments.</p>	<p>Sufficient attention continues to be paid to the exercise of the patients. A good proportion, more than one-half, attends Divine Service, and about 320 are present at the weekly dances or other entertainments.</p> <p>There is a good band formed from among the male attendants, and we have heard this morning a very pleasing specimen of their skill. The head male attendant acts as bandmaster and conductor.</p>

The

The day staff gives the proportion of one attendant to 9 patients in the male division, and one to 12 in the female. There are for night duty five male and six female attendants, and all the epileptic and actively suicidal patients continue to sleep under continuous supervision. There are two night attendants for each observation dormitory. We are disposed to recommend the division of each of these dormitories by a partition in the middle, so as to give to each attendant a separate and definite portion to supervise.

Appendix C.
Somerset and Bath Asylum.
Attendants.

The duration of service of the present members of the staff is fairly good.

The present weekly maintenance rate is 9 s. 4 d.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BURNTWOOD.

29 September 1892.

WE have this day visited the Burntwood Asylum, and are glad to be able to give a good report of the state in which we found the Asylum in general. The day-rooms were bright and cheerful; the dormitories, though over-crowded, clean and free from offensive smell; the beds and bedding in good order; the patients properly dressed, and, as a rule, quiet and contented. The dinner served in the hall was good and sufficient, whilst in no Asylum have we seen a dinner better and more orderly served, and the patients' behaviour at the meal was quite remarkable.

Staffordshire Asylums.
(Burntwood.)
State of Asylum.

With regard to the recommendations in the last report, nearly eighteen months ago, the dormitories for epileptics are being arranged to give continuous supervision as far as possible. Telephonic communication is now completed throughout the building. We are glad to learn that the question of artificial heating is under the consideration of the Committee, and we hope it will not be long before the consideration reaches a definite conclusion. October is at hand and the dormitories will soon require to be kept well warmed, considering the number of feeble cases here, and that for the last three years and up to this time the death-rate has been considerably in excess of the normal rate in County Asylums.

We hope also that good visiting rooms on each side will be provided, which is not at present the case; one room 14 feet square, without any conveniences attached, serves as a reception and visiting room for both sexes.

The infirmaries continue to be inadequate and ill-adapted for the sick. New infirmaries on each side are much needed; they should be properly arranged and fitted with every requisite to add to the comforts of the sick and aid their recovery.

The accommodation of the idiot children of both sexes is also a question for the Committee, and we venture to suggest whether it would not be better to collect all these children into one Asylum, with wards suitably furnished for their care, amusement, and perhaps, in an inexpensive manner, for some instruction.

The dining hall has been thoroughly repaired, and is a fine room, with a good stage properly fitted and arranged for theatrical representations, and it is well adapted also for the associated gatherings.

Including three artizans and five laundry maids, who are counted as attendants, there are 33 men and 29 women; four of each sex being

Attendants.

Appendix C
—
Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)
Attendants.

engaged on night duty. Out of the whole staff of attendants, 62 in all, 22 have not been here a year, and nearly half the staff have not yet had two years' experience. We were, however, well satisfied with the appearance of those on duty to-day, and no complaint of harsh usage at their hands was made to us. We were glad to learn that no male artizan or, indeed, any one except the medical officers, have keys admitting them to the female side.

Statistics.

We saw every patient on the books, 626 in all (320 were women), and gave to each patient opportunity of addressing us. No complaints worthy of mention were made, and what is more remarkable, not a single letter was given to us. This we attribute in a great measure to the fact that every patient is allowed as much writing paper as he wishes.

The changes since the last visit, on 12th March 1891, have been as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	117	125	242
Discharged "recovered" - -	46	44	90
„ "relieved" - -	8	12	20
„ "not improved" -	5	5	10

There are considered to be vacant beds for 12 men and 6 women, but, as we have already reported, the dormitories are overcrowded. There are two male private patients.

Additions, &c.

A great amount of work has been done in removing all the inside soil-pipes and fixing new water-closets in the female division. Additional hot-water tanks have been provided in the male division. New gas works and a new pathological room are in course of construction, and very great additions are being made to the store room. A photographing room will shortly be taken in hand, and we ought to mention that Dr. Farquharson has been very successful in his photographs of the patients, which, attached to the case books, form a valuable addition to the record of the various patients' mental state.

There is nothing in the causes of the 117 deaths to call for notice, but we are glad to record that in 97 of the deaths autopsy was made.

The Coroner held no inquest; and no seclusion or restraint is recorded.

There have been five serious casualties, but in no case was any blame attributable to an attendant.

Divine Service.

Two hundred and sixty patients attend the one service on Sundays. We think that two services should be given on Sundays as well as the one service on Wednesdays.

Employment.

Three hundred and fifty-eight patients are present at the associated entertainments, and 212 walk daily beyond the airing-courts; 481 patients are usefully employed, 134 on the land. We think that the large number of patients employed is very creditable, and tends much to the quietude we observed to-day.

There has been only one infectious disorder, a female patient was admitted with a very high temperature and developed typhoid; she recovered, and no one else was attacked. We saw in bed 6 men and 12 women.

The case books are well kept.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. STAFFORD.

22 September 1892.

WE commenced our visit to this Asylum yesterday, and find since two members of our Board were here 11 months ago, that the changes which have occurred are as follows:—

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Stafford.)
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	127	117	244
Discharged "recovered" - - -	35	53	88
„ "relieved" - - - - -	14	20	34
„ "not improved" - - - -	28	2	30
„ "not insane" - - - - -	2	2	4
Died - - - - -	64	49	113

There are absent on trial 2 patients of each sex, and thus the total number in residence is 840, which makes the number on the books 25 lower than at the last visit. There are 34 vacant beds in the male division, but on the female side the Asylum is full, and so we are led to believe is the women's side at Burntwood; 50 women are boarded out, at Abergavenny 10, and at Derby Borough 40.

We can suggest no place where any women can be received whilst the third Asylum for the county is being built. We hear that a piece of land has been selected, approved, and everything arranged except the price, but on this subject, as far as we can learn, the matters remain at a deadlock. In these circumstances we have no alternative but to press upon the Committee the necessity of taking immediate steps to procure some other suitable land. As far as we can ascertain, there are this day two beds available for insane women belonging to the County of Stafford. The question of one particular site or another has now not such momentous importance as the place for housing, watching, and caring for the insane women of this county. The question of this or that site may stand over perhaps till the next meeting, but the question of providing temporary accommodation is all important and will not brook delay. Overcrowding here with an abnormally high death-rate, we feel sure will not commend itself to the Committee, and we therefore leave with confidence the immediate provision of some additional accommodation in their hands.

Overcrowding

Another matter tending largely to the health of the patients is the means of disposal of sewage. The Stafford Corporation a long time ago admitted their liability, and about a month ago the Asylum Committee gave the Corporation notice they were going to turn their sewage into the main sewer. There the matter rests.

Disposal of
sewage.

The male infirmary has been arranged in the same way as the female infirmary was at the time of our Colleagues' visit, and is now well furnished and comfortable. Newspaper desks for the wards have not been provided. The nurses' mess-room is nearly ready for occupation; we hope it will be comfortably furnished, provided with a piano, &c., to be used as a sitting-room when work is done. The male mess-room is not nearly so far advanced, but when ready, we hope a billiard table, card tables, &c., will be placed there. Attendants' mess-rooms are,

Appendix C. Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford.) Fire exits.	<p>however, rather a misnomer, as we learn but few of the attendants are to take their meals there.</p>
	<p>At the detached block, now occupied by 88 patients, with a sufficient staff of attendants, all but 10 patients have no means of escape in case of fire if the single staircase be cut off. An iron outside staircase has been ordered for one side of the building, but the other staircase has not been ordered, nor have the bath-rooms been sanctioned, on the roof of which it was proposed that the staircase should rest. It is difficult to see why 39 patients should be placed to sleep in safety on one side of the building, and the other 39 be allowed to run the risk of being burnt to death for the sake of a little extra expense. We hope both staircase and bath-room with three baths in it will be in position before the Commissioners' next visit.</p>
	<p>No detached hospital has been begun or considered necessary since the last visit. No Asylum can now be considered fit for the care and treatment of 840 patients unless it possesses some detached, but small, hospital for the isolation of infectious diseases. Fire hydrants inside the wards should be so arranged as to have the hose and nozzle attached and ready for use; in some places it required a chair and two nurses to get the hose and nozzle into position.</p>
Medical staff.	<p>We do not hear anything respecting the appointment of a pathologist. Such an officer, with a well-arranged laboratory with photographic apparatus and all the latest appliances, to aid him in his scientific research, would be found of great service in gaining knowledge of mental disorders, and would also enable more than 59 autopsies to be made in the cases of 113 deaths. We ought to mention that, whilst several Asylums are able to make post-mortem examination in every instance, the average throughout the Asylums in England and Wales was, for last year, 76·3 per cent. The health of the patients is at present satisfactory. Eight men and 5 women were seen by us in bed. The causes of the 113 deaths were all normal; but 18 died of general paralysis, and 15 from exhaustion after mania and melancholia, whilst one-third of the deaths were due to pulmonary consumption. Serious casualties were few. One woman had her shoulder dislocated by falling, an epileptic man broke his leg in a fit, and a man employed in the bake-house had his hands and face scorched by an explosion of gas at the oven. Any chance of the recurrence of this last injury has been obviated.</p>
Restraint and seclusion.	<p>Three men have been restrained on 51 occasions for 308 hours and 2 women on 4 occasions for 28 hours, whilst 3 men and 7 women have been secluded on 75 and 12 occasions and for a total duration of 502 and 62 hours respectively. We find the day-room galleries, dormitories, and single rooms in good order, clean, and comfortable; the day-rooms and galleries were bright and cheerful, and the patients, on the whole, quiet and contented.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>Some few patients were noisy but no one was aggressive, and (except complaints of detention, which we told the more intelligent must be addressed to the Committee) we had no grievance brought to our notice nor any charge of ill-usage at the hands of attendants.</p>
Attendants.	<p>There are 48 men and 34 women with 6 laundresses on duty by day, superintended by a head attendant in each division; and there are 8 men and 7 women on duty at night; 33 men and 28 of the women have had some considerable experience in the Asylum; 25 have lived here between one and two years, and 17 are comparatively new to Asylum service. Only one attendant was dismissed for misconduct.</p>

The

The dinner yesterday was good and sufficient, whilst to-day the patients' harvest festival dinner of beef and plum pudding took place. The games, &c., which were to have followed to-day, had to be postponed owing to the state of the ground.

Six hundred and seven patients in all are returned to us as doing useful work; 297 of these are men and 310 women; 120 men work on the land, but 115 men and 100 women are ward-cleaners only; 9 men and 49 women are employed in the laundry.

There is only one service of the Church of England given on Sundays, which is as much as can be expected perhaps from a clergyman who has, in addition to his duties here, the chaplaincy of Coton Hill, and at the workhouse. We are, however, of opinion that two Sunday services should be given, as many of the patients derive much consolation therefrom.

The epileptic patients are 194, and the actively suicidal 40, all of whom are constantly under supervision by night. Influenza attacked 81 patients and 41 of the staff, whilst 3 of each sex suffered from erysipelas. These were the only infectious disorders which have occurred since last visit. We forgot to mention that there are here 48 Roman Catholic patients, and a priest (salaried) secures a congregation of about two-thirds of them. The associated entertainments attract about 350 patients into the recreation hall, which is now finished and presents an attractive appearance. Much external and internal painting has been done, and a new engine house to hold a new duplicate engine is being erected. Not a large number of the patients are usually confined to the airing-courts for exercise. The case-books are well kept.

Appendix C.
Staffordshire
Asylums
(Stafford.)
Employment.

Divine Service

SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

12 July 1892.

HAVING completed our inspection of this Asylum we are glad to record our appreciation of the improvements which have of late been effected in it. The plastering of the walls of the living and sleeping rooms which has been done cannot fail to render the wards more healthy, as it has greatly improved their aspect, and we find that this work has been carried out nearly throughout the old parts of the Asylum, leaving but little yet to be done. In some wards the walls have also been painted, and this will, we understand, be done universally when the plaster is sufficiently dry. We are sorry to find that water from the new well is not yet supplied to the Asylum, owing to delay in erecting the requisite machinery; and that the new Infirmary, the plans for which were approved some time ago, are not yet begun, owing, we are told, to some obstacle in the way of raising the necessary funds. We trust these obstacles may speedily be removed and the work commenced, so that the wretched temporary wooden structures, which have so often been condemned, may be entirely abolished. This should certainly be done, for they are not fit for permanent occupation.

We regret to observe that deaths evidently due to defective sanitary conditions continue to occur. Since our Colleagues' visit in July last there have been 33 cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, and two deaths; 15 cases of typhoid fever, and five deaths; one death from diphtheria, and three non-fatal cases of erysipelas. The latest death from typhoid was in June last. We much urge that the works in connection with

Appendix C.	the new water supply be hastened as much as possible, for it is most probable that the source of the diseases which we have enumerated is in unwholesome water. That used for drinking is still carted from Melton.
Suffolk Asylum.	
Statistics.	<p>We have seen all the patients on the books, who are 505 in number, 220 being males and 285 females. There are besides these, 27 males and 29 females boarded out in other Institutions.</p> <p>Since the visit of 25th July 1891, 160 patients have been admitted here ; 106 discharged or removed ; and 61 have died. Of these deaths (which in 50 instances were followed by autopsy) 17 were due to pulmonary consumption ; the causes of several others have already been mentioned, and in all others the causes were natural and ordinary. The coroner held three inquests, and in these cases also the causes were found to be natural. The rate of mortality for 1891 was 11·06 per cent. of the average number of patients ; for the period since the last visit it has been about 10·4 per cent. per annum.</p> <p>There is not a long list of casualties ; three resulted in fractures of bones. We note that at present 13 males and 15 female patients are under medical treatment, and that most of the patients (15 males and 16 females) who are lodged in the wooden sheds are confined to bed, but besides these, there were not many found by us to-day in bed.</p>
Restraint and seclusion.	<p>The record of mechanical restraint since the last visit is limited to the cases of 2 women who were restrained on 20 occasions and for a total of 409 hours ; while 19 patients of both sexes on 33 occasions, and for 275 hours were secluded.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>All but two of the 48 epileptic patients and all of the 25 who are actively suicidal sleep under constant supervision ; and for this, and the general night watching of the Asylum, there are three male and four female attendants. We also, as did our Colleagues, deprecate the employment of a patient to assist in the night watching, one being still so employed here.</p> <p>The patients of both sexes were very quiet during our inspection, and we were satisfied with their clothing and personal neatness. No complaints of harsh treatment were made to us, but some dissatisfaction with the diet was expressed. To-day the dinner consists of soup and bread, the soup not being very good, and this dinner is given twice in the week. Soup is never popular in Asylums, and it may be worth consideration whether something else might not be substituted on one of the two days.</p>
Employment.	<p>As regards useful employment, we learn from the report furnished us that 167 men and 157 women engage in it, being respectively 76 and 55 per cent. of the total numbers of the sexes. Only 144 patients were in chapel last Sunday, and about 160 attend the associated entertainments in the hall. These latter numbers are very low. The chapel is now much too small.</p>
Attendants.	<p>The staff of attendants for day duty appears to be sufficient, but we are sorry to observe that changes among the nurses are still frequent, as 16 out of 25 have not completed a year's service.</p> <p>We desire before concluding this entry to express an entire concurrence in the remark of our Colleagues last year upon the dormitories of Nos. 1 and 6 in the female division. We would also repeat a recommendation already more than once made, that some means of warming the single rooms should be provided. There are in the laundry some wheels which should be protected ; at present they are, we think, dangerous. We also recommend that the caution tickets issued in respect of suicidal patients be more definite as to the precautions</p>

cautions to be observed, more important looking in themselves, and that they should be signed by every attendant affected by them in evidence of his or her having knowledge of and understanding the directions given.

Appendix C.
Suffolk
Asylum.
Attendants.

We have pleasure in saying that the medical records and pathological notes are well kept.

SURREY ASYLUM (BROOKWOOD).

17 June 1892.

THERE are now 1,096 patients upon the books here, of whom 444 are males and 652 are females; they include some idiots, not very many. Surrey appears recently to have failed to agree with other Home Counties in joint provision for this class of their insane. In the wards are 309 patients of both sexes, chargeable to unions in the County of London. The contract for their reception will expire on the 31st December next. These London patients are charged, for maintenance and board, 14s. a week. The Surrey paupers' weekly maintenance is 9s. 6d. Four patients are away on trial. The Asylum is more than full, we consider, and we trust that the Committee agree with us on this point, and will bear in mind this fact when the London contract ceases to operate.

Surrey Asylum.
(Brookwood.)
Statistics.

There have been, since our Colleagues' visit, in November 1891, 172 admissions, 67 discharges, and 68 deaths.

We have seen all the patients in residence; their behaviour under inspection was remarkably good, and their personal appearance was, in both divisions, very creditable to those in charge of them. A few complained of improper detention, but on this point, so long as the workhouses are not open to cases fit for workhouse detention, we were not satisfied that there was fitness for their discharge hence. No complaint on any other subject is noteworthy. We saw and tasted the meat dinner of yesterday; to-day it consisted of soup and rhubarb stewed, a not very nutritious meal.

Condition of
patients.

The wards are in excellent order, and sufficiently comfortable. But there are some matters affecting the patients' health and proper treatment, which call for remedy. We should mention that the water-closet seats are too few in some wards, and the fittings are not of the most suitable for the insane class. Some of the water-closets require better ventilation. There should be wards for the separation and treatment of the recent and curable cases. A superior class of women, who have had some hospital training, should be introduced as charge and head attendants, as opportunity offers, both in infirmary wards and in as many other wards as practicable. We shall be glad when the recommendations of Commissioners as to scientific inquiry of a pathological character are also carried out. With the present numbers of medical staff this seems to be impossible, and there is not even a laboratory or apparatus for the purpose. In large Asylums there should be, we need scarcely remark, the best opportunities for such inquiry.

State of wards.

The attendants, including artizans and laundry-maids who have charge of working patients, are 59 in the male and 68 in the female division for day and night duty. Those on the latter duty are five men and eight women. Seven attendants have been dismissed since our Colleagues' visit, but none for rough treatment of patients. The

Attendants.

Appendix C. Medical Superintendent still complains of the attractions of the soldiers in the neighbouring camp for the nurses, yet no steps have been taken to create any counter attraction in the Asylum by provision of a comfortable room with piano, &c., for the nurses' evening amusement. **Surrey Asylum.** (Brookwood.) Nineteen nurses cannot count six months' service in the Asylum, and 10 others have not been here twelve months; 26 others have been here from one to two years only. This change of nurses must certainly militate against the comfort, if not the proper treatment of the female patients. In numbers the staff does not seem insufficient, the proportions being one to seven on the male side and one to nine in the female division; these figures include all who have any charge of patients. **Attendants.**

The epileptics are 153; the women of that class being 87, therefore the majority. In the female observation dormitory we noticed a very urinous smell, which we believe was due to saturation of the floor, rectifiable by waxing of the boards. The same smell we noticed in a few single rooms.

Only 5 patients are considered to be actively suicidal; the caution papers issued for their constant supervision by day should, we think, be endorsed with the signatures of all those who successively take charge of those patients.

According to the returns made to us there are 9 males and 5 females general paralytics.

Of the epileptics, 12 men and 6 women are not under continuous supervision by night.

Sixty-seven patients are registered as being under medical treatment. The detached hospital is at present occupied by 12 women, none suffering from any infectious malady. There is a small disinfecting apparatus there, but what we consider would be proper provision for the Asylum is a chamber where disinfection is produced by the introduction of super-heated steam. Certainly an Asylum of this size should not be without such provision.

There was one unquestionable case of erysipelas to-day in the wards; two others have occurred since the Commissioners visited, and there have been two male patients attacked by typhoid fever. Influenza has been rife amongst patients and staff, but no other zymotic or epidemic malady. The occurrence of typhoid led to some rectification of sewerage; we hope that this rectification was sufficient, but we do not forget that the drainage of this Asylum is not a recent work, and that science in this direction has, within the last few years, greatly advanced.

There has been no fatal casualty, only one death was attributed to influenza. Of the 68 deceased patients 47 were the subjects of post-mortem examination. There has been no fracture, dislocation, burn, or scald. No inquest has been held. The post-mortems show that out of the last 60 post-mortems seven bodies presented bed-sores. The wet cases last night were six on the male, and 24 on the female side.

Employment. The employment of male patients has risen, since last visit, from 76 per cent. to nearly 80 per cent., and of the female from 53 per cent. to 78. This is satisfactory; 46 men and 90 women are included, who work as ward-cleaners and bed-makers. The land workers are 187 male patients; 356 women do needlework.

Divine Service. Last Sunday morning the morning chapel service brought together 226 male and 278 female patients; the evening service 236 from the men's wards, 265 from the women's, besides the attendants and nurses in considerable numbers. We saw the Chaplain, and he told us that his congregations joined heartily in the services. The chapel organ is open

open to improvement. There are week-day prayers, attended by an average of 150 patients, and the Chaplain holds services also in the infirmaries. There are about 50 Roman Catholic patients, for whom a priest of their own faith ministers. There is but one Jew. Appendix C.
Surrey Asylum.
(Brookwood.)

Dr. Barton is quite alive to the good results obtainable from outdoor exercise of the patients; 58 men and 300 women walk daily in the grounds; 82 men and 96 women walk weekly beyond those limits. He assures us that none but infirm men, and only 30 infirm women, are usually confined to the airing-courts. Exercise.

The frequent associated entertainments indoors are suspended during the summer months.

There has been no resort to mechanical restraint, it appears, since our Colleagues were here in 1891, and only one patient, a woman, has been secluded, and she for one hour and five minutes only.

Of recoveries 51 are recorded.

The chief structural work in hand is an addition to the female infirmary, the plans of which have been approved by the Secretary of State, and tenders for the work will soon, we understand, be before the Committee. Several minor improvements, besides the alterations to some extent of the drain service, have been carried out. Additions.

We are glad to hear that the late Matron, Miss Fernandes' eight and a-half years' services were recognised by the Committee by a gratuity upon her resignation in December last, through ill-health. She appears to have an able successor in Miss Rutherford, who came from the Lancashire Asylum at Whittingham. Attendants.

The discharge of his duties by the Medical Superintendent of a large Asylum in a satisfactory manner cannot fail to be a strain mentally and physically, and we can appreciate how much it is aggravated or diminished by the character of the staff under him. We are very desirous to see higher qualifications for their work in Asylum attendants throughout the country, but this can never be realised unless Committees take into consideration, not only the gradual rise of wages in every direction, but the peculiar demands upon the patience, tact, and even physical strength (for the hours of duty are long) of attendants in Asylums. We would also repeat that the medical staff should not be starved in numbers, if thorough medical work is sought.

SUSSEX ASYLUM.

19 November 1892.

INSPECTIONS elsewhere have delayed our visit here till somewhat late in the year; our Colleagues' visit in 1891 was on the 28th April. Sussex Asylum.

We cannot learn that any site has yet been found for the Asylum about to be erected by West Sussex, though steps have been taken in that direction. By the order of the Commissioners appointed under the Local Government Act, 1888, accommodation here upon the present terms for West Sussex pauper lunatics will cease on the 31st December 1893. To-day there are 841 patients upon the Asylum books and in residence: they are chargeable, it seems, 291 to East Sussex Unions, 290 to West Sussex, 248 to Brighton, and also include 12 out-county and private cases. The males are 360, the females are 481. At Berry Wood Asylum 41 men and 99 women are boarded out, and at Littlemore Asylum 10 men and 5 women. This Asylum is full if not more than full, and we would urge the Committee to reduce the numbers. This Want of accommodation.

Appendix C. might properly be done in more ways than one. We understand that the Committee have under consideration such reduction by proceedings under Section 57 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. We should also recommend the weeding out of idiot children and senile cases fit for workhouse detention, to make room for recent and acute cases. We find the Asylum in good order, the wards bright and cheerful, and the patients generally contented, well clad, and properly fed. We think, however, that 384 are far too many to be (according to the returns made to us) "usually confined in the airing-courts," and 64 far too few women to be walked daily in the grounds.

Attendants.

The staff of male attendants is given to us as 29, of women 28. For day duty in other wards there is a proportion of one man for 12 male patients or thereabouts, and one nurse for 17 female patients. Without increase of this staff proper exercise of the patients out of doors seems to be impracticable. Yet we believe that in an Asylum an organized system of extended exercise is most beneficial to the patients, for which the pacing to and fro of confined airing-courts is no effectual substitute. The figures given rather understate the proportions, since holidays and the occasional illness of members of the staff are not taken into account, and there are of course many patients who require special and constant attention; as many as 41 men and 37 women actively suicidal to be always kept in view; 25 general paralytics and 113 epileptics. For the quiet men of the first and last class, we may here mention that Dr. Saunders is about to provide an additional observation dormitory, having found much benefit from previous separation to a certain extent of such from the noisy at night. In the infirmaries we found 29 women in bed, 2 having bed-sores, but very few men. We recommend in these wards the supply of more spring or wire-wove beds and baths on wheels for bedside use, with ready means of filling and emptying them; in the epileptic dormitories lower bedsteads, some with wire-wove sides. The temperature of the wards was high enough during our inspection except in the infirmaries, where it was rather low. To maintain freedom from offensive smell we advise that the floors of the padded rooms, also of some of the single rooms, should be made impervious (by beeswax and turpentine and careful stopping) to saturation by urine. The day rooms are well supplied with light literature in the shape of books, but many daily newspapers were not seen in the wards by us, though we are told that the supply is liberal. Both as regards exercise and amusement the worst behaved of the patients should receive special attention, however turbulent and destructive their present habits may be.

Statistics

The recoveries since last visit appear to have been 104; they might possibly be even increased by more frequent trials on probation with statutory allowances. In all 267 cases have been discharged; 174 deaths are recorded, but only 65 post-mortem examinations. In 5 instances of death only did bed-sores appear. There has been no inquest. The patients now under medical treatment and so registered are 29. Four cases of fracture have occurred; the accidental fracture of a woman's wrist during a paroxysm of violence, of a woman's humerus by fall, of a man's rib through blow from a fellow patient, of a woman's patella through a fall, and the dislocation of a male patient's shoulder in a struggle with an attendant while being put in a single room, all matters reported on their occurrence to the Committee. There has been no zymotic malady here except slight influenza, attacking 89 patients and 19 of the staff.

No restraint or seclusion is recorded. We are of opinion that the
entries

entries in the case-books are meagre, and desire to call attention to this fault. Appendix C.

Out of 841 patients 216 were in chapel last Sunday morning, 235 in the evening; these are low figures when compared with the figures returned to us from many asylums. Sussex Asylum.
Divine Service.

Employment is found for 218 men and 365 women, including 77 of the former and 44 of the latter, working as ward-cleaners chiefly. Of the men, 65 assist out of doors; of the women, 230 are knitters or needleworkers; 64 assist in the laundry and 27 in the kitchen. Employment.

Four hundred and fifty patients are the average attendance at associated entertainments.

The bathing arrangements are as heretofore, and the personal cleanliness of the patients is much studied; they have ablutions twice a week, and these appear to be very thorough.

We saw a substantial dinner given to a large number of the patients, and in the stores we examined several articles, *e.g.*, the tea, cocoa, cheese, and butter. We also tasted the soup which was the mid-day fare yesterday, and the bread in the hall; both were good.

Among the recent additions, alterations, or improvements in and about the Asylum we may mention with approval the extension of No. 6 Male Ward day-room with new closets and other conveniences, the erection of new closets in a general airing-court, the heating by hot water of single rooms in a female infirmary, some re-decoration of the interior of the Asylum, and what we should like to see carried out more extensively, some plastering of walls hitherto rough brick. Additions, &c.

The cemetery of the Asylum having been filled up, about two acres have been taken in for burial of the patients at its extremity furthest from the building.

WARWICKSHIRE ASYLUM.

5 March 1892.

THE works for the improvement of the sanitary condition of this Asylum which have been for some time in progress are now approaching completion, the only unfinished portion being the water-closet block for Female Wards 6 and 7, and this will very soon be ready. Warwickshire
Asylum.
Sanitary
condition of
Asylum.

The good effect of the improvement upon the general health of the patients is shown by the diminished death rate, that for 1891 having been only 8·8 per cent. of the average number resident as against 12 per cent. in 1890. We find that since the visit paid on 17th March 1891, there have been 4 cases of dysentery, 6 of enteric fever, and 1 of erysipelas among patients, and all of these except 1 have been in the female division; 1 death was due to enteric fever, and 2 to dysentery. It is not improbable, we think, that the greater prevalence of diseases of the types mentioned in the female division points to overcrowding there; and indeed that this exists is obvious.

We find that there are to-day on the Asylum books the names of 683 patients, 286 males, and 397 females. Of the males, 3, and of the females, 13, are absent on trial. In addition to the above total, there are 18 male and 41 female patients, a total of 59, who are boarded out in other Asylums, and for whom there should be accommodation here. The vacant beds are returned as 14 on the male, and 10 on the female side, but we are satisfied that there is not the proper cubic space per bed (in the female division at least) to admit of the number of beds at present in position. Statistics.

Appendix C.
Warwickshire
Asylum.
Statistics.

We learn that the admissions since the last visit have been of 95 males and 107 females, total 202, which is a number considerably above the average. The discharges were 110; 46 of males, and 64 of females; the recoveries have been 66, or about 33 per cent. of the admissions; and the deaths were 59.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examination was made in 49 of these cases; and the causes of the deaths were for the most part of an ordinary character. We have mentioned some of those that were exceptional; in two cases of death the coroner held inquests, the cause of death in one being found to have been "perforation of the bowel" and peritonitis caused by the patient tearing open a rupture of the bowels; and in the other bronchial pneumonia, the patient having taken water into her lungs when attacked by an epileptic fit in a bath.

The serious casualties not ending fatally have not been many; one man suffered the fracture of several ribs from falling across a bedstead; another attempted to cut his throat. At present the health of the patients generally is good, and no one is suffering from any disease suggestive of insanitary conditions. Last week 15 males and 19 females were under medical treatment. The Asylum did not escape the influenza epidemic, some 80 persons having been attacked.

State of wards.

We yesterday visited all the wards and saw every patient in residence. We were quite satisfied with the state of the former; they were exceedingly clean, and are kept bright and cheerful. The beds and bedding too are properly looked after.

Condition of
patients.

The patients were quiet and well behaved; we had the customary appeals for discharge, but no one appealing appeared to us to be unduly detained. No complaint of ill-treatment reached us. The dress of the patients is on the whole satisfactory, though perhaps among the males a greater degree of neatness in some instances might be attained.

Employment
and exercise.

The record of useful employment is not so good as we should desire to see. Including patients who are ward-cleaners only, and who form a large class in each division, only 50 per cent. of the males and 51 per cent. of the females are so employed. We think the proportion should be much larger. A more satisfactory return with regard to exercise is furnished, and from this we learn that, excluding men employed on the land, 316 patients walk daily in the grounds beyond the airing-courts, 234 weekly outside the Asylum estate, and that 52 only are confined to the airing-courts for exercise.

Amusements.

The associated entertainments are shared in by about 250 patients of both sexes; a rather small proportion of the whole, and which no doubt would be increased if the entertainment room were of adequate size.

Divine Service.
Attendants.

The chapel congregations too, are rather small.

As regards the staff of attendants we find it of fair strength, being one to 10 in the male, and one to 11 in the female division, and the duration of the service of the individuals at present composing it is not unsatisfactory. The initial rate of wages is for men, 25 *l.*, and for women 16 *l.* per annum; with allowances in lieu of beer of 3 *l.* 16 *s.* and 2 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* respectively, and uniforms. There is an annual advance of 30 *s.* to the male and 20 *s.* to the female attendants; those in charge of wards have higher pay and higher advances. We learn with pleasure that Dr. Miller forms among the attendants classes for instruction in nursing and in their special duties. Upon the whole the nursing of the sick, as tested by the presence or absence of bed-sores, is fair.

Seclusion

Seclusion is recorded as having been applied to 4 female patients on five occasions and for 10 hours ; and mechanical restraint to 3 females ; 1 on 36 occasions and for a total of 432 hours, to prevent bad practices ; to another twice (by wet packs) for three hours ; and to the third on six occasions and for 20 hours, to control filthy habits.

Appendix C.
Warwickshire
Asylum.
Seclusion and
restraint.

Beside the sanitary works already referred to, a mortuary chapel at the new cemetery has been built ; a detached hospital for infectious diseases is in course of erection ; the recreation-room has been re-decorated ; airing-courts have been improved ; fire alarums and other electric apparatus have been introduced throughout the buildings, and some other improvements have been effected. We learn too that an adjoining farm of 136 acres has been taken on lease for 20 years, and 16 acres rented.

Additions and
improvements.

The facts we have recorded at the beginning of this entry seem to us to point to the need of an early extension of this Asylum in order to meet the wants of the county. To a moderate extension, which must take place in each division, there cannot, we think, be much objection. In connection with it should be a re-arrangement of the kitchen department, and an enlargement of the recreation room and chapel ; and we would add, the provision of good mess rooms, serving also as sitting rooms for the evening, for attendants.

The medical staff is in our opinion hardly strong enough now, and of course if the Asylum be extended, would be quite inadequate. With a view to the more scientific study of insanity towards which there is now a move, we would recommend the appointment of a second assistant medical officer to act also as pathologist, and the provision of a suitable pathological museum and apparatus.

Medical staff.

WILTS ASYLUM.

19 October 1892.

THERE are only five vacant beds for male patients here, and 22 for women ; but the average number of patients in this Asylum has not materially risen during the last few years, and according to the last Census the population of the county has, we hear, fallen in numbers. We are glad to find that the detached hospital is not used for patients affected by contagious disorders ; it is indeed empty, and much improved by plastering of the interior walls with Keeves' cement. The Medical Superintendent is in occupation of his new residence, but the corridor connecting it with the main building is not finished. No delay should be permitted in this direction, as it is important that there should be convenient access to the wards from the Superintendent's house. The sewage works are still in hand ; so far as they are finished they appear to be executed in a very thorough way. The workmen employed disturb much many of the more excitable female patients ; we therefore urge all possible despatch in these and other structural improvements. Several water-closet blocks have been projected, and about 30 acres of land have been acquired to facilitate the disposal of the sewage by which the land of the Asylum is now super-saturated. We hope that as soon as the completion of the works in hand has been reached, the erection of a new and detached chapel, and the conversion of that now in use into attendants' mess-rooms will be undertaken. The laundry, if it cannot turn out two shirts weekly for every male patient, and a no less liberal allowance of clean linen for the women, should be either enlarged, or, better still, replaced by another more

Wilts Asylum.
Additions, &c.

Appendix C. suitable in size for the requirements of nearly 700 patients and the staff in charge of them.

Wilts Asylum. The actual numbers on the books are now 323 patients of the male, and 371 of the female sex. No case has been refused admission for want of room. Two men and 4 women are out on trial. There are on the books 4 private cases, 1 criminal, and 4 out-county patients.

Statistics.

Influenza, some time back, visited the Asylum; it attacked 108 patients, the majority (67) being women; also 13 nurses. There has been no other epidemic. The statistics furnished by the Asylum records tell us of 117 admissions since our Colleagues visited here, on the 3rd November 1891, 49 discharges, and 54 deaths. Of the discharges, 42 were on recovery; of the deaths, 41 were followed by autopsy. Bed-sores existed in 8 instances. All the deaths appear to have been natural. No inquest has been thought by the Coroner to be necessary.

State of patients.

We were in every ward yesterday, and saw all the patients in residence, and were generally well satisfied with their appearance. No complaints on their part call for notice, except several in a male ward, (one of the last which we visited, and where there are many of the more sensible patients), that books and newspapers were exceedingly few, and that flannel shirts were not changed as often as they should be. We trust that the Committee will favourably consider our request that there should be a small annual grant for a more liberal supply of readable books and London and local newspapers to many of the wards in each division, and that this literature should be freely circulated. The patients were, as a rule, very orderly during our inspection.

Condition of wards.

The wards have been greatly improved within the past few years, but we advocate more linoleum on the floors in corridors, and more cheap decoration of walls by pictures, &c., especially in the wards where are the more troublesome cases. Several single rooms call for re-painting or re-colouring, and as there seem to be only 2 patients capable of assisting the paid painter, we trust that he will have some temporary professional help to wipe off arrears in his work. The cheerfulness of wards so benefits patients, we know from experience, that we also recommend the provision of a greenhouse to supply the wards with flowering plants. For the safety of the inmates under care and treatment, we also desire that the hot-water taps in sculleries attached to the wards should be secured; for the same reason, and to lessen wear and tear, in the day-rooms, we advise that cupboards should be provided for boots, others for brooms and dangerous articles now lying about and within reach of patients, and at least lessening the general tidiness and good order of the wards.

We saw dinner in several wards, and tasted the fare, which was reasonably good. Milk is the dinner beverage.

Employment.

As we came in to-day we saw some of the men, working on the land, much enjoying a light luncheon. The workers should certainly have some inducement to labour. They are 205 men and 215 women, according to the returns made to us, but of the former 100, of the latter 66, assist chiefly in ward cleaning; these assistants seem to us to be more than can be employed usefully, and we should be glad to hear of more men working on the land or at trades.

Divine Service.

The small chapel, and that chapel not convenient for access by epileptics, appears to limit the number of patients attending Divine service, only 227 attended last Sunday; and the want of a proper recreation hall accounts for only 250 patients being present at the last associated entertainment.

Outdoor

Outdoor exercise is given, we understand, to a large number of patients beyond the airing-courts, to which no patient is confined very long; but it is not clear to us that there is what we would desire, an organised daily walk on the grounds of a large number of the women. Appendix C.
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Wilts Asylum.
Exercise.

We are glad to say that there has been no such serious casualty as we should notice in our report; only three simple fractures have occurred, all in the male division, and accidental, and inculcating no attendant.

Sixty-three patients are registered as being under medical treatment; 71 are returned to us as actively suicidal, and under special directions in writing to be kept under constant supervision; 71 is a very high figure for an Asylum of this size.

The epileptics are said to be 56; the general paralytics 18; the suicidal and those affected by fits, who are under night supervision in the observation dormitories, are 127. The wet-beds reported last night were 34; perhaps these might be reduced in number.

Five men and 4 women have been mechanically restrained, chiefly by wet-packs, and for maniacal excitement; some for surgical reasons; the men for a total of 36 hours, the women for 132½ hours; the former on five, the latter on 15 occasions. Restraint.

The staff maintains its reputation for long service. It consists of 27 men and 33 women for day duty, and there are four attendants of each sex who sit up at night, one on each side patrolling. Staff.

We should be glad to hear of the introduction of electricity into this Asylum, for facilitating speedy communication, and as a check on any want of vigilance of the night attendants.

The medical officers are, with a single exception, the same gentlemen who were in office at the Commissioners' visit in 1891. The case books are very well kept. Dr. Wilson and Dr. Farmer now assist Dr. Bowes.

Alternative exits from the dormitories, to meet the contingency of an outbreak of fire, have now been provided to nearly all those rooms, and where deficient we are assured that they will be as soon as possible supplied.

WORCESTER ASYLUM.

21 April 1892.

THE extension of the boundaries of the City of Birmingham having included part of Worcestershire in the city, the Asylum has been relieved of 78 patients, who have been transferred to the Birmingham Asylums, and this transfer has allowed of the 30 male patients boarded at the Derby Borough Asylum being brought back. There are still 24 male patients boarded in the Abergavenny Asylum. On the books of this Asylum there are now the names of 875 patients, being a decrease of 36 from the number at the visit of our Colleagues last year. The 875 are composed of 367 male and 508 females; 48 are of the private class, and that class technically includes also 3 criminals. There is only 1 out-county patient, a woman too feeble for removal to Birmingham. Three male patients and 1 female are absent on trial. Worcester
Asylum.
Statistics.

Since the date of the visit referred to, 21st February 1891, 244 patients have been admitted, and 200 discharged or removed. These numbers include the patients transferred to Birmingham, and brought in from Derby. In the same interval 80 patients died.

<p>Appendix C. <hr/> Worcester Asylum. Statistics. Inquests.</p>	<p>There are estimated vacancies for 23 male and 22 female patients, but not so in fact, as most of the smaller dormitories are overcrowded by beds, in each division.</p> <p>Of the patients discharged 72 had recovered. Autopsy was performed in the case of 65 of the 80 deaths.</p> <p>The causes of these deaths were natural, but in four cases inquests were held. To one of these we may refer, as although the death was found to be due to general paralysis, it was discovered upon post-mortem examination that two ribs were broken. The circumstances of this case were fully reported to our Board. The post-mortem appearances suggested that the fracture of the ribs had existed for some time, and though we understand that careful inquiry was made, it was not ascertained how the injury was sustained. Except some cases of influenza there has not, since the last visit, been any epidemic or zymotic disease in the Asylum, and the present state of health is good. The mortality in 1891 was 6.20 per cent. of the average number of patients resident; the recoveries were in the proportion of 42 per cent. of the admissions, excluding transfers.</p>
<p>Condition of patients.</p>	<p>Four casualties, non-fatal, but resulting in fractures of bones, are recorded. These were cases of falls occurring to feeble patients, except one where an idiot boy was supposed to have been accidentally stepped on by an excited patient.</p> <p>We learn that at the present moment there are in the Asylum 155 epileptics, 22 general paralytics, and 15 patients actively suicidal. Of the first and last classes 139 are stated to sleep under constant supervision, the bulk of the epileptics being in the Annexe to sleep, but several, and most of the suicidal, sleep in the observation dormitories of the main building. We think it not out of place to refer again to the suggested alteration of these dormitories as worthy of consideration.</p> <p>In the course of our inspection of the Asylum we saw every patient in residence. With the personal condition of the patients of both sexes we were, on the whole, well satisfied, and their clothing is good and clean. The treatment adopted in the case of one woman (S. H.), however, did not commend itself to us. She is said to be a very dangerous patient, given to attacking nurses and patients, and for this reason she is kept constantly in bed, having been so kept for the past 12 months. We are strongly of opinion that in a public Asylum a better and more rational form of treatment might, and should be found; and we feel sure that whatever strength of nurses may be necessary for the due protection of patients, and of themselves, will be sanctioned by the Committee.</p>
<p>Divine Service.</p>	<p>The patients were, even in the acute wards, very quiet during our progress through the Asylum, and no complaints of ill-treatment were made to us.</p> <p>We are glad to observe that the attendance at Divine Service in the new chapel, which is now provided with an excellent organ, continues to be very good. Last Sunday 532 patients attended.</p>
<p>Employment.</p>	<p>The returns relative to useful employment inform us that 237 men and 360 women are induced to engage in various occupations, 90 of the men working on the land, and 68 women in the laundry. The above totals (which include also 75 men and 84 women who are ward helpers) represent 65 per cent. of the entire number of male, and 71 per cent. of female patients, which are very satisfactory proportions.</p>
<p>Exercise.</p>	<p>Due attention appears to be given to the important matter of the exercise afforded to the patients.</p>

The

The recorded instances of the use of mechanical restraint since the last visit are those of its employment on two women on 11 occasions, and for 167½ hours. Seclusion was resorted to with 15 males on 78 occasions, and for 578 hours, and 32 women on 106 occasions, and for 500 hours.

We found the wards generally in very good order, clean, bright, and in good repair. We notice, however, a few matters to which we call attention. In some water-closets there was a suspicion of sewer gas; we indicate especially No. 3 Female, and Nos. 12 and 13 in the Annexe. One or two of the bath-rooms and lavatories also were not quite sweet. We think a better protection to the taps of baths, and of the hot-water taps elsewhere, should be devised. In the former we suggest their being covered by boxes to be locked when not in use, an ordinary attendant's key being used. Some of the bathing rules have become indistinct, and greater prominence should be given to the rule enjoining that cold water should be first turned on. Care should be taken to make all towel rollers perfectly secure.

The water supply of the Asylum continues to be derived from the Brook. No want of water has recently been felt, nor, we are informed, any ill-effects from the use of the water. The absence of disease which might be attributed to unwholesome water, and the low death-rate of the past year, would seem to confirm this statement, but still the source of supply, being so liable to contamination, can never be considered satisfactory, and the question of replacing it by a better should not be lost sight of.

A strike of bricklayers has hindered the completion of the extension of the male side of the Annexe, but it should be finished this year. This, and the erection of some cottages for married attendants, are the only structural works which have been recently in progress.

We learn that the wages of the attendants have recently been improved, and their leave increased. The latter has been followed by an increase of the strength of the staff. Male attendants' wages now begin at 26 l. and advance to 40 l., female attendants at 16 l. rising to 26 l. For day-duty there are (excluding head attendants) 33 men and 37 women, being of the former, one to 11 patients, and of the latter one to about 14 patients. Bearing in mind the recent additions the duration of service is good. For night duty there are four men and five women, and we were glad to find that the dormitories, Male 8 and Female 9, mentioned by our Colleagues last year as non-visited at night, are now visited, though at rather long intervals. There is a recording station in each dormitory. The day-rooms of No. 9 have been lately decorated very handsomely.

We are informed that lunches to working patients are discontinued, but that the general diet scale has been improved. We have examined the new scale and think it sufficient, but we rather regret the giving up of the lunches, as removing an inducement to useful employment.

We observe that the medical records are well kept, except that in the case-books a copy of the "Statement of the cause and circumstances of death" should be inserted. See Rule 24 (3).

Appendix C.
Worcester
Asylum.
Restraint and
seclusion.
State of wards.

Water supply.

Attendants.

Dietary.

Appendix C.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM.

18 February 1892.

Yorkshire
(East Riding)
Asylum.

Alterations,
additions, &c.

NOT much more than six months has elapsed since Commissioners last visited this Asylum. Plans have, we understand, been very recently sent up to our office for addition to the male infirmary accommodation, similar to that which enlarged the provision for sick and infirm women. This will, if approved, give 50 additional beds for male patients. The water supply of the Institution has also been, it is believed, improved recently by conveying the sewage, after chemical treatment and filtration, to a considerable distance from the building and the waterworks connected therewith. We trust that the Commissioners' remarks upon the laundry will ere long bring about its enlargement and improvement; its inadequacy for the requirements of the Asylum is patent. Plastering of the interior walls of single rooms is in progress, and the aspect of all the wards is bright and comfortable, without unnecessary outlay. Wire-woven beds are in the infirmaries and will, we are told, be multiplied in other wards. Where epileptics and suicidally-disposed patients occupy day-rooms, the fire-guards might with propriety be made safer by very slight alteration. The female infirmary is good, but its fittings are not yet quite complete. The temperature of the male infirmary was to-day considerably less than 60 degrees; the coils were cold, and that heating apparatus lent no assistance to the open fires. In the day-rooms, at least of the men, newspaper reading-desks would, we think, be found to counteract the disposition of a few patients to appropriate the papers, and so deprive the rest of the men of their share in that source of amusement.

Attendants.

In charge of the patients are attendants in the proportion of one to rather more than 11 male patients, and nurses in the proportion of one to rather more than 13 female patients. The matron and two laundry-maids should also be mentioned as members of the female staff, and there is also a head male attendant. The night attendants and nurses are two in each division. Five men and six women cannot count 12 months' service, 17 can longer periods. The initial wages appear to be satisfactory, and charge attendants rise to 40 *l.*, charge nurses to 25 *l.*, besides beer-money. There are mess-rooms for the attendants and nurses. It might be well to place a piano in the female mess-room.

Conditions of
patients.

The patients are now 137 males, 162 females, together 299. No one is absent on trial, and we have seen all upon the books to-day, in their wards or at dinner in the hall. They behaved well under inspection, and no one was restrained mechanically, or in seclusion. We had no fault to find with the general state of their clothing, and no complaint deserves mention. The dinner which we saw was substantial and properly cooked, consisting of meat and potato pie. There are 13 private patients. The weekly charge for paupers from unions in the East Riding is 8 *s.* 5½ *d.* The private cases pay from 13 *s.* to 30 *s.* There is only one out-county patient.

Statistics.

The admissions since last visit have been 26, the discharges 8, including 5 on recovery, and 13 patients have died, deaths all attributed to natural causes except that of a woman, who died from a thigh fracture, the result of slipping accidentally on the kitchen floor. There has been no other serious casualty. Her death was the subject of the only coroner's inquest. There have been 9 post-mortem examinations. The autopsy book is properly kept, but the notes are somewhat short.

Referring

Referring to special treatment we may report that there has been no instance of restraint, and seclusion has been limited to 4 women, each once, for an aggregate of 15 hours, this for excitement.

Employment returns tell us that 69 men and 74 women are usefully engaged, 16 of the former, 14 of the latter being chiefly ward cleaners, 37 male patients work on the land, 31 female patients assist in the laundry department, and 20 sew or knit. The rest of the men employed help in the shops and stores or offices, the rest of the women working, help in the kitchen or scullery. To summarise the employment, about 50 per cent. of the men and rather less than that proportion of the women are useful. We should like to see an increase in these percentages.

The daily out-door exercise of the patients also demands attention if we be accurately informed that no female is walked daily in the grounds, and that 96 of both sexes are usually confined to the airing courts, about 40 of each sex going beyond the grounds weekly.

The numbers attending Sunday Divine Service appear to be 135 thereabouts, and joining in the associated entertainments, 128. The entertainments are chiefly concerts and dances.

The general paralytics are stated to be 2 of each sex, the epileptics, males 20, females 18; the actively suicidal cases, 5.

We are informed that influenza has not lately shown itself in the Asylum, and the patients have been free from other epidemic disorders. From various causes 3 men and 5 women were in bed to-day.

The lectures for the attendants, to which the Visiting Commissioners referred in August last as about to be given by the medical staff, have commenced, we are glad to mention.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM.

17 February 1892.

THIS Asylum is practically full in both its divisions. Further accommodation is contemplated, we hear, through the erection of a block on the site of the existing laundry to provide 75 additional beds, and Middlesborough Borough has been asked to withdraw its patients within two years; these are now 58 men and 57 women. Plans for the block referred to are, we believe, before our Board. The difficulty of drainage here makes this extension, if it be a necessity, regrettable.

The new laundry has been erected, but is far from finished; the floors are not yet laid, and the roof is only partly covered in.

The admissions since the last visit by Commissioners (which was on the 6th August 1891) have been 77, against 68 discharges, and 22 deaths. These changes have left upon the books the names of 319 males, 373 female patients, together 692, of whom 62 belong to the private class. Thirty-two men are at the farm, and 13 men, suffering from influenza, in the detached hospital.

The recoveries have been 39.

Six patients are away on trial. The deaths have all been attributed to natural causes, and there does not appear to have been any serious casualty except the fracture of a male patient's thigh, resulting from an accidental fall, and accelerating his death.

Only 12 autopsies are reported.

The influenza has again visited this Asylum, and the medical officers, attendants, and patients have all had their share in suffering from the

Appendix C.	visitation, to such an extent that routine work has been much interfered with, and this is the plea offered for arrears in the medical records.
Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum. Statistics.	Two instances of death from influenza are recorded, but the persons attacked by the malady have been many ; several are in the wards whom it was risky to transfer to the detached hospital. There has been no other epidemic.
Inquests.	Two inquests have been held, one concluding with a verdict of death from heart disease, the other with a verdict of death from exhaustion owing to disease of the brain, probably accelerated by the fracture above referred to.
Condition of patients.	During the patients' inspection by us, they behaved, as a rule, in an orderly way, but the excitement displayed in the ward, where are associated the worst female cases, satisfied us that too many of that class were brought together. In that ward, No. 4, there are 79 women, with seven nurses, and at least 14 cases in bed, and eight others under special supervision for suicidal tendency. The staff there is numerically inadequate to discharge its duties properly ; but apart from that matter, the patients are far too numerous, and two wards at least should be set apart for these 79, since noisy women are very prone to be excited by other noisy persons of their own sex. One woman was in seclusion for excitement in the infirmary ward on the female side. No male patient was anywhere secluded. With the clothing of the patients we were fairly satisfied, and we saw a large number of them from each division at their dinner in the hall ; the fare was good and substantial. Complaints of detention were not very many, the complainants showed no fitness for discharge or trial ; 18 persons are at present registered as being under medical treatment.
Attendants.	The epileptics are reported to be 58, the actively suicidal 19, the general paralytics 10. Continuous night supervision of those requiring that protection is maintained, and the cards issued for their supervision by day are in proper form, and in the proper hands. Besides the head attendants are 38 other male and 43 other female attendants ; of the former, however, 36 only were on duty in the wards and hospital when we visited, and 39 women ; the rest so-called attendants are, we presume, artizans and persons employed in the offices. One laundry maid was in the hospital, an invalid from influenza. Twenty-nine attendants cannot count more than 12 months' service. There are 36 who can count from two to five years, and over that period.
State of wards, &c.	The wards are of different degrees of comfort, and many of them bright, airy, and proper in all respects. The earth closets seem to be a sad necessity in this Asylum, the site being so low for efficient sewerage ; they are, however, only on the ground floor. The urinals throughout the buildings are faulty in construction, and capable of much improvement. The beds and the bedding which we examined were good. In neither infirmary did we detect any bed sore. Some more wire-wove mattresses should, we think, be provided. We noticed the introduction of some good baths in lieu of obsolete brick baths in previous use, and the addition of a dressing-room to a bath-room in No. 3. Dr. Hingston feels that the single rooms are too few ; this defect, if it be felt, should be remedied. A few newspaper reading desks would be useful in the men's wards.
Amusements.	Amusements have been somewhat interrupted by the influenza, but D'Oyley Carte's Company gave an entertainment in November, we learn

learn, and have promised another this year. A band composed of attendants, plays every week, and there are frequent dances, and a football match was a short time ago played in the Asylum grounds for the patients' amusement.

Last Sunday the chapel congregation included, morning and evening, over 300 patients on each occasion, and about 380 attend daily prayers in the Asylum.

Two-hundred and forty are taken out weekly beyond the grounds and 83 oftener, the majority on each occasion being women. The daily exercise in the grounds as stated to us is limited to too few, especially women, who are reported to be only 20.

Eighty-six men work on the land, 31 women in the kitchen, 80 do needlework or knit. In all 169 men are returned as usefully employed, of whom 47 are ward cleaners, and 177 women, of whom 48 are ward cleaners, that is to say about 50 per cent. of each sex do work. We should like to see an increase in this percentage.

It appears that 3 males have been secluded on 68 occasions in the aggregate for a total period of 321 hours, and 15 women on 108 occasions, for a period of 435 hours, and 1 patient of each sex has required restraint, a woman by straps for a few minutes only on each occasion while being fed, a man by sleeve jacket for a total of 29 hours on five different occasions, for surgical reasons.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1. MENSTON.

23 July 1892.

THIS Asylum was visited by two of our colleagues in February 1891, and since that period we are glad to be able to report that the farm buildings have been nearly completed; the photographic studio, recommended by them as a useful addition to the pathological department, has been completely furnished, and the detached hospital is nearly finished. This latter addition is the more to be desired as, unfortunately, small-pox has broken out in this Riding. The machinery in the laundry has been protected, and pianos have been supplied to some of the female wards and the nurses' recreation room.

We have now to notice some of the matters mentioned in previous reports or appearing to us to require attention. The burial ground is by no means in a satisfactory state; a strong fence or wall is required by the road to prevent the incursion of animals, which can now easily enter. Paths should be made and shrubs planted, whilst the graves should be numbered and the whole cemetery kept in a neat and tidy state. The long wide corridors should be heated. This subject, and that of telephonic communication between the medical officers' quarters and the wards have been urged in previous entries. The single rooms occupied by epileptic or dangerous patients should be lighted at the opening over the door by gas, and something might be done to render less unsafe the gratings over these single room doors which do not open into the dormitory itself. Another greenhouse and potting shed are required to keep up a sufficient supply of flowers for the wards, whilst sunshades and sheds, for shelter in wet weather, are needed in the airing courts. These courts are bright and cheerful, and are, what we should wish all airing courts might be, gardens instead of exercising yards. The supply of amusing books in the wards is scanty, and though we believe a fair number of daily papers is furnished, they are pocketed by a few patients and not available to all; newspaper desks

Appendix C.
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 Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
 Asylums.
 (Menston.)
 Suggested
 improvements.

would obviate this. The lavatory provided for the working men is too small, no water is laid on, the room itself is too small, and the arrangements are not in accordance with the usual excellence attained in this Asylum. Another matter, small in itself, but needing remedy is, at the shoemaker's shop there are no seats or benches, but all workers, including the master shoemaker, are seated upon sugar boxes. Alternative exits for escape in case of fire are available everywhere, except at No. 23, where the dormitories at each end, containing 45 and 39 beds respectively, are dependent upon a single staircase. Additional lengths of hose are required, as at present in the big dormitories the hose attached to the hydrants at either end cannot meet. The dinners served yesterday and to-day were good and satisfying, but greater care is needed in the distribution of the food, that each patient may have the due allowance.

The boilers for the tea are not sufficient even for the present wants of the Asylum. There is ample room in the kitchen or scullery for others to be set up, and better infusions would improve the quality of the tea. Since our colleague's visit, one-half ounce rations of butter instead of one-third has been given to the patients. There is no recreation room for the male attendants; a room similar to that furnished for the nurses, but provided with a billiard table, would, we feel sure, be appreciated.

Statistics.

Since the last visit there have been :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	267	291	558
Discharged, "recovered" - -	69	133	202
" "relieved" - -	9	13	22
" "not improved" -	18	9	27
Died - - - - -	91	72	163

The number of patients on the books is 866, of whom 377 are males; we had no complaint calling for notice from any of the patients. We gave opportunity of speaking with us to all in residence, but 4 men and 20 women are absent on trial. We must urge most strongly upon the committee the desirability, if merely on the ground of economy, of giving patients an allowance when absent on trial. We find that since the last visit such allowance has only been granted to 4 men.

The recoveries for the year 1891, as compared with the admissions (excluding transfers), were in proportion of 41 per cent. for both sexes.

The mortality for that year, calculated upon the average daily number resident, was extremely high, amounting to 15 per cent. of both sexes. This high death-rate is accounted for, partly by the prevalence of influenza with its complications, which proved fatal in 12 instances, and, partly by the very bad state of bodily health of many of the admissions.

The admissions for 1891 were 406, a very large number compared with the total number under treatment here.

Of the 163 deaths above recorded, 45 (nearly 28 per cent.) were due to general paralysis, 32 to pulmonary consumption and other forms of lung disease, and 33 to disease of the heart. One was a fatal casualty, a patient having been suffocated by turning on his face in a fit at night in the dormitory for epileptics, in which was an attendant on continuous duty. A correspondence on this case took place between our Board and the medical superintendent, to which it is not necessary here to refer.

refer. Not even in the above-mentioned case did the coroner think it requisite to hold an inquest. All the other deaths were due to natural causes. Post-mortem examination verified the assigned cause in 142 out of the 163 deaths.

Appendix C.
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
Suicidal
patients.

There are 41 patients suffering from general paralysis, 126 subject to epileptic fits, and 57 who are considered to be actively suicidal. The paper given with each suicidal patient on admission states that the patient is never to be lost sight of. It is obviously impossible that this direction can be completely carried out, and the tendency must be to regard it as a mere form. We recommend that certain special cards be granted for those patients, so actively suicidal as to necessitate their being kept constantly in sight, and others be granted for those patients who need careful, but not absolutely constant supervision. The cards should be signed by each attendant who has at any time charge of the patient, to show that the suicidal proclivities have been brought to his notice. We regret that up to this time none of the single room doors have been made to open by the ordinary handle from the outside. This matter is, we hope, only postponed.

The staff of attendants consists of 34 men and 49 women for day, and six men and seven women for night duty. This seems to us to be numerically sufficient. Praise is due to them for the condition in which we found the wards and dormitories. The personal condition of the patients is also creditable to them, and no charge of rough usage at their hands was brought to our notice. The behaviour of the patients during our inspection was, in general, quiet and orderly; no one was aggressive, and but few gave noisy expression to obscenity or abuse. We saw in bed 15 men and 25 women. The absence of bed-sores seemed to indicate careful nursing.

Attendants.

Two men and six women have been restrained by long sleeves for periods duly recorded in the register, for surgical reasons or to prevent self-injury. We have to point out that the requirements of the Act are not fully complied with as respects the certificates to be signed by the medical officer authorising the restraint. As regards seclusion 7 men on 11 occasions, and for a total of $41\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and 8 women on 63 occasions, and for an aggregate period of 411 hours, have been thus treated.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Despite the unfavourable character of the patients received here we hope more patients will be found able to do useful work, at this time 40 per cent. of men and 33 per cent. of women are (excluding ward cleaners) usefully employed. Out of a total of 377 male patients no less than 109 are returned as ward cleaners, whilst of the 489 women only 72 are returned as thus employed. It is difficult to see how so many men can be really usefully employed in the wards, 70 men are employed on the land, garden, and farm; and here we may mention that to-day we met Mr. Rogers Field, who was called in, in consultation with Mr. Edwards, about the sewage farm. The total number of patients employed are reported to be 253 in the male, and 241 in the female divisions. At present no patients walk daily beyond the airing courts, but within the estate, as the boundary walk has not yet been completed. This work, we hope, will soon be finished; 234 patients walk once a week beyond the Asylum estate.

Employment.

Last Saturday at the recreation hall 345 patients joined in the Divine Service. dance, and in the same hall last Sunday 357 patients were present at Divine worship. It does not seem to us to be in accordance with what is due to religious observances that the same place should be used for dancing on Saturday night, and for the celebration of Holy Communion

Appendix C. the next morning. A Roman Catholic priest ministrates to the wants of those professing his faith once a week. Preliminary plans for the chronic blocks, part of the original Asylum design, but extended at the request of the committee so as to accommodate 300 instead of 250 of each sex, have been under the consideration of our board and consulting architects. The details have now been settled, so that when the working drawings are finished, they will be at once submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State. We trust that no delay will be allowed to take place in the erection of these buildings, as the need of extension is very urgent. We regret that plans for a chapel do not form part of the extension now proposed, as this Asylum (admirable as it will be in most respects), will be quite incomplete until a chapel be built, as contemplated in the original design, and without which the general Asylum scheme would not have been submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State. This is the only Asylum in England which is unprovided with a chapel reserved for no other use than the performance of Divine service, and we cannot doubt but that the Committee, who have shown such interest in this Institution, will not allow it to remain without what is now generally admitted to be an essential feature in the proper treatment of the insane.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—2. WADSLEY.

21st July 1892.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)

THIS is the third day of our visit to the Wadsley Asylum, and we have visited the whole of the buildings occupied by the patients, as well as going over the offices, workshops, &c., and can give, on the whole, a favourable report as the result of this inspection.

Statistics.

About twelve months ago two members of our Board last visited this Asylum, since which time changes have taken place as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	175	201	376
Discharged, "Recovered" - -	73	108	181
" "Relieved" - -	7	25	32
" "Not improved" - -	3	3	6
Died - - - - -	99	65	164

Of the patients discharged who had not recovered 20 women were sent to their respective workhouses, and 8 of each sex were given up to the care of their friends. We regret to find that only 9 of the patients who have been discharged since the last visit received any weekly allowance to enable them to regain their full strength before they have to again battle with the world. We are so convinced of the utility of this allowance that, even on mere economical grounds, we desire to urge a free granting of it.

The number on the books to-day is 1,573, of whom 716 are males. There are at present 12 vacant beds available for male, and 5 for female patients; and there are 2 men and 3 women absent on leave. Having regard to the question of accommodation, we may here mention that 52 women are received here belonging to Lincolnshire, at 12s. 6d. per

per week ; and 27 men and 29 women are private patients, paying from 14 s. to 20 s. weekly. Appendix C.

The recoveries during 1891, as compared with the admissions (excluding transfers), were in the proportion of 44·62 per cent. for both sexes ; and the mortality, on the average daily number resident, 12·20 per cent., which is about 2 per cent. above the average in County Asylums. For the interval, however, since the last visit, the death-rate has been normal. The only exceptional cause of death since the last visit has been influenza and its complications, which proved fatal to 6 women. This epidemic attacked also 3 other female patients, who recovered. Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)
Statistics.

There has been 1 case of suicide, that of a man who suffocated himself by stuffing some of his bed-clothing down his throat. On this case only did the Coroner hold an inquest. The facts were duly communicated to our Board, and no one was considered blameworthy. All the other deaths were due to natural causes. Post-mortem examination was made in 148 of the 164 deaths, and we are glad to report that the assistant medical officers are zealously and successfully taking advantage of the means at their disposal for prosecuting pathological research.

We learn with satisfaction that the Committee have decided to make a further pecuniary grant to aid such research, and that they have passed a resolution to add a fifth medical officer to the staff. The appointment, however, has been deferred owing to the want of proper accommodation for him, but this, we think, could be provided without much difficulty. Medical Staff.

We can give high praise to the staff for the state in which we found the wards and dormitories. The day-rooms were bright, clean, and cheerful, but their appearance might be further improved if more flowers were available for the wards, and, with this object, we advocate the erection of a greenhouse of sufficient size to ensure a good supply of flowers, ferns, &c., to the wards on each side, and also to fill the glass corridors. The beds and bedding were in good order. State of wards.

A substantial dinner we saw served in many wards yesterday and the day before. Complaints were rare, and none requiring special notice.

The clothing on both sides was good, that of the women being particularly bright and varied. More great coats or cloaks should be provided for the male patients who are obliged to be out in the cold and wet. We saw in bed 47 men and 12 women, 2 of the former were suffering from fractures accidentally sustained, and are progressing favourably. The other serious casualties have been 6 fractures amongst the men and 2 among the women. All these 8 patients have made satisfactory recoveries. Condition of
patients.

The means of escape in case of fire seems to us to be adequately assured by alternative exits except at No. 5 on the male side, and the corresponding block in the female division. We wish again to bring this matter to the earnest attention of the Committee. The single-room doors, except in very few instances, still continue to be opened by a key from the exterior, we hope that soon all doors will be made to open by a handle, to enable the speedy rescue of the patients in case of fire, and ensure their rest being undisturbed by the visits of the night watch. Precautions
against fire.

The staff of day attendants consists of 69 men and 73 women, or a proportion of nearly one to 10 patients of the former, and nearly one to 11 of the latter. This is an adequate number when all are on duty, Attendants.
0.41. but

Appendix C. <hr/> Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wadsley.) Attendants.	<p>but some supernumeraries are required, especially on the female side, to provide for occasional absences owing to sickness and holidays. For night duty there are 10 men and 9 women, under an inspector and superintending nurse respectively. We recommend the appointment of an additional night nurse, so that, on the female side, two nurses should be able to visit the wards together, and thus avoid the risk consequent upon a nurse going alone into the room of a violent patient. We ought to give praise to the attendants in charge of the sick for that throughout the Asylum there is but one bed-sore.</p> <p>There are 18 male and 15 female attendants who have not yet seen a year's service in the Asylum. In connection with this matter we desire to express, as strongly as we can, our deep regret that the principle of giving pensions, as suggested by the Asylum's Committee, was not accepted by the County Council; but in lieu thereof it has been decided that, for the future, every officer, attendant, nurse, or servant, shall sign an agreement foregoing all claim to superannuation, allowance, or pension, unless injured in the actual execution of their duty.</p>
Restraint and seclusion.	<p>Seven men and 16 women have been mechanically restrained for surgical reasons, or to prevent self-injury; and 2 restless women, suffering from serious bodily disease, were kept in bed by sheets to prevent exhaustion. The duration of the restraint is duly recorded. Seclusion appears to have been employed as regards 6 men, on seven occasions, and for 33 hours; and as regards 21 women, on 35 occasions, and for a total of 54 hours. Forty-four patients suffer from general paralysis, and 323 patients are afflicted with epilepsy. One man and 6 women are so actively suicidal as to require the constant services of an attendant upon each of them; whilst 25 men and 39 women exhibit such suicidal proclivities that special watch is kept on their movements.</p>
Dietary.	<p>We have made inquiries respecting the tea which was mentioned by our Colleagues as needing improvement in the mode of its manufacture, and learn that new infusers have been provided, and no complaint on this head has been made for a long period. On examination of the dietary sheet, we find only one-third ounce of butter is allowed at breakfast and supper. We think that one-half ounce should be given at each meal.</p>
Employment.	<p>About 62 per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women (including ward cleaners) are usefully employed; 187 men and 166 women are returned as ward cleaners, 171 men work on the land, 25 are employed in the kitchen, laundry, stores, and offices, whilst the remainder help the artizans; of the women, 69 work in the laundry, 44 assist the cook, and 232 knit and sew.</p>
Amusements and exercise.	<p>There were present at church last Sunday morning 615 patients, and in the evening 632. This is about as many as the church can easily seat.</p> <p>Four hundred and eighty-eight were present at the last dance in the recreation hall. We are pleased to observe that the building of a permanent stage is in progress at this hall. Seven hundred and eighty patients, excluding the men working on the land, are returned to us as daily walking in the grounds, and 660 walk weekly beyond the estate.</p>
Alterations.	<p>A display of fireworks took place last night which was witnessed by between 500 and 600 patients, and was much appreciated. This afternoon the annual out-door <i>fête</i> is taking place.</p> <p>The alterations which require mention as having been completed are not numerous. A new washing machine has been added at the laundry, and the residence there has been heated. The attendants' sitting-room has</p>

has been furnished comfortably, and is, we hear, appreciated. The nurses' block, the apparatus for cleaning horse-hair, and various minor matters are in course of construction. No steps have been taken towards the erection of the new infectious hospital, for, though the plans have been passed, no tender has been accepted, owing to the lowest being in excess of the estimate. We can only urge the commencement at once, of this work upon the Committee, otherwise a long period must elapse before any steps can be taken, as the present building season will be lost.

Appendix C.
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)
Alterations.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—3. WAKEFIELD.

27 July 1892.

WE found on our arrival at this Asylum that small-pox had broken out, and of this disease 1 male patient had died; and from the same ward another patient had been, the day before yesterday, *i.e.*, the first day of our visit, removed to "Field Head" for isolation and treatment. Dr. Bevan Lewis has done all that can be done to prevent the disease spreading through the Asylum. He has isolated all the patients in No. 5 Ward (where the only cases have as yet occurred), he has had the rooms thoroughly disinfected, has called into the Asylum all the married attendants and artizans, and forbidden all communication with the outside, the disease being prevalent in the town as well as in other parts of the Riding. The Asylum is full on both sides, some patients having to sleep on the floor, so that we are glad to find that the Committee are able to refuse admissions here for any fresh cases.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)
Outbreak of
small-pox.

When our Colleagues were here nearly a year ago they made several suggestions, which appeared to them necessary for the comfort of the patients, or for the more efficient working of the Institution. Amongst others which have received attention we may mention that 10 additional attendants have been engaged in the male division; some of the bedsteads for the epileptic patients have been cut down; alternative exits are to be provided by staircases from dormitories belonging to Wards 29 and 30; but from 26 Hospital Dormitory, which seems to us the most dangerous place in the Asylum in the event of fire, no means of escape have been proposed; whilst on this subject it may be well to mention that no steam fire-engine has been provided; and it would be well if some of "Dicks' Small Fire Queens" were furnished to the various wards, and also to "Ivy House" and "Field Head." The Laundry Ward (34) is not fitted with means of escape from each end of the dormitories. This is to be regretted, as at the laundry, more than any other place, is a fire likely to occur in an Asylum. The pianos, musical boxes, and the church organ have been put into better repair and tuned, but the organ could be still further improved. More newspapers have been added to the list, but desks, to allow many patients to read the papers at the same time, have not as yet been supplied from the carpenter's shop. There is no improvement in the billiard table, and neither medical officers nor attendants have a table. Some difficulty seems to be to find a suitable room for the table for either officers or attendants. The system of suicidal caution-cards needs revision, and the actively suicidal, who are not to be lost sight of by day or night should be entrusted to the attendant's care by an entirely different card from those who are entered as suicidal, but do not require such careful supervision. The keys for the water taps at the bath-rooms remain

Suggested
improvements.

needlessly

Appendix C.
—
Yorkshire
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Asylums.
(Wakefield).
Suggested
improvements.

needlessly strong, and would form dangerously offensive weapons. Patients still have clean underclothing only once a week. We think that, judging from the size of the laundry, a change during the week might be given, and we hope efforts will be made with this object. The single rooms throughout the Asylum we trust will gradually be altered, so that they may be opened from the outside by a handle, and the doors themselves be made to open outwards; whilst the ironwork over the ventilators which now present a ready means of, and almost offer the suggestion of suicide, should, we think, be taken away without delay. One serious want on the women's side is a sufficiency of water-closet seats. In as many as nine wards containing from 41 to 54 persons only two seats were provided, and in a ward with 90 persons only four seats. It is desirable, if possible, that the nurses should not be obliged to avail themselves of the same accommodation as the patients. In No. 4 Ward on the male side there are 36 patients, of whom 16 are children. Until it has been found possible to unite with other Asylums, and collect all children in a special ward or wing with special attendants, we think, if practicable, it is very desirable that some women be in immediate charge of these idiot children, and with this object we hope it may be found possible to get a suitable married couple to be posted to this ward. We regretted not to see one single toy for these 16 children. In the other wards we did not consider that the supply of books of an amusing character or means of amusement were too liberally supplied, and we suggest that bagatelle boards, &c., be added to the games furnished to the larger wards. The numerical changes amongst the patients since our Colleagues were here on 8th August last have been the following :—

Statistics

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	174	138	312
Discharged "recovered" - -	82	68	150
" "relieved" - -	30	22	52
" "not improved" -	10	2	12
Died - - - - -	85	62	147

There are on the books 645 men and 678 women, 4 of the former and 5 of the latter being away on trial were not seen by us. We have to report with regret that no patient who has been sent out on trial since the last visit has been given a weekly allowance. The utility of such an allowance from our own experience, we are so convinced of, that we urge the Committee to make use of their powers and grant it freely and largely; feeling sure that by this aid at the commencement many a patient is prevented from remaining through life a charge upon the rates. The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and kept in proper order.

Condition of
patients.

The patients were, as a rule, free from excitement and contented; the beds and bedding in good order. No complaint made to us calls for comment, and the only charge of illusage at the hands of an attendant was manifestly founded solely on delusion. We saw the dinners provided both yesterday and the day before. The fare appeared good on both days, but the ration of potatoes seemed rather small. The state of personal neatness and the dress of the patients was satisfactory, and we may shortly report that the condition of the Asylum and the patients is creditable to the officers and staff. The mortality for 1891, calculated

calculated upon the average daily number resident, was 10·47 for both sexes ; and this has very nearly been the rate since our Colleagues were here last. Besides the fatal case of small-pox already referred to there has been a death from enteric fever in the female division.

Appendix C.
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)
Inquests.

A man who was noisy, and therefore was obliged to sleep in a single room, was found dead, having turned on his face in a fit during the interval between the visits of the night attendant. Another man who had, since admission, been very restless and troublesome, died from fractured ribs ; the precise manner in which the injuries has been sustained not having been ascertained. In the two last-named cases only did the coroner hold inquests. A correspondence between our Board and the Medical Superintendent took place respecting the last-mentioned death. All the other deaths were natural, and such as are ordinarily met with amongst the insane.

Post-mortem examination verified the cause of death in 123 of the 147 cases. General paralysis accounted for 32, pulmonary consumption for 27, other forms of lung disease for 20, and disease of the brain and epilepsy for 29 cases. The exceptional disorders from which patients recovered have comprised two cases of scarlet fever and one of typhoid, all in the male division ; and six cases of dysentery and severe diarrhoea amongst the women. Considerable progress has been made in re-vaccinating the whole establishment, both patients and staff, calf lymph being employed. Several nurses have at present one arm in a sling. We found 27 men and 52 women in bed (but the 2 men mentioned by our Colleagues as having been in bed for very long periods were up and about). The majority of those seen by us in bed were suffering from chronic bodily disease, but there were no bed-sores in either division, a fact very creditable to the attendants in charge. As we have already stated the male staff has been increased by 10, and it now consists of 64 men for day and seven for night duty. On the female side the day staff on the pay lists is 70, but four are absent nursing private cases, by permission of the Committee, their places being supplied by "probationers," but at present there are but three to fill these vacancies. The night-nurses are 11 in number.

Causes of death.

It appears to us that the male staff is sufficient at present, but on the female side, to allow for the necessary absences owing to holidays or sickness, at the least two more nurses should be engaged as supernumeraries.

Attendants.

Three men and 6 women have been restrained for surgical reasons, the duration of the restraint being entered in the register, and 1 woman has been so treated for 11 hours, to prevent self-injury. Three men and 7 women, on six and nine occasions, and for 41 and 61 hours respectively, have been secluded.

Restraint and seclusion.

The returns furnished us show that excluding ward-cleaners, 54 per cent. of the men and 45 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Including ward-cleaners, 82 per cent. of the men and 58 per cent. of the women are able to do some work. Exclusive of the ward-cleaners, the proportion is satisfactory, but we find it difficult to realise that 180 men are able to be adequately employed in the wards, whilst in a similar manner only 84 women can be made of use ; 235 men work on the land, and the rest in the stores, offices, and at various trades ; 203 of the women knit and sew, 54 work in the laundry, and 36 in the kitchens.

Employment

Three hundred and eighty-four patients were at church last Sunday morning, and 345 in the evening ; 56 Roman Catholic patients were present at the last service of the Roman Catholic priest, which is held

Divine Service.

Appendix C.
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylum.
(Wakefield.)
Divine Service.

once a fortnight ; 556 joined in the associated dance last Saturday, and nearly 700 patients went for a walk daily round the estate. In Dr. Lewis's absence to-day, attending the meeting of the British Medical Association, we received all necessary assistance from Dr. Birt, the senior medical officer in charge. The principal improvements at present in progress are the nurses' block and a permanent stage for the recreation hall.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS.—1. RUBERY HILL.

5 October 1892.

Birmingham
Asylums
(Rubery Hill.)
Asylum accom-
modation.

THIS Asylum was last visited about a year ago. There are now 69 patients on the books in excess of the number seen by our Colleagues then. There are 6 male and 20 female patients in excess of the number for whom sleeping accommodation can be properly provided. There are, however, 49 patients belonging to Warwick, who will be removed at the end of the year at latest. Supposing the patients to be the same in number as at this date, the removal will give 10 spare beds in the male, and 13 in the female division. We feel that we need not repeat here the remarks we made in our entry at the Winson Green Asylum with respect to the necessity of immediate provision for additional accommodation for the insane paupers belonging to Birmingham.

Statistics.

Since the last visit there have been :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	62	71	133
Discharged, "relieved" - - -	—	1	1
" returned to Cane Hill -	24	10	34
Died - - - - -	13	16	29

The patients on the books are 657, 317 males and 340 females. It will be observed that the death rate here has been very low. The health of the patients is good, and yesterday we saw only 1 man and 3 women in bed. The coroner held an inquest on a man who was suffering from pleurisy with purulent effusion when he died. The verdict was death from natural causes. The only other fact noteworthy in the deaths was that but 1 patient, and that a woman, died of general paralysis. Autopsy was made in all but 4 cases. Influenza attacked, during February and March last, 9 male and 13 female patients, and three male and six female attendants. One female patient died therefrom. The patients afflicted with epilepsy are 119 men and 88 women ; 2 of the latter do not sleep at night under continuous supervision. No patient was absent on trial, and we saw the whole of the patients on the books. We spoke to every one who evinced the least intelligence, and had only complaints of the tea. We were unable to taste any that was brewed for the patients, and so cannot state whether the complaint is well grounded ; but it was general, and we hope will be inquired into.

State of wards.

The state of the wards and dormitories was very creditable to the attendants ; the bedding was clean, but the time has arrived when a large number of the sheets should be condemned.

The

The attendants in the male division are 20 men and one woman, and there are 22 nurses on the female side; three of each sex are on duty at night. We were pleased with the appearance and intelligence displayed by both sexes, and the nursing in the infirmary wards was worthy of commendation. The epileptic wards must tax the attendants' powers considerably when all are not on duty. In the female epileptic ward several patients had fits whilst we were in the ward, and we feel sure that eight ought to be the permanent staff for this ward on both sides; and there should be at least one supernumerary attendant on each side, to allow for sickness, leave, and annual holiday. Though there are 69 more patients, as we have stated, than at the last visit, there has been only one more attendant added to the staff. We are glad to see that the nurses' recreation room and bed-rooms are finished, but their dining-room is not yet ready. The recreation room is not, however, at present a pleasant, comfortable looking room. The floor is uncompleted, the tables are bare, and the means of amusement limited to a bagatelle board. The effect of the bare floor, round tables, and the want of little ornaments, books, &c., gives it more the effect of the male attendants' smoking room than a nurses' sitting room. We need not point out the inaccessibility from this Asylum of any place of amusement, owing to the excessively bad train service, to induce the Committee to do all in their power to render the attendants' lives here as little irksome as possible; 28 have lived for some time in the Asylum service, and it is in their favour that no one was sent away last year for misconduct. Some female patients sleep under the nurses' rooms in the new block. A tell-tale clock should be placed at the end of the passage, to show that the patients there are duly visited, and we prefer hourly to two hourly visitations.

Appendix C.
Birmingham
Asylums.
(Rubery Hill.)
Attendants.

The means of escape in case of fire appear to us to be adequate, and this morning we gave an alarm of fire, and were satisfied with the alertness of the brigade and the sufficiency of the water pressure. In the dormitories some gas lamps, with enormous shades, are placed close to the roof. They are never lighted, and the shades are only dust traps, as it is not possible to clean them, except by erecting scaffolding; we therefore advise their removal.

Precautions
against fire.

The dress of the patients was neat, and their behaviour, for the most part, very orderly. Serious casualties were only 2, and both were accidentally caused. No entry occurs of seclusion or restraint.

Condition of
patients.

Four hundred patients attended church last Sunday morning. We learn that this is the only service the chaplain gives. This is less than we find in other asylums, the general rule being two services on Sunday and one, at least, during the week. There are 73 patients professing the Roman Catholic faith; 43 are able to attend the services which are held once a week, whilst Mass is celebrated once a month. We are pleased to find here a room has been fitted up as a chapel for these services, and is used for no other purpose. There are 4 Jews visited by a Rabbi once a year.

Divine Service.

Three hundred and eighty-two attend the associated entertainments. It is to be hoped that at some future period the stage will be so contrived that when a theatrical representation takes place, more than half the patients the room is capable of seating will be able to see as well as hear the play. A fair supply of books and papers, on reading desks, were to be found in the wards. We think it would be well if an attendant with a knowledge of book-binding were engaged, as some of the works in the wards were much in need of repair. The floors of the padded rooms, and of some of the single rooms occupied by patients of

Amusements.

Appendix C.	faulty habits, should be thoroughly dried and then covered with linoleum.
Birmingham Asylums. (Rubery Hill.)	We saw the dinner served on both days of our visit. It was generally liked, and for the most part well served. We have an objection to patients being obliged to share their drinking glasses with each other. There is but one glass given for every 2 or 3 patients.
Dietary.	
Exercise.	We are informed that no patient physically able to go for extended walks is entirely confined to the airing-courts.
Employment.	One hundred and eighty-nine men and 213 women are usefully employed; 45 of the former and 88 of the latter are ward-cleaners; 81 men work on the land, and all but 16 of the rest are engaged in various trades; 13 men help in the stores and offices, 1 man and 19 women assist the cook, and 2 men and 29 women do the washing; 77 women sew or knit.
Medical staff.	A clinical assistant is not engaged here during the whole year, but comes in April and remains during the summer whilst the medical officers take their annual leave. We can conclude our report by saying, as our Colleagues did, that the case-books are well kept.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS.—2. WINSON GREEN.

3 October 1892.

Birmingham Asylums.
(Winson Green.)
Statistics.

WE commenced our inspection of this Asylum on Saturday, and have concluded our visit this day.

When our Colleagues were here nearly a year ago, there were 558 patients on the books; there are to-day 638, or no less an increase than 80. There are now only $32\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land upon which the Asylum stands and are available for the employment, recreation, &c., of the patients; in other words, there are nearly 20 patients for every acre, whilst the lowest limit we endeavour to obtain is one acre for 10 patients. The extension of the borough boundaries is to some extent responsible for this increase, but only to a slight degree, and it is owing, doubtless, to the decrease last year, that the extraordinary increase has taken place in this year.

There have been admitted since the last visit 428 patients, 212 men and 216 women; 72 men and 73 women have left recovered, and 65 men and 62 women were removed either relieved or not improved; 4 women are absent on trial, but no men. There is stated to be one bed available on the male side, but there are 14 women on the books for whom adequate sleeping accommodation can not be provided. There are 7 patients belonging to Warwick who will be removed at the end of the year, and there are 23 private cases. Some of these could be removed, but many would have to be transferred to the pauper list.

Asylum accommodation.

In these circumstances, the question of providing proper accommodation for the acute cases belonging to Birmingham is one which needs the earliest and immediate attention of the Committee. We are, of course, aware that there is vacant accommodation at Rubery Hill, but not for any but the chronic and harmless cases. Had it not been for the unprecedented death rate, which last year reached the enormous percentage of 20·9 and the year before 17·1, it would be hardly possible to have remained without something having been done up to this time. We may mention that since 1879 the death rate here has never been so low as 10 per cent. There is one thing which is quite certain, whatever

whatever steps are taken for providing additional accommodation, nothing can be done here. This Asylum might be given up and an Asylum with sufficient land be built elsewhere, or a third Asylum may be required. We have pointed out the necessity, and the mode of dealing with it must be left to the Committee. There have been only 66 deaths since the last visit, so that the mortality is but little above the normal rate. With respect to the causes of death, it is curious that no death has occurred from epilepsy, but, as usual, the most prolific cause has been general paralysis.

Appendix C.
Birmingham Asylums.
(Winson Green.)
Asylum accommodation.

Post-mortem examination verified the assigned cause in all but four cases. Two of the deaths were due to other than ordinary causes, and were the subjects of inquiry by the coroner. They were on one of each sex, and the verdict on the woman was accidental death, and, having formed the subject of correspondence with our Board, needs no further notice. The other, a man, E. H., was admitted from the Birmingham Workhouse. The visiting physician to the Workhouse Infirmary stated that when the patient was sent to the Asylum probably the ribs were not broken. The patient was examined by Mr. Whitcombe immediately on admission, when three ribs on the left side and one on the right were found to be broken. The jury found that the injuries had been received at the Workhouse Infirmary, and that the deceased died from congestion of the lungs, produced by fracture of the ribs, and they added a rider, "that adequate care was not taken to ascertain the exact conditions during his detention in the Infirmary." On Saturday, from the same Workhouse, an old woman was admitted, the facts indicating insanity, observed by the doctor, being "is very deaf;" and he then goes on to say, though he could not communicate with her himself, he believed the statements of the nurse. We advised Mr. Whitcombe, who appealed to us, that under the justice's order, he was obliged to take her in, but that the medical certificate would have to be amended or she could not be detained.

Inquests.

Serious casualties have been few, and no seclusion or restraint has been employed; 1 female patient has been attacked by scarlet fever, and 2 by dysentery, but with no fatal result.

There are 88 epileptic and 22 suicidal patients, all but 2 being under continuous supervision by night. The female epileptics sleep in a dormitory in which two nurses are on duty, a charge and an under-nurse. This plan the medical superintendent considers better than dividing the responsibility. We have given him our views on the subject, and are content to leave the matter thus.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The drainage has been carefully attended to, with good results; four external staircases, for escape in case of fire, have been erected, the door locks are being gradually altered, and much painting and papering is in progress in the wards.

Improvements.

The day-rooms were very bright, cheerful, and clean, and the dormitories, for the most part, in good order. We do not like the plan of having beds made up to look neat and tidy, when they are not properly supplied with bedding for the patients occupying them, and would prefer seeing the bed left with the clothing removed till all was in order. We found in bed 11 males and 11 females, but no one in either division was suffering from bed-sores.

State of wards.

The staff of attendants on day duty is about one to 10 in male, and one to 11 in the female division.

Attendants.

In No. 9 Ward, on either side, where are warded idiots and children incapable of doing the slightest thing for themselves, we think 30 is too large a number to be under the care of two attendants. We are

Appendix C.
Birmingham
Asylums.
(Wilson
Green.)
Attendants.

glad to see that the boys in the male side are looked after by a man and his wife, and we think another woman, if such arrangement could be made, should be added as attendant.

Out of the 69 attendants, we regret to see 32 have not been here as yet a year, and 48 not two years. It is satisfactory to report that last year nine attendants and 11 nurses obtained certificates of proficiency in nursing from the Psychological Association, and were presented by the Committee with silver medals.

Complaints of
patients.

We gave every patient opportunity of addressing us ; very many did so, and though frequent complaints of undue detention were made, we referred the convalescing or intelligent patients to the Committee, explaining to them that with the Committee, and not with us, rested the power of discharge.

Condition of
patients.

The dress of the patients was tidy ; there were few black eyes, but no charge of ill-usage at the attendants' hands was brought to our notice. A substantial and savoury dinner was served in the hall.

Employment.

The returns furnished us show that 242 men and 195 women are usefully employed ; 114 men work on the land, and 52 at various trades ; 17 women help in the kitchen, 38 work in the laundry, and 84 knit or sew.

Divine Service.

At church last Sunday morning, 440 attended ; in the evening, 390 ; 274 attended the Wednesday Service ; and about 40 out of 66 attend the Roman Catholic Service on Thursdays. There are 6 Jews here.

Amusements.

Three hundred and sixty-four patients join in the associated entertainments.

We were pleased to see a fair supply of amusing books in the wards.

The case-books and post-mortem book are exceedingly well kept, affording much useful information.

BRISTOL ASYLUM.

14 April 1892.

Bristol
Asylum.

DURING yesterday and to-day we have inspected this Asylum, and seen all the patients.

State of
Asylum.

We are able to report very favourably of the state of the Asylum, which is all the more creditable when we take into account the disturbance which has for so long a time been occasioned by the building operations. These, happily, are approaching completion, and it is hoped that in two or three months the work-people will have finally left. Sooner than this, the new kitchen, laundry, and other newly-erected administrative departments, or most of them, will be ready for occupation, when the temporary arrangements will be removed, and the outside of the Asylum will then be restored to order. The new work appears to us to have been well and substantially executed, and the easy working of the Asylum will be much facilitated by the improvements which have been effected.

We observe that some of the newer wards on the female side have been decorated in very good taste, and are informed that it is intended to extend this work to the wards generally. All the wards are clean, and the bedding is in very good order.

Besides the large works referred to, not much in the way of structural improvement has to be noticed, but we may mention the introduction of safety gas-brackets, and that curtains to separate the baths, as recommended by our Colleagues, are being prepared. Settlements in
the

the walls of No. 17 female ward will necessitate the rebuilding of that ward. This will afford the opportunity of providing an alternative exit for the sleeping rooms of that ward ; and the corresponding ward on the male side, called the "Working Ward," also should be supplied with a second means of exit.

Appendix C.
Bristol Asylum.
State of
Asylum.

There may be a proposal to extend No. 17, but this will be matter for the consideration of our Board, which has already expressed a strong reluctance to sanction any further increase of the number of patients so long as the Asylum estate remains of its present limited extent.

The patients now on the books are 556 in number ; 220 being males and 336 females. Six of the males and 5 of the females are private cases ; there are no out-county cases ; and the vacant accommodation, when the wards are re-arranged, will be sufficient for 91 additional males and 43 females.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues' visit, on 9th February 1891, 117 patients have been discharged or removed, 74 having recovered ; 206, viz., 93 males and 113 females, have been admitted, and 69 have died. The causes of the deaths, ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination in 60 instances, were natural and ordinary, except in one case, when the patient died six days after admission, from fracture of the skull sustained in a fall from an omnibus before admission. In this, the only instance, a coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict to the foregoing effect returned.

Inquest.

The mortality for 1891 was at the rate of 8·6 per cent. of the average number of patients resident ; the recoveries were 38·7 per cent. of the admissions, excluding transfers.

The only epidemic disease which appeared was the influenza, but it chiefly attacked the staff.

We found yesterday only 2 patients of each sex confined to bed ; 57 patients are under medical treatment, but, on the whole, the health of the Asylum is good at present considering the large number of epileptics and general paralytics among the patients, there being 114 of the former and 18 of the latter.

Condition of
patients.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion since the last visit.

A few casualties, resulting in fracture or dislocation of the arm, have occurred, but none very serious.

The patients of both sexes were very orderly and quiet during our inspection, and we were satisfied with the condition generally of their clothing, and with their personal neatness. Only one or two complaints of rough treatment were made to us, but on inquiry we thought them unsubstantiated or greatly exaggerated.

About half the patients attend chapel ; the number present at the dances and other associated entertainments is at present limited, but will, no doubt, be largely increased when the handsome new hall is available for this purpose. It will also be used for meals.

We thought the supply of books in the wards rather scanty, and desire to support the appeal which we observe is made in the Chaplain's report for a grant of money annually to keep up the library. A good supply of daily papers is provided.

The building operations have continued to restrict the exercise of the patients, but the pleasant walks on the estate will soon be again available. We are informed that some 180 or so walk weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum bounds, but the position of the Asylum forbids much extension of this privilege.

Exercise.

- Appendix C.** The patients engaging in useful employment are returned to us as 139 males and 154 females, being proportions of 64 and 46 per cent. respectively of the totals of the sexes. The latter proportion is rather low, but we must make due allowance for the large number of epileptic and demented women.
- Bristol Asylum Employment.**
- Attendants.** The staff of attendants at present gives one to 11 patients in the male, and one to 14 in the female division. The duration of service in the female staff is very fair, but that in the male staff, owing to the general change which took place a year or two ago, is not so long. The scale of wages and conditions of service are sufficiently favourable.
- Medical staff.** We are glad to report that since our Colleagues' visit a second assistant medical officer has been appointed, in the person of Dr. Rainsford. We trust that some more pathological work may be taken in hand when the administrative departments are thoroughly in order; and also that the systematic instruction of attendants may be undertaken.

We find from examination that the case books are well kept.

DERBY BOROUGH ASYLUM.

16 March 1892.

- Derby Asylum.** THE general condition of this Asylum, all parts of which we have just inspected, is satisfactory. We find, however, in the wards on the upper floor an inadequate temperature, the thermometer in none of them marking more than 50 degrees or thereabouts. This is not sufficient for day-rooms, and it is evident that the system of heating which is supposed to supplement the open fires, is defective. We strongly recommend that this matter be taken into consideration by the Committee at an early date, so that a remedy may be applied before next winter. In other respects the wards are comfortable and are made bright and cheerful by pictures and ornaments of various sorts. We found the dormitories too very bright, and great cleanliness everywhere prevails.

State of wards, &c.

We recommend that attention be paid periodically and often to the different ventilating flues and trunks and those that convey warm air, to prevent the accumulation of dust and refuse which will otherwise be sure to take place.

The present pulls of the flushing apparatus in the water-closets should be made safer. The best form is a wooden lath working in a casing and only showing a button or knob at the lower end to pull by. The sash cords in dormitories should be covered by a casing which serves also as a stop to prevent the window from being opened beyond a regulated distance.

We observe that india-rubber mats have been provided for the bath-rooms. Clocks have been provided for the wards, and book-cases have been put up, and ornamental brackets on the principle of Tobin's tubes have been introduced, while outside, two shelters have been erected in the airing-courts; the whole of the exterior wood work has been painted, and much progress has been made in planting, and in levelling the cricket ground.

We understand that the Committee have under consideration the question of electric communication between the wards and an electric tell-tale clock. We trust they will decide in favour of providing these, the expense of which will not be great, and feel sure that they will not regret doing so.

There

There are to-day on the books the names of 115 male and 152 female patients, 267 in all; 17 of these are private cases and 67 are out-county patients, all but 2 coming from the Stafford Asylum. Since the visit of our Colleagues on 7th March 1891, 135 patients have been admitted, 87 discharged, of whom 47 had recovered, and 48 died. Among the discharged were 33 Worcester cases called in to the Worcester Asylum. There are at present vacancies here for 40 male and 8 female patients. The maintenance charge for Derby patients is 10 s. 6 d.; for private cases 14 s. to 17 s. 6 d.

Appendix C.
Derby Asylum.
Statistics.

The rate of mortality has been abnormally high. For 1891 it was 16.5 per cent. of the average daily number of patients resident, and about the same in the interval since the last visit. The causes of the 48 deaths, post-mortem examination having been made in every instance, were natural and ordinary. Two inquests were held, the death in one case having been due to "softening of the brain," in the other to "heart disease." Two casualties resulting in fractures, but neither fatal, are reported to us. The only epidemic disease which has appeared since the last visit was the influenza, which in April and May attacked 77 patients and 26 officials out of 41. No one died from it, but three deaths were supposed to have resulted from after effects.

Though we found in the wards many feeble persons, not many are at present suffering from active disease, and 6 patients only in each division were to-day confined to bed. All the epileptics and actively suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision; there are 31 of the former and 14 of the latter class now here.

We observe that since the last visit 1 patient, a man, has been Restrained and mechanically restrained by the "Polka" for 12 hours for surgical seclusion. reasons, and a man once for 13½ hours, and a woman twice, for 17 hours, have been secluded.

Except in the female excited ward, where some women were noisy, the patients have been orderly during our inspection, and no complaints of ill-usage were made by any. We are satisfied with the state of the dress and the personal neatness of both sexes.

Condition of patients.

We saw the hall well filled by patients at dinner, which consisted of cold boiled beef, potatoes, and bread, with milk for the women. The supply was ample, but much of the meat was too fat to be eaten and a good deal was left untouched. Excessively fat meat should be rejected when tendered by the contractor. With reference to a remark by our Colleagues last year on the subject of two soup dinners in the week, we are informed that on these days either plum dumpling or bread and cheese is added to the ration.

Dietary.

Good provision of amusements is made and the wards appear to be well supplied with books, newspapers, and other periodicals.

Amusements.

The patients engaging in the various employments, including ward-cleaning, are 73 men and 101 women, being respectively 63 and 66 per cent. of the total numbers.

Employments.

As regards exercise, we are told that about 32 males and 64 females walk daily in the grounds, not including the men employed on the land, and that small parties go beyond the Asylum estate each week, while about 30 patients are wholly confined to the airing-courts for exercise.

About 170 patients attend chapel. A priest occasionally visits the patients of the Roman Catholic communion, but he is unsalaried. The Committee are no doubt aware that they may now legally pay for their services, ministers other than the Church of England chaplains.

Divine Service.

The staff of attendants is of sufficient strength. We observe that the number (34), 11 do not exceed 12 months of service.

Attendants.

Appendix C. We are glad to be able to record that the case-books and other medical books continue to be well kept.

Derby Asylum. Dr. Macphail has instituted classes of attendants for instruction in nursing the sick, and in their general duties. This is a most useful practice.

EXETER ASYLUM.

19 May 1892.

Exeter Asylum. THE condition of this Asylum, which we have now thoroughly inspected, continues to be very satisfactory. The wards in both divisions are remarkably cheerful, and are, as is also the bedding, kept very clean.

We have seen all the patients, except 2 women who are away on leave. The men were very orderly and quiet; but many women (there being among the female patients a somewhat large proportion of excitable or degraded cases), were noisy and troublesome. We were satisfied with the dress of both sexes.

Statistics. The present number of patients on the books is 333, and there are vacancies for 10 males and 1 female, making up the number for which there is accommodation in the Asylum to 344. The chargeability of the patients is as follows:—To Exeter, 131; London, 80; Somerset Asylum, 39; Devon Boroughs, &c., 47; and there are 36 private cases. The 333 comprise 148 males and 185 females.

Since 23rd April 1891, the date of the last visit of members of our Board, 79 patients have been admitted, 54 discharged, and 25 have died; 27 of the discharged patients had recovered. The deaths were all due to natural causes, and in 20 cases post-mortem examination was made. No coroner's inquest has been held. Influenza is the only exceptional disorder that has affected the patients, and that in only 10 cases. There has been but one serious casualty, a broken leg, sustained accidentally by an epileptic.

One woman has been restrained by strait waistcoat for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, to guard against suicide. No other case of restraint is recorded. Two males on three occasions, and for $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours; and 1 female twice, and for 9 hours, have been secluded.

We find the patients generally in good bodily health; 9 men and 7 women were in bed.

Employment As regards useful employment we are glad to note that the returns indicate a considerable improvement since last year, the proportions of the employed to the total numbers of the sexes being now 60 per cent., and $52\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., of males and females respectively, as compared with 50 per cent. and 44 per cent., as mentioned in the last entry.

Divine Service. Divine Service is performed once on Sundays. Last Sunday the patients attending were 114 in number.

In respect of amusement, we learn that about 140 are usually present at the weekly dance or other entertainment.

Further progress has been made in the formation of the estate boundary walk, but it is not yet finished. We are, however, informed that all patients, except about 20 of each sex, are taken for walks daily in the country roads beyond the estate.

Attendants. The staff of attendants is maintained at about the same proportionate strength as last year. In commenting then upon the length of service of the staff the fact should have been noticed that several new attendants had been engaged, owing to the increase in the number of patients

patients, so that changes had not been so frequent as was supposed. Appendix C.
On the present occasion we find that 12 out of 36 attendants have not yet been twelve months in the Asylum service. Exeter Asylum.

As to structural alterations, we may mention that in several wards the closet apparatus has been changed, and a series of pans with automatic periodical flushing substituted. This system is said to answer well, and to be free from objection. In the airing-courts the objectionable closets have been removed, and sunshades erected in their stead; and external hydrants have been replaced by others similar to those in use in the city. Structural alterations.

The system of electric lighting in use here is said to work very satisfactorily since it has been fully completed. We are informed that it is intended, before long, to duplicate the engine and dynamo power, and this would seem to be a very prudent step.

Dr. Farquharson, who has been at the Carlisle Asylum, has succeeded Dr. Ward as assistant medical officer. Change in staff.

HULL ASYLUM.

19 February 1892.

THIS Asylum has now on its books the names of 329 patients, the men and women being nearly equal in number. Four wards in each division are occupied; another, being in the hands of the painters, is unoccupied, except at night. There is no sleeping accommodation for one ward in each division. The paupers are 157 males and 149 females. The patients of the private class are 23. The Asylum is yet without a detached hospital for infectious cases, and no decision has yet been arrived at in favour of building the nurses' block so much needed here. The Asylum is, however, in excellent order, and we are satisfied that the patients are kindly and skilfully treated, and among them there is much contentment. Hull Asylum. Statistics.

The staff of attendants and nurses gives a proportion of one male attendant to 9 patients or thereabouts in the male division, and one nurse to 8 women under care, which numbers should be sufficient.

We found in bed 2 men only, and 14 women. Influenza has not invaded this Asylum this year, but last year there were attacked by it 140 patients and 42 of the staff. No patient in bed had a bed-sore, but 1 woman had a fractured neck of thigh bone, the result, we gathered, of an accidental fall in her ward about 13 weeks ago. She was not pushed down, but is an old woman. Several of the cases in bed on the female side were so dealt with simply to obviate or allay excitement.

There has been no serious casualty except the thigh fracture above referred to, but a similar fracture (the patient being a general paralytic), and the fracture of a rib (the patient being a restless old man), both fractures unexplained.

All the deaths, 55 in number, have been attributed to natural causes. Post-mortem examinations. The post-mortem examinations have been 51. Pathology has not been encouraged by any necessary provisions.

Seclusion has been found necessary in two instances only; the secluded were two women, each secluded once, and the total period of seclusion was 11½ hours. Seclusion.

We saw the patients in their wards, also at dinner. The private patients dine apart from the paupers; these last with few exceptions in the recreation hall, where at the present time some improvements are in progress. Dietary.

- Appendix C. progress in regard to the stage for theatrical performances. The dinner was a savoury stew, meat and vegetables ; beer is not given, and we saw water only on the table.
- Hull Asylum. Both sexes are clothed warmly and we were quite satisfied with their general tidiness. No complaints of rough treatment were made, and the appeals for discharge were not numerous ; we saw scarcely a black eye among the patients of either sex.
- Dietary. The epileptics are 33, the general paralytics are 17 men and 8 women. In his report of 1891 to his committee, we read that Dr. Merson attributes to the latter class in the Asylum, and to the very many cases he has admitted suffering from advanced brain disease, the high mortality which the Commissioners have remarked upon here. Many of the cases received here have a history of drink and syphilis. In the infirmaries are to-day 38 women and 37 men ; the nursing appears to be good, the beds and bedding are good also and not only in the infirmaries. A nurse assists in the male infirmary.
- Condition of patients. The cards issued for suicidal cases enjoin special watchfulness on the attendants and nurses, but in "actively" suicidal cases the instructions should be, we think, to keep the patient in constant sight. While in the wards we witnessed no turbulence and heard no noise. The patients were remarkably orderly. We saw all the patients, none being absent on trial.
- Employment. The returns of employment inform us that 115 men and 117 women work more or less, including 38 males and 32 females, chiefly ward-cleaners, 47 men work on the land or at farm, 35 women keep in the laundry, 50 knit or sew. These returns are satisfactory.
- Divine Service. At Divine Service the congregation last Sunday morning in the chapel included 110 men and 94 women from the wards. Still only one Sunday service.
- Amusements. Those attending the associated entertainments appear to be 80 male and 86 female patients.
- Exercise. A band has been lately formed from the attendants. We learn that there is regular daily out-door exercise given to the patients on the estate when weather permits, other than in the courts or by labour on land. Weekly and oftener, a considerable number get walks beyond the grounds. The number confined usually to the airing courts, viz., 30 men and 45 women, sounds to us large, but consists mostly of infirm patients.
- There are no out-county patients here. The weekly charge for the borough patients is 11 s. Private cases from 15 s. to 28 s. a week.
- The medical records are well kept. The admissions have been 134, the discharges, including 42 on recovery, 81.

IPSWICH ASYLUM.

11 July 1892.

- Ipswich Asylum. WE have inspected this Asylum. Some structural improvements have been effected since the visit of Commissioners last year. The more important of these are, the erection of some new workshops for tailors, shoemakers, &c., which allow of the conversion of the present tailor's shop into one for upholstery and hair-picking ; the introduction of some new and improved water-closet apparatus ; the warming of the Infectious Hospital by steam pipes ; and some additional store-rooms. The deficiency of the water-closet accommodation generally in the Asylum

Asylum has been frequently the subject of comment, and we cannot refrain on the present occasion from again alluding to it. For example, in No. 2, Female Ward, occupied by 36 patients and two nurses, there is but one water-closet; in No. 1, male, with 58 patients and five attendants, only two seats; and the same number for the 61 patients and four nurses of Female No. 3. The Asylum generally needs a good deal of painting and tasteful decoration to bring it up to the modern standard; and we strongly urge as a first step the improvement of wards No. 1 in both divisions, and the introduction of plants, birds, and other objects of interest, with a better supply of books and papers, all which would, according to our experience, have a humanizing effect on the somewhat rough and turbulent inmates of these wards. The laundry appears to us to be scarcely adequate for the work which has to be done in it, and some extension would seem to be desirable. In any case the driving-bands of the machinery should be made more secure; at present they are not sufficiently protected.

Appendix C.
Ipswich
Asylum.
Structural
improvements.

We have the less hesitation in recommending a liberal outlay on the improvements of the Asylum when we remember the very considerable profit which is derived from the out-borough patients.

Another desirable improvement would be the division of the No. 1 ward in both divisions in which are the more excited patients. Possibly this might most easily be provided for by adding a story to each of the wings, and appropriating the latter (which are now only ground-floor wards) to the No. I Ward, removing the present occupants to the new wards which the added stories would supply.

We find in the books the names of 113 male, and 161 female, patients, 274 in all; one of the males being out on trial. Since our Colleagues' visit on 27 July 1891, 80 patients have been admitted, 71 discharged or removed, 37 on recovery, and 26 have died. Statistics.

Of the patients, 147 are chargeable elsewhere than to Ipswich, and the charge for them is 14 s. a week, while that for the Ipswich patients is 11 s. 3 d., and for the private patients (of whom there are 18), 21 s. a week.

There is said to be vacant accommodation for 2 male and 1 female patient; but we think the wards on the female side already too full, and 15 women sleep in the detached hospital for infectious diseases, which it might be necessary at any moment to empty. The number of patients should, in our opinion, be reduced on the female side. Except in three cases, which were exceptional, and in which the coroner held inquests, the causes of the above deaths were ordinary. The particulars of the three deaths referred to were communicated to our office. We are informed that in 13 instances, postmortem examination was made, but the postmortem book only contains notes of nine autopsies. The books, however, were only begun in January last.

There has not been any zymotic or epidemic disease since the last visit, and, we are informed, no serious casualties. The rate of mortality in 1891 was high, reaching 16 per cent. per annum of the average number of patients of both sexes resident. In the interval since the last visit it has been about 10 per cent.; at present the number of patients under medical treatment is 16. Mechanical restraint has been applied only (and then in the form of wet-packing) in the cases of 2 female patients on two occasions, and for a total of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours. There has been very little seclusion.

The patients induced to work are 58 males and 92 females, being proportions of 52 and 61 per cent. respectively of the totals of the sexes. Both proportions, but especially that of the males, are low. There is a
0.41. Employment, &c.

good

Appendix C. good attendance at chapel and at the associated entertainments, and we are glad to find that the numbers having exercise beyond the airing courts are considerable.

Ipswich
Asylum.

Staff of
attendants.

As regards the staff, we learn that there are 10 men and 11 women for day duty in the wards, being an attendant to 11 men, and one to 15 females. These proportions are not sufficient, in our opinion, regard being had to the character of many of the patients, particularly in the female division, and to necessary absences on leave. We find that of the 11 nurses, eight have not yet completed a year's service, which points to too great frequency of change, which cannot fail to be detrimental to the comfort and well-doing of the patients. We trust that means will be found to induce a longer continuance in the Asylum service.

The medical staff is unchanged. We regret to notice that the entries in the case books are in many cases greatly in arrear, in some none have been made for two or even three years. There must be stricter compliance with the requirements of the "Rules" (which have the force of an Act of Parliament) in this matter.

LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

21 March 1892.

Leicester
Asylum.

Sanitary works.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum. The improvement of the drains passing under the building, plans for which were sent to our office, is in progress, and is approaching completion, and although the system adopted is not free from some objections pointed out in the correspondence which took place, yet it is evident that the work which has been, and is being done, will add to the safety of the Asylum from evils arising from defective drainage.

No other structural work of much importance has been undertaken since the last visit, but the Asylum is generally in good order. We are glad to learn that it is decided to alter the water-closet apparatus generally, substituting the "Unitas" for that now in use. We repeat our Colleagues' recommendation that wherever space admits three seats should be provided; and in connection with the alteration we suggest that in the male division the urinals be abolished, the "Unitas" pan being used instead. We have seen this done at the Asylum of a neighbouring county, where it is said to answer well, and no inconvenience to be experienced from it.

In some of the wards some amount of fresh decoration would be desirable.

The borough boundaries have been extended, to take effect from the 25th instant, and this will transfer about 30 patients now chargeable to the county to the Borough Fund.

This will reduce the number of county patients boarded here to 20 for the present, but additional patients up to 50, which is the number provided for by the existing contract, will, if need be, be received.

The County of London patients, of whom there are 79, are to be removed, we understand, next week. This will leave the Asylum with a considerable number of vacancies.

Statistics.

The number of patients now on the books is 522, of whom 2 females are absent on trial. The Leicester County Asylum patients are 50, making, with the 79 London patients, 129 received under contract, and there

there are 5 of the private class. Of the 522, 236 are males and 286 females. Appendix C.

Since our Colleagues' visit on 9th March 1891, 41 males and 49 females have been admitted, 35 males and 30 females discharged, and 17 males and 5 females died. The mortality has therefore been very low. In 1891 it was only 4·37 per cent. of the average daily number of patients in residence. The causes of the above 22 deaths, post-mortem examination having been made in 18 instances, were all natural and ordinary. Leicester Asylum. Statistics.

One inquest was held, the jury finding that the patient died from natural causes. The only disease of an epidemic character which appeared here since the last visit was the influenza, which attacked 48 patients and 19 of the staff, but was in no case fatal. At present the health of the Asylum is good, 10 males and 12 females only are to-day confined to bed by illness. Serious but non-fatal casualties have been few, only three are recorded which resulted in fracture of bones or dislocation.

Having on a former visit commented somewhat unfavourably on the bed-sores observed or mentioned in the medical records, we are glad on this visit to be able to state that we found no bed-sores, and that the sick and bedridden appear to be properly nursed and attended to.

To-day in the female wards many patients were noisy, but in both divisions the majority of the patients are of an unfavourable class. Condition of patients. We should like to see greater neatness in dress and person, especially among the women, and if possible fewer exceptionally strong dresses in use.

As bearing on this subject, and on that of the proportion of patients usefully employed, about 50 per cent. in each division, we would mention that the staff of attendants does not appear to us to be of sufficient strength in proportion to patients, being about one to 14 on the male and one to 11½ on the female side. In No. 3 Female Ward, for example, where there were to-day 49 patients, 20 of them epileptic. There are only three nurses. We trust that the removal of the London patients will not be followed by any serious reduction of the staff. Staff of attendants.

No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been employed since the last visit.

The attendance at the associated entertainments is rather limited, 120 or thereabouts. Amusements.

A large number, however, walk daily in the grounds beyond the airing-courts, but it is not found possible to send many beyond the Asylum estate. Exercise.

We observe that the recovery rate last year was satisfactory having been 45 per cent. of the number of admissions excluding transfers.

The present charge for borough patients is 10 s. 6 d. per week per head, for out-county cases 12 s. 10 d. to 14 s.

We have examined the medical books and find them well kept.

CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

25 April 1892.

THERE are now on the books of this Asylum 402 patients, they are, males, 188; females, 214. During inspection their behaviour was orderly. Seven women and 2 men were the only persons in bed. The general health is good, and complaints by patients were few and none are noteworthy. City of London Asylum. Statistics.

Appendix C. City of London Asylum. Attendants.	<p>The nursing of the sick has been so careful that bed-sores have been wholly avoided for the past two years or thereabouts. There are, however, at present no stationary night attendants in the infirmaries; this change we regret. We also think that the day staff is so low that illness or holidays may reduce their numbers so as to risk the proper oversight of the patients. The appointment of supernumeraries in each division would be a proper course. One attendant to 10 patients is a barely sufficient proportion to meet all requirements in an urban Asylum.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>The clothing of the patients is reasonably good, variety in colour of the women's gowns should be maintained. We are assured that no man has less than two shirts each week, and the women have as frequent change of under linen.</p>
State of wards, &c.	<p>More variety has been introduced into the dietary without any diminution of its nutritive character, and several improvements are noticeable in alteration of wards.</p> <p>The interior of the Asylum is in good order; in some directions there has been renewal of paint, and a recommendation made by our Colleagues for telephonic communication between certain wards and the Assistant Medical Officer's rooms has been carried into effect. We should be glad to see modern fittings in the w.c.'s., those in use are not such as are seen now in most Asylums; they retain offensive smell, and are insanitary. The w.c. in the female infirmary is specially ill-placed, so that stools have to be carried through the day-room to be emptied. To the infirmaries should be added small kitchens, and better store-rooms for bed linen, &c. We are glad to report the provision of a mess-room for the nurses, where also they can pass their evenings. New stores have been erected over the engine-room, and an alternative exit has been (by the erection of an external staircase), provided from the female observation dormitory. The necessity for frequent scrubbing of floors has been, to a great extent, superseded by staining and waxing them. No. 6 Male Ward day-room has been much brightened by including an attendants' room in it. Such of the bedding as we examined was very clean, and nearly all the beds are now of woven wire. We must also mention the enlargement and otherwise the improvement of No. 9 and 8 Female Wards, but there are other and minor improvements in various directions. Cows and sheep have been purchased, and the land lately acquired has been successfully cultivated.</p>
Attendants.	<p>The changes in the staff have been few, especially among the women; their annual leave of absence has seen increased. Eight nurses, two attendants, the chief nurse, and head male attendant have obtained certificates of efficiency upon examination by the Medico Psychological Association.</p>
Statistics.	<p>The admissions of patients since our Colleagues' visit in May 1891 have been 73. Lunacy does not appear to threaten any increase of pauper patients from the city, quite the reverse, so the appropriation of a ward or wards for private patients is under consideration.</p> <p>The discharges have been 33, of which 29 count as recoveries.</p> <p>The deaths have been 24; in 23 of them the cause was verified by post-mortem examination.</p> <p>These leave 36 vacant beds, nearly all for females. There are now only 6 private cases here. No patient is away on leave of absence.</p> <p>The deaths have all been natural, and no inquest has been held. The only serious casualty appears to have been the fracture of the left ulna of</p>

of a male patient. No one was to blame, it seems; the cause was probably a fall. Appendix C.

There has been seclusion of 5 women for $16\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and wet packing of 5 for 22 hours. City of London Asylum.

Influenza attacked several patients and many of the staff, in May and June last, and again in January of this year. There were 2 cases of enteric fever in No. 8 Female Ward, and at least one other suspected case in October last. It was therefore thought advisable to clean out and abolish cesspools and privies connected with the women's airing court. Statistics.

Walking exercise is given weekly beyond the courts to 279 patients; the church attendance is satisfactory, so also that of the patients to the associated entertainments, theatrical and others, of which a list has been shown to us. Exercise.

Seventy-six men are now employed on the farm, 33 women in the laundry, 69 women in needlework and knitting. The total number employed are men, 146, women, 145, inclusive of ward-cleaners, 70 of both sexes. Employment.

The supervision of the suicidally disposed of each sex is secured, as far as possible, by observation dormitories and caution cards carefully worded.

The epileptics are only 30; the general paralytics are stated to be 8.

The medical superintendent has the assistance of another medical gentleman; the former we saw, and he gave us much help during our inspection; the latter was out for a few hours and was therefore not seen by us.

The case-books are fairly well kept, so far as we were able to examine the entries therein, and the number of autopsies is most satisfactory.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE ASYLUM.

10 February 1892.

THE result of 104 admissions, 53 discharges, and 48 deaths since our Colleagues' visit on the 7th March 1891 is that the patients of the Asylum are now 408, consisting of 190 males, 218 females. These numbers leave, we are informed, 30 vacant beds, of which two only are available for women. Twenty-two designs for extension of the Asylum to accommodate 350 patients have been sent in by local architects, and the Committee, with the assistance of a professional gentleman, are now considering which will be the most acceptable. The intention is to appropriate the existing building for female patients, and to lodge the male patients in the additions, and to provide for both sexes a Recreation Hall and Chapel; also to erect a new residence for the medical superintendent. The additions will, we understand, be towards the east. The Borough, it seems at the recent census, shewed an increase in population of over 40,000, and it is not improbable that ere long its area will be increased. Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum. Asylum accommodation.

As regards the health of the patients, we can report that 11 men and 6 women only are confined to bed, from various causes. There is nothing specially to be noticed in the maladies from which they suffer. Several are general paralytics: afflicted in that way are 20 male, 6 female patients. The epileptics are 33. It does not appear that Dr. Calcott considers any patient at present to be so actively suicidal as to
0.41. Condition of patients.

require

Appendix C. Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum. Condition of patients.	<p>require the issue by him of any special instructions to the attendants in charge. All having fits, or any recent history of a suicidal disposition, are, with the exception of one man, under continuous night supervision, and he cannot be associated with other patients at night. There has been no inquest. The deaths having been 48, the post-mortem examinations have been 35. Influenza has attacked 22 patients, 10 of the staff, and two artizans. Pneumonia and other acute lung diseases have been fatal to 7 patients. General paralysis, other brain degeneration, and pulmonary consumption account, as is usual in asylums, for the majority of the deaths. The medical records tell us of the fracture of a rib of a male patient, which is not accounted for ; the fracture of the radius of a female patient, and of the humerus of another, both through falls ; the first patient in a fit, the other through slipping off bed, she being old and nearly blind. No fatal result followed any of these fractures.</p>
State of wards.	<p>During our inspection the patients behaved, with one or two exceptions, in a quiet and orderly way. A man was restrained in a single-room for surgical reasons, but no one was in seclusion while we were in the wards. Very few, indeed, expressed discontent with their treatment ; few also appealed for discharge, and in both divisions patients spoke gratefully of the medical staff, and of the kindness shown to them in the Asylum. Day-rooms, dormitories, and single-rooms are in very creditable condition, and the ventilation is sufficient, and a proper temperature is maintained throughout the building.</p>
Dietary.	<p>We saw the dinner in the hall and elsewhere, soup, with meat and turnips. It was well cooked, and served well. In the female division, many patients were sewing and knitting. According to the returns made to us the ward cleaners are 75 men and 61 women ; 45 men work on the land ; 24 females assist the laundrymaids ; and 16 males work at various trades. The total number employed being 137 men, 156 women. This would be more satisfactory if the ward cleaners chiefly were not so numerous.</p>
Employment.	
Exercise.	<p>It is stated to us that 95 men are walked daily in the Asylum grounds. The weather has lately stopped the women, but Dr. Callcott informs us that usually all of the patients of the female sex who are not physically incapacitated, walk every day in the grounds, beyond the airing courts. Once a week parties are taken beyond the grounds. The boundary path of the estate is nearly a mile in circuit.</p>
Divine Service.	<p>At church last Sunday morning were 254 patients, and at the evening service quite as many. There are no daily prayers ; the chaplain's visits are not more frequent than they were at the Commissioners' last inspection. The Roman Catholic patients, 46, have a service for themselves once a month only.</p>
Attendants.	<p>The proportion of day attendants is 1 to 11, or thereabouts, of male patients, and 1 to 13 of female patients. In consequence of the superior attraction of workhouse employment, several women have left. There has been some increase in wages to some of the attendants of each sex. The initial wages here for attendants are 28 <i>l.</i> for men yearly, 17 <i>l.</i> for women, rising respectively to 42 <i>l.</i> and 27 <i>l.</i> Two nurses, however, have 28 <i>l.</i> and will rise to 31 <i>l.</i> if they stay. The night staff consists of three attendants in each division.</p>
Suggested additions and improvements.	<p>The nursing of the sick patients appears to be good, but the superintendent shares a wish expressed to us by other superintendents of asylums, that there were two infirmaries in each division, one for the infirm, the other for those suffering acutely from various diseases. Of course there should be a detached hospital for infectious cases, and its provision</p>

provision will be, we hope, included in the additions contemplated to the Asylum. It should be for both sexes, and comprehend four or five beds for each. When the sewerage of the additions is planned, the drains now existing should be carefully considered, and any defect therein removed. We are glad to see new and modern fittings introduced into several water-closets here. Another requirement of the extended asylum will be telephonic and electric means of communication between the medical officers' quarters and some of the wards.

Appendix C.
Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum.
Suggested additions and improvements.

Dr. Robert Smith, the son of the Medical Superintendent of Durham Asylum, has succeeded Dr. Simpson here in the post of Assistant Medical Officer. The case-books are fairly well kept; the entries are full. The post-mortem book also shows industry, and no inconsiderable pathological knowledge.

Medical staff.

The register of mechanical restraint records some treatment of that kind for surgical reasons, and there have been only 2 patients, both men, secluded, one once only for five hours, the other on 10 occasions for a total period of 57 hours.

Restraint and seclusion.

NORWICH ASYLUM.

8 February 1892.

WE find on the books this day the names of 298 patients, all but 62 of whom belong to Norwich; the rest are chargeable to the Borough of King's Lynn and to the County of Suffolk, excepting 3 who are private patients. Since the last visit paid to this Asylum by two members of our Board about seven months ago, 62 patients have been admitted, 17 discharged recovered, 5 relieved, and 3 not improved; 8 men and 6 women have died. Nothing special is to be noticed in the causes of death, but we regret to have to report the proportion of post-mortem examinations made is even less than last year, when the subject was referred to with the hope of improvement.

Norwich Asylum.
Statistics.

One woman was absent on trial; she will, we hear, be discharged to-day. The rest have all been seen, their behaviour was quiet, their dress neat, their rooms tidy, and the condition of the beds and bedding most satisfactory. Complaints, except of undue detention, were not brought to our notice, and no charge of harsh usage by attendant or nurse was made to us.

Condition of patients.

The duration of service of the attendants is fairly good; only eight out of a total of 32 have seen less than 12 months' service. No one was in restraint when we were in the wards.

Attendants.

Three women have been secluded for one hour and ten minutes in all, and 4 women suffering from influenza are now secluded to isolate them from other patients, and 1 woman has been restrained by the wet pack, once for four hours for medical reasons.

Seclusion.

We find 9 women but no man in bed, the majority suffering from influenza, which disorder attacked 2 male and 5 female patients, and one male and eight female attendants. The disease has not as yet, however, proved fatal in any instance. We find no very serious casualties to record. Secluding patients to isolate them is not very satisfactory, and we desire again to urge the erection of a detached Hospital for infectious cases, and we were glad to see in this book the remarks of Dr. Bateman, the consulting physician to the Asylum, made last December on this head.

Health of patients.

Appendix C.

Norwich
Asylum.Additions and
improvements.

The workshops' block is in progress, and plans for the stairs to give additional exits from Dormitories 1 and 3 and from the laundry block are ready to be sent to the office, as is also the plan for the additional water-closet accommodation on the female side. We pointed out to Dr. Harris where we thought the most useful spot to put the escape stairs at the laundry block. We hear all the single room doors are to be altered, so as to be opened by a handle from the outside, and electric light is now applied to both divisions. There is nothing for us to notice in the minor alterations; 86 men and 106 women are usefully employed.

Divine Service.

Two hundred and twelve patients attended church yesterday, and about 140 are present at the week-day prayers. There is no service for the Roman Catholic patients, who are 7 in number.

Exercise.

The walks and extended exercise of the patients seem to be well provided for, and the general appearance of the patients betokened health and contentment. Dr. Harris is assisted by Dr. Sykes, who fills the post vacated by Dr. Caudwell, who has gone into private practise. The case-books are well kept, and each case is illustrated by a careful photograph.

NOTTINGHAM ASYLUM.

21 July 1892.

Nottingham
Asylum.State of wards,
&c.

WE have inspected this Asylum in all its departments, and can report that it is in excellent order.

The wards in both divisions are exceedingly clean and bright, though of course those in the new male Annexe will look still better when fully decorated. The work of decoration has wisely been deferred until the walls are thoroughly dry. The ventilation of the Annexe appears to be very good, and we are informed that the warming is equally successful. We examined the Blackman's Fan and arrangements in connection, which were explained to us by Mr. Powell, and the system is one which is evidently of great value as applied to heating and ventilation. We notice that a fan of similar construction has been fixed in the wash-house, which, by means of it, is kept perfectly free from steam.

We have not, on the present occasion, any suggestions of structural alterations or improvements to offer, and the only matters of this nature effected since the last visit of Commissioners which we need mention, are the erection of new piggeries at a greater distance from the Asylum, and the conversion of the old partly into garden tool sheds, and partly into a mortuary and post-mortem room. The compartments for the reception of the corpses prior to removal for burial should receive some suitable decoration to relieve the present bareness; and we should, perhaps, suggest the provision of a proper room to serve as laboratory and pathological museum.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books of the Asylum the names of 569 patients, 265 males and 304 females, 3 of the latter being away on leave. Since the visit of our Colleagues on 10th February 1891, 204 patients have been admitted; 90 discharged, of whom 69 had recovered; and 96 have died, all but 2 of natural and ordinary causes. In one of the excepted cases, the patient, a man, had run his head against a wall, and died from the injuries inflicted thereby, and in the other the patient committed suicide while out on trial. In the first case and 2 other cases
the

the coroner held inquests. In 84 instances post-mortem examination was made, and in 12 of these bed-sores were observed, not a very excessive proportion, but one possibly capable of reduction. There has not been any epidemic or zymotic disease in the Asylum since the last visit. At present the health appears to be good, and we found only 3 men and 9 women in bed, while under medical treatment are 11 males and 14 females.

Appendix C.
Nottingham
Asylum.
Statistics.

Of the patients now here, 109 are chargeable elsewhere than to Nottingham, the majority to the County of London. The Asylum is practically full, for although there are a few vacant beds in the male Asylum, 11 men sleep in the detached hospital which cannot be counted as ordinary accommodation.

The present charges for maintenance are: for borough patients 10 s. 3 d., for private patients 15 s., and out-borough patients 13 s. a week.

We have seen every patient in residence. All were very orderly and well behaved; a few complained of the food, but having inquired into the diet we think it adequate, and the patients look well nourished. The clothing upon the whole, and with a few exceptions, is satisfactory.

Condition of
patients.

According to the returns given us we find that 60 per cent. of the males and 65 per cent. of the females are usefully employed, proportions which are not unsatisfactory having regard to the unfavourable character of very many of the patients received from other asylums.

Employment.

We are glad to learn that as many as 90 males and 42 females walk weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and 250 in all daily on the estate outside the airing-courts; and that few but those too infirm to go beyond them are wholly confined to these for their exercise. The airing-courts, moreover, are themselves pleasant, and bright with shrubs and flowers.

Exercise.

About 250 patients attend the new chapel, which is a handsome and commodious one, and somewhat fewer the associated entertainments.

Divine Service.

The staff of attendants is maintained at the strength of one to 11 in the male, and one to 13 in the female division; this for day duty. For night duty there are three on each side. There have been changes in the medical staff, and at present there is no clinical clerk, but Mr. Powell is in negotiation for one. If the present number of patients is maintained we should be disposed to recommend the appointment of a second assistant medical officer, who should also be a pathologist.

Attendants.

We notice that since the last visit there have been some mechanical restraint and seclusion; of the former, in the case of 3 patients on 12 occasions, and a total of 249 hours, for surgical reasons or to prevent self-injury; and of the latter in the case of 4 patients on four occasions, and for $6\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

Restraint and
seclusion.

The case-books and pathological records are well kept.

PLYMOUTH ASYLUM.

23 May 1892.

THIS Asylum was opened for the reception of patients in November last, under the superintendence of Dr. Davis, late an assistant medical officer of the Dorset County Asylum, and the patients chargeable to Plymouth Union and Borough were then removed hither from Fisherton House.

Plymouth
Asylum.

0.41.

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Good

<p>Appendix C. <hr/> Plymouth Asylum. State of wards, &c.</p>	<p>Good progress has been made in the organisation of the Asylum, and it is already in a comfortable state, but of course much remains to be done in the way of decoration to render the wards as attractive and pleasant as they no doubt will eventually be.</p> <p>We fear the closet apparatus is not of the best, and is liable to be easily deranged, for we found several closets, chiefly on the female side, out of order. It is unfortunate, too, that Stourbridge baths were not provided instead of the iron baths which have been fixed, and at least the waste-pipes of the latter should have been much larger, so that the bath could be quickly emptied, an important matter when many persons are to be bathed in succession. In some directions unseasoned timber seems to have been used in the woodwork, which has shrunk. Generally, however, we are pleased with the Asylum, which will, we think, be one easily worked.</p>
<p>Statistics.</p>	<p>There are at present 149 patients, 65 males and 84 females ; and there is available accommodation for 25 males and 26 females in addition. In the care of the patients the staff has been organised as follows :—A head attendant for each side ; and for the male division eight day attendants, including two artizans ; and for the female, ten nurses, including two laundry-maids having charge of patients. There is also a night attendant on each side. This staff seems to be adequate, and gives an average of an attendant to about 10 patients. The majority of the male attendants are musicians, and a band has been formed from among them, which plays at the weekly dance or concert which is given for the amusement of the patients.</p>
<p>Amusements.</p>	<p>As additional means of amusement in the wards we suggest one or two bagatelle tables for the male side, and perhaps a piano for the best female ward. We are glad to hear that a cricket-ground is being formed, and hope it will be available shortly for the patients and male attendants.</p>
<p>Dietary.</p>	<p>We have seen to-day most of the patients at dinner in the hall, and enjoying an excellent meal of meat and potato pie, with bread ; milk for beverage. We have examined the diet table, and, except as to the ration of fish, find it satisfactory. We have recommended Dr. Davis to increase the allowance of fish to 16 ounces for men and 12 ounces for women, uncooked, and to give with it some butter sauce, and at the same meal to reduce the bread ration by one-half.</p>
<p>Statistics.</p>	<p>Since the Asylum was opened 158 patients have been admitted, including those brought in from Fisherton House ; 4 patients have been discharged, of whom 2 had recovered ; and 5 have died, all from natural causes. In 3 of these cases post-mortem examinations were made. No coroner's inquest has been necessary ; and there has been no exceptional disorder.</p>
<p>Health of patients.</p>	<p>Of the patients now here, 4 are of the private class, and for these the weekly charge is 16 s. or 18 s. ; for the rest it is 13 s.</p> <p>The bodily health of the patients seems to be good on the whole ; only 1 man and 3 women were to-day in bed ; the numbers under medical treatment being 10 males and 13 females.</p>
<p>Restraint and seclusion.</p>	<p>The epileptics are 6 in the male and 4 in the female division, and there are some patients of each sex who are suicidally disposed. There is as yet no continuous night supervision of these classes. Now the dormitories intended for it are occupied, we think the system should soon be introduced.</p> <p>During the period the Asylum has been open, 1 patient (a male) has been restrained by long-sleeved waistcoat to prevent him from injuring himself and others ; and 2 men on three occasions, and for a total of</p>

36 hours, and 1 woman on four occasions and for six hours, have been secluded. Appendix C.

We learn that 44 men and 38 women engage in useful employment, being 67 and 45 per cent. respectively of the totals of the sexes ; 17. men work on the land, and employment of this nature will be abundant for some time, as much remains to be done to get the grounds, gardens, and farm into complete order. The construction of a boundary walk is a matter to be undertaken in order that the exercise of the patients may be facilitated. At present about 36 walk weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and some 17 (exclusive of men working on the land) go daily beyond the airing-courts. Plymouth Asylum.
Employment.

Sixty-three patients last Sunday attended Divine Service in the detached chapel. The Chaplain is the Vicar of Ivybridge, who performs one service on Sunday, and visits the wards once a week. Divine Service.

There appears to be some difficulty in housing the artizans, and we learn that it is proposed to erect two cottages. This number it would be well, we think, to increase, as it is desirable to provide for married attendants, whose stay in the Asylum service will be thereby encouraged, and it is best that the houses they occupy should be the property of the Asylum, and consequently subject to supervision. Accommodation for artizans.

Before concluding our remarks, we would point out that a moderate-sized greenhouse, to provide plants for the decoration of the wards, would be a great advantage.

Dr. Davis is assisted by Dr. Bowes as second medical officer. The latter has had some previous experience.

PORTSMOUTH ASYLUM.

6 June 1892.

WE have seen all the patients in residence (1 woman is absent on leave). They are 238 in the male, and 298 in the female division. We learn that allowances are never granted to the patients sent out on leave of absence. We are so convinced by our experience of the immense importance of giving patients some slight help towards earning their own living, because they are enabled thereby to recover their full strength before they have to battle with the world, that, on utilitarian grounds alone, we would strongly urge this course upon the Committee. Since our Colleagues were here last, rather over 12 months ago, there have been— Portsmouth Asylum.
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	73	63	136
Discharged " Recovered " - -	37	22	59
" " Relieved " - -	3	8	11
" " Not Improved " -	6	8	14

of the 536 patients, 331 are chargeable to Portsmouth, at the rate of 9 s. 11 d. per week ; 67 to London unions, 10 to Chichester, and 5 to other unions at the rate of 14 s., and 88 to Southampton, at the rate of 13 s., whilst there are 35 patients of the private class who pay from 14 s. to 20 s. per week ; there are 20 vacant beds on the male side, but no

- Appendix C. no accommodation can be found for more women, in fact this side seems to us to be rather overcrowded at night. The patients were on the whole well behaved in both divisions ; the men being quieter than the women.
- Portsmouth Asylum. Statistics. State of wards. The wards and dormitories were clean and in proper order, but the carpets in the dormitories are much worn. We observed no ill-odours, except at some of the water-closets. Their fittings are of antiquated construction, and will, we hope, be gradually replaced by others of a modern type. The doors of the single rooms still remain as before, and can only be opened by a key. This will in all probability be altered. Books are far too sparingly provided, that is, works of an amusing character, and illustrated papers. In one ward where were placed several intelligent patients, there were only two books for the whole ward, besides bibles and prayer books.
- Divine Service. Whilst on this subject we might mention that 185 patients formed the congregation yesterday morning, and 145 yesterday evening, at the Church of England service. The Roman Catholic patients have service once a fortnight in the visiting-room ; but no means of celebrating Mass is provided. This might easily be done, by a shut-up cupboard, such as is now commonly used in Asylums.
- Exercise. Three hundred and eleven patients walk daily beyond the airing-courts and 124 weekly beyond the estate. The airing-courts might be brighter ; in those used by the infirmary patients, special need exists of making them into gardens and not yards. In all the courts the grass is so long that it looks as if the authorities intended that it should be made into hay. Rolling and drawing a mowing machine is very suitable work for exciteable patients, and we think that their energies might well be directed in this way.
- Employment. The returns of employment are low, 56 per cent. in the male and 40 per cent. in the female division ; we therefore are glad to be able to suggest any means by which employment can be found for a larger number ; 63 men and 35 women clean the wards, 31 men work on the land and 19 at various trades ; 16 women help at the laundry, 52 do needlework, and 9 are of use in the kitchen. Dr. Bland is in hopes of being able to lower the boundary wall of the airing-court, so as to give a better view of the surrounding country, and considering the depth of the ha ha at the wall, no undue risk seems to be run if his wish be carried out.
- Dietary. We saw a good dinner of meat served in various wards to-day. The potatoes not being good, rice and cabbage were supplied in addition. No one complained of their dinner this day, but yesterday's dinner of rhubarb pudding was the subject of much dissatisfaction, and we think that this dinner without meat is not sufficiently nutritious for persons of unsound mind.
- Attendants. The staff of day attendants (25 men and 28 women) when all are on duty is sufficient in number, but their duration of service is not as good as we could wish ; 41 per cent. of both sexes have been less than two years in the service of the Asylum. The wages for men commence at 21 *l.*, and for women at 16 *l.*, rising with length of service to 28 *l.* for the former and 22 *l.* for the latter. Having regard to the nature of their service and to the advance in wages, now so general, we ask the Committee to reconsider the rates paid, in the hope of inducing suitable persons to enter and remain in their service. There are four males and three females on night duty. We should be better satisfied if the pushes of the electric clock were placed at the extremity of the beats of the peripatetic night attendants ; as at present arranged there are certain

certain patients in single rooms who might, undetected, never be once visited during the night. Appendix C.

Nine patients have been secluded (1 male and 8 females) on 42 occasions, and for 444 hours. No entry occurs of the use of mechanical restraint. Portsmouth
Asylum.
Seclusion.

Fifty patients have died, and autopsy ascertained the assigned cause in all but three instances. This is a matter for which credit is due to the medical officers, who are still without the aid of a clinical assistant. Post-mortem
examinations.

The mortality since the last visit has been below 10 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident. There has been no suicide or fatal casualty, and no coroner's inquest has been held. There have been 12 cases of dysenteric diarrhoea, and one non-fatal case of typhoid fever, all in the female division. The cause of these disorders has not been ascertained, but certain defects in connection with the drains, which may have conduced to their occurrence, have now been corrected. The health of the Asylum is now, however, satisfactory; only 3 men and 4 women were seen by us in bed. We have examined the books, and are glad to find that the useful practice of photographing the patients still is carried on in this Asylum.

Appendix D.

Appendix D.

ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, approved by the Secretary of State during 1892, the Cost of which was estimated not to exceed 1,000 *l*.

ASYLUM.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.	Date. of Approval.
		£. s. d.	1892:
Cumberland and Westmorland.	New gas holder - - - -	450 - -	13 Jan.
„ „	Detached Hospital for infectious cases.	595 10 -	4 Feb.
Lancaster (Prestwich)	Two additional staircases at the Annexe.	700 - -	7 Sept.
„ (Rainhill)	Additions to farm buildings -	800 - -	18 May.
„ „	Two iron staircases - - -	346 - -	8 Dec.
Middlesex - -	Additions and alterations on Female side.	600 - -	25 Feb.
Northampton - -	Additional sleeping accommodation for domestic servants.	150 - -	30 Mar.
„ - - -	Sitting-room for attendants -	150 - -	18 Oct.
Warwick - - -	Epileptic dormitory for females -	395 - -	8 Aug.
Norwich - - -	*Fire-escape staircase and additional w.c. accommodation.	250 - -	14 Mar.
Plymouth - - -	Entrance lodge and cottages -	750 - -	26 Apr.

* Fresh plans have since been approved in substitution for this staircase.

Appendix E.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1892;
TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to 31st March
1892; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDI-
CINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, and WEEKLY
CHARGE for PATIENTS, during the Year ended the 31st
March 1892.

Appendix E.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1892; TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1892.			TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to 31st March 1892.		AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the							
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	On Building (including Cost of Original Construction and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs of Building).	For Land Purchased.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: <i>e. g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Furniture and Bedding.	
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - -	24,370	2,382	- -	252,197	15,775	2 1 ³ / ₄	- 8	2 - ¹ / ₂	1 1 ³ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- ³ / ₄	- 5	
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - -	11,640	1,087	- -	129,093	8,318	2 11 ³ / ₄	- 6 ¹ / ₂	2 4 ¹ / ₂	1 2	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- ¹ / ₄	- 3	
Bucks - - - - -	9,981	955	- -	94,773	7,244	3 8	- 7 ¹ / ₈	2 7 ¹ / ₈	1 - ¹ / ₈	- - ⁷ / ₈	- 1 ³ / ₈	- ⁷ / ₈	
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - -	11,950	3,948	- -	130,864	4,842	3 7 ³ / ₈	- 6	2 9	1 6 ⁷ / ₈	- 1	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 4	
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke -	11,454	510	- -	83,511	3,835	3 8 ¹ / ₄	- 7 ¹ / ₄	2 2 ³ / ₄	- 8 ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₄	- 2 ³ / ₄	
Chester (Chester) - - - - -	11,188	1,051	- -	117,146	24,627	2 5	- 6 ¹ / ₂	2 4 ¹ / ₈	- 7 ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₄	- - ³ / ₈	- 3 ¹ / ₂	
„ (Parkside) - - - - -	15,156	6,303	- -	180,984	15,238	3 -	- 8 ¹ / ₈	2 7 ⁵ / ₈	1 1 ¹ / ₈	- - ⁵ / ₈	- - ³ / ₈	- 6	
Cornwall - - - - -	20,521	2,530	- -	81,185	4,780 (<i>h</i>)	4 8	- 9 ³ / ₄	2 2 ¹ / ₂	- 11 ¹ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₂	- 1	- 5 ¹ / ₂	
Cumberland and Westmoreland - -	14,652	1,534	- -	121,534	13,000	3 11 ⁵ / ₈	- 6 ¹ / ₂	2 7 ³ / ₄	1 3	- - ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 4 ¹ / ₂	
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	11,345	514	2,777	70,198	4,795	2 6 ³ / ₄	- 8	1 10	- 7 ¹ / ₂	- - ³ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₂	
Derby - - - - -	11,086	4,366	- -	125,104	9,815	3 7	- 7 ¹ / ₄	3 4 ¹ / ₄	1 2 ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₂ (<i>c</i>)	- - (<i>d</i>)	- 7 ¹ / ₂	
Devon - - - - -	21,947	2,123	- -	157,534 (<i>e</i>)	13,087	3 4 ¹ / ₄	- 6 ¹ / ₂	2 - ³ / ₈	1 2 ⁷ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ⁷ / ₈	- 5 ¹ / ₂	
Dorset - - - - -	10,605	232	- -	62,342	9,064	3 3 ⁵ / ₈	- 6 ¹ / ₄	2 4 ¹ / ₈	1 2 ⁷ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₄	- 7 ⁷ / ₈	
Durham - - - - -	34,699	5,087	- -	200,181	32,576	4 4	- 8	2 7 ⁵ / ₈	1 2 ³ / ₈	- 1	- - ⁵ / ₈	- 4 ⁷ / ₈	
Essex - - - - -	36,278	8,773	- -	284,030	14,298	4 2	- 8 ¹ / ₄	2 3	1 4 ¹ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ³ / ₄	- 3	
Glamorgan - - - - -	22,866	2,889	- -	177,341	16,268	3 1 ¹ / ₂	- 7 ¹ / ₄	2 4 ¹ / ₂	1 2	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₄	- 4 ¹ / ₄	
Gloucester - - - - -	22,428	2,824	- -	215,567	38,252	3 4	- 9	1 10 ¹ / ₈	1 -	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ³ / ₄	- 8 ³ / ₄	
Hants and Isle of Wight - - - -	27,028	2,386	- -	132,181	8,994	3 11	- 7 ¹ / ₄	2 7	- 11 ³ / ₄	- 1	- - ³ / ₄	- 5	
Hereford (County and City) - - - -	10,052	3,345	- -	59,875	11,774	3 8 ¹ / ₂ (<i>f</i>)	- 11 ¹ / ₂	2 9 ⁵ / ₈	1 - ³ / ₈	- 1 ³ / ₈ (<i>c</i>)	- - (<i>d</i>)	- 6 ¹ / ₂	
Kent (Barming Heath) - - - - -	49,970	4,361	- -	337,975	16,900	2 11	1 7 ¹ / ₄	2 2 ¹ / ₈	1 2 ³ / ₈	- - ⁵ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₂	
„ (Chartham) - - - - -	22,330	1,943	- -	237,192	6,236	3 6 ¹ / ₄	- 9	2 6 ³ / ₄	1 4	- - ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₄	- 5 ³ / ₄	
Lancaster (Lancaster) - - - - -	41,290	9,788	- -	289,147	4,393	3 10 ³ / ₈	- 6 ³ / ₈	2 3	1 - ¹ / ₈	- - ⁷ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 5 ¹ / ₈	
„ (Rainhill) - - - - -	41,106	7,318	- -	415,137	37,742	3 8 ⁵ / ₈ (<i>f</i>)	- 9 ³ / ₈	2 3 ¹ / ₈	- 10 ⁵ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- - ³ / ₄	- 7 ³ / ₄	
„ (Prestwich) - - - - -	55,162	13,110	358	435,295	38,412	4 - (<i>f</i>)	- 8	2 4 ³ / ₄	- 11 ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₄	- 4 ⁷ / ₈	
„ (Whittingham) - - - - -	44,484	6,046	- -	376,852	28,335	3 6 ³ / ₄	- 7	2 8 ³ / ₈	1 - ¹ / ₂	- 1	- - ³ / ₄	- 5 ⁵ / ₈	
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	14,521	934	- -	68,082	21,935	3 8 ³ / ₄	- 5 ⁷ / ₈	2 8 ¹ / ₂	- 11 ⁵ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₈	- 7	
Lincoln - - - - -	19,354	2,387	- -	125,933	6,897	3 10 ⁷ / ₈	- 8 ¹ / ₄	2 4 ¹ / ₄	1 5 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₂	- 2 ³ / ₈	
London (Banstead) - - - - -	51,974	4,138	- -	468,524	15,389	4 2 (<i>f</i>)	- 6 ¹ / ₂	2 9 ¹ / ₂	1 3 ¹ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₂	- 5	
„ (Cane Hill) - - - - -	30,441	40,228	- -	289,685	24,184	4 4 (<i>f</i>)	- 6 ¹ / ₂	3 - ¹ / ₄	1 7 ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₂	- 3 ¹ / ₂	
„ (Colney Hatch) - - - - -	55,351	5,951	- -	558,957	30,786	3 2 ¹ / ₂	- 5	3 3 ¹ / ₄	- 11 ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₄	
„ (Hanwell) - - - - -	50,428	5,321	- -	570,894	20,598	3 5 ¹ / ₂	- 6 ¹ / ₂	3 5	1 1 ¹ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₄	- 1	- 3 ¹ / ₄	
Middlesex - - - - -	30,426	5,852	- -	401,920	21,225	3 7 ³ / ₄	- 11	2 10 ¹ / ₂	1 4 ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₄	- 1	- 6 ³ / ₄	
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - -	16,725	4,422	- -	123,211	12,354	2 3 ³ / ₄	- 6	2 - ³ / ₄	- 8 ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₈	- 3	

(a) Average. (b) Deducted under the respective heads of expenditure. (c) Including wines, spirits, and porter. (d) Included in surgery and dispensary.

Appendix E.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

31st March 1892; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year ended the 31st March 1892.

Year ended 31st March 1892.				WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1892.					COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
Maintenance Account.		Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	
Garden and Farm.	Mis- cellaneous.								
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :
2 1	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 8	8 3 ³ / ₄	8 1 ¹ / ₂ (a)	14 -	20 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
1 1 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₂	- 5 ¹ / ₄	8 5	8 6	14 -	17 6	Repairs - - -	Excess to Repairs - - -	Beaks (Reading and Newbury).
-	- 2 ³ / ₄	- 8 ¹ / ₈	7 8 ¹ / ₈	8 8 ¹ / ₈ (a)	14 -	12/ to 20/	Building and Repairs - - -	Maintenance: Excess to Building and Repairs.	Bucks.
- 7	- 8	- 4 ³ / ₄	9 10	10 2 ¹ / ₂	14 -	-	Building - - -	- - -	Cambridge and Isle of Ely:
- 2 ¹ / ₂	- 2 ³ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₄	7 10 ³ / ₄	8 2	12 2	8/5 ¹ / ₂ to 63/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Cardarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke.
- 5 ¹ / ₈	- 2 ³ / ₄	- 1	6 9 ³ / ₄	6 10 ¹ / ₄ (a)	11/6 and 14/	-	County Council - - -	- - -	Chester (Chester).
- 7 ⁵ / ₈	- 4 ¹ / ₄	- (b)	8 11 ³ / ₄	8 2	12/ and 14/	12/ to 20/	County Rate - - -	Building and Repairs and Private Patients' Fund.	" (Parkside).
- 6 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₄	10 1 ³ / ₄	10 -	10/ to 15/	10/ to 42/	Repairs and Fittings - - -	Excess to Furniture, Fittings, and Alterations.	Cornwall.
- 8 ³ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 10 ³ / ₈	8 10 ³ / ₈	9 4	14 -	14/ and 17/6	Maintenance - - -	Excess to Building and Repairs	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
1 2 ³ / ₈	- 8 ³ / ₄	- 4 ¹ / ₂	7 6	7/- and 7/7	14 -	10/6 to 63/	Building and Repairs - - -	Establishment - - -	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint and Merioneth.
1 1 ¹ / ₄	- 6 ¹ / ₂	- 6 ¹ / ₂	10 6 ¹ / ₂	10 3	14 -	15 -	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Derby.
- 6 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ⁷ / ₈	- 1 ³ / ₄	8 5 ¹ / ₂	8 -	14 -	-	Building and Repairs - - -	- - -	Devon.
- 8 ⁵ / ₈	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 2	8 11 ³ / ₈	8 9	14 -	10/ to 30/	Building - - -	Non-Pauper Account - - -	Dorset.
-	1 6 ³ / ₄	1 8 ³ / ₄	9 2 ¹ / ₂	9 1	14 -	12/ to 17/	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Durham.
- 6	- 2 ³ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	9 8	9 6	14 -	-	Building and Repairs - - -	- - -	Essex.
- 9 ³ / ₄	- 2	- 1 ¹ / ₂	8 6 ¹ / ₂	8 -	14 -	10/6 and 14/	Maintenance - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Glamorgan.
- 8 ¹ / ₄	- 2 ⁵ / ₈	- 4 ¹ / ₈	8 3 ¹ / ₈	7 7	13/ and 14/	14/ and 15/	Building and Repairs - - -	Maintenance and Building and Repairs.	Gloucester.
- 7 ³ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	9 5 ¹ / ₂	9 11	14 -	-	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Hants and Isle of Wight.
- (g)	- 5 ³ / ₈	- (b)	9 7 ¹ / ₄	-	9 4	14 -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Maintenance, Building, & Repairs	Hereford (County and City).
- 7	- 3 ⁵ / ₈	- 1	9 - ³ / ₄	8/9 and 9/4	14 -	17 6	- ditto - ditto - - -	Maintenance: Excess to Building and Repairs.	Kent (Barming Heath).
- 3	- 4 ³ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₄	9 1 ¹ / ₄	8/9 and 9/4	13/3 and 14/	17 6	- ditto - ditto - - -	Maintenance - - -	" (Chartham).
- 2 ⁷ / ₈	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 1	8 8 ¹ / ₈	8 9	14 -	14/ and 21/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Maintenance, Building, & Repair	Lancaster (Lancaster).
- (g)	- 5 ⁷ / ₈	- (b)	8 11 ¹ / ₄	8 9	14 -	-	Building - - -	- - -	" (Rainhill).
- (g)	- 4 ³ / ₄	- (b)	8 11 ³ / ₈	8 9	14 -	15/ and 21/	ditto - - -	Maintenance and Building	" (Prestwich).
1 1 ⁷ / ₈	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₈	9 8	8 9	14 -	11/ to 25/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	" (Whittingham).
-	1 4 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ¹ / ₂	9 7 ⁷ / ₈	9/4 and 9/9	14 -	9 11 ¹ / ₂	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Leicester and Rutland.
- 11	- 2	- 8 ³ / ₈	9 1 ³ / ₈	8 5 ¹ / ₄ (a)	14 -	-	- ditto - - -	- - -	Lincoln.
- (g)	- 2 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	9 4 ¹ / ₂	9 4	14 -	-	London Asylums Common Fund	- - -	London (Banstead).
- (g)	- 4	- 3 ³ / ₄	9 11 ¹ / ₄	9 4	14 -	-	Maintenance - - -	- - -	" (Cane Hill).
- 7 ³ / ₄	- 2 ³ / ₄	- 1 ³ / ₄	9 - ¹ / ₂	9 4	14 -	-	General Funds - - -	- - -	" (Colney Hatch).
- 5 ³ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ³ / ₄	9 6 ³ / ₄	9 4	14 -	-	Maintenance - - -	- - -	" (Hanwell).
- 10 ¹ / ₂	- 2 ³ / ₄	- 1 ³ / ₄	10 6	10 6	14 -	-	- ditto - - -	- - -	Middlesex.
- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 4 ¹ / ₂	- 2 ⁷ / ₈	7 - ³ / ₄	7 -	8/ to 14/	8/ to 25/	Building and Repairs - - -	Maintenance, Building, & Repairs	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.

(a) Including garden and farm

(g) Included in provisions.

(h) Original site given by Bodmin Town Council.

(e) Not including repairs of building.

(f) Including garden and farm.

(g) Included in provisions.

(h) Original site given by Bodmin Town Council.

Appendix E.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS---continued.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1892; TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1892.			TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to 31st March 1892.		AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the							
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	On Building (including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs of Building).	For Land Purchased.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: <i>e. g.</i> Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>													
Norfolk - - - - -	18,395	2,657	-	90,976 (a)	11,193	4 5 ⁷ / ₈ (b)	- 8	1 9 ¹ / ₈	1 3	- 7 ⁷ / ₈	- -	- 7 ¹ / ₈	-
Northampton - - - - -	17,961	5,693	-	154,041	22,155	2 10 ⁵ / ₈	- 9 ⁷ / ₈	2 2 ¹ / ₄	- 8 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- -	- 5 ⁷ / ₈	-
Northumberland - - - - -	13,806	4,818	-	126,637	7,886	4 3 ² / ₄ (b)	- 9 ⁵ / ₈	2 6 ³ / ₈	- 11 ³ / ₄	- -	- -	- 6 ³ / ₈	-
Nottingham - - - - -	11,483	675	-	38,699	15,000	3 11 ¹ / ₂	- 5 ¹ / ₄	2 11 ⁵ / ₈	1 1	- 1	- -	- 4 ¹ / ₂	-
Oxford, (Oxford City, and Windsor) - - - - -	11,024	1,318	-	153,507	3,477	3 2 ¹ / ₂	- 8 ¹ / ₂	2 4 ¹ / ₁	1 -	- 7 ¹ / ₈	- -	- 4 ⁵ / ₈	-
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth and Wenlock).	15,565	4,945	-	164,513	9,477	3 3 ¹ / ₄	- 7 ¹ / ₈	2 1 ³ / ₈	1 1	- 3 ¹ / ₈	- -	- 6	-
Somerset and Bath - - - - -	22,884	4,268	-	155,920	10,117	3 9 ³ / ₄	- 8 ³ / ₄	2 2 ³ / ₈	1 2 ⁷ / ₈	- 5 ⁵ / ₈	- -	- 6 ¹ / ₈	-
Stafford (Stafford) - - - - -	23,189	2,998	-	208,974	21,284	3 8 ³ / ₄	- 11 ¹ / ₄	2 2 ³ / ₄	1 6	- 4 ³ / ₄	- -	- 5 ¹ / ₄	-
" (Burntwood) - - - - -	15,782	3,308	-	120,312	11,170	3 7 ⁷ / ₈	- 11 ¹ / ₄	2 4 ¹ / ₈	1 3 ¹ / ₂	- 4 ¹ / ₄	- -	- 3 ⁷ / ₈	-
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	13,800	2,471	-	82,271	8,000	3 6 ¹ / ₄	- 7 ⁵ / ₈	2 5	1 5 ⁵ / ₈	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- -	- 6 ³ / ₄	-
Surrey - - - - -	27,655	3,249	-	218,256	18,971	3 4 ³ / ₄	- 8 ⁷ / ₈	2 9 ³ / ₄	1 2 ¹ / ₂	- 1	- -	- 5	-
Sussex, E. and W. - - - - -	26,219	2,722	-	145,172	12,763	3 8 ³ / ₈	- 6 ³ / ₈	2 5 ¹ / ₄	2 -	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 1	- 2 ¹ / ₄	-
Warwick - - - - -	16,828	2,700	-	142,190	6,837	2 11 ¹ / ₂	- 5	2 11 ¹ / ₂	1 5 ¹ / ₂	- 1	- -	- 3 ¹ / ₄	-
Wilts - - - - -	15,865	8,346	-	116,235	13,379	3 9 ¹ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₄	2 3 ³ / ₄	1 -	- 1	- -	- 4 ¹ / ₂	-
Worcester - - - - -	21,641	1,180	-	149,894	10,096	2 9	- 8	2 2 ¹ / ₂	1 -	- 1	- -	- 2 ¹ / ₂	-
York, N. Riding - - - - -	19,915	7,176	-	136,553	22,542	3 8 ³ / ₈	- 8	2 3 ¹ / ₈	1 -	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- -	- 6 ¹ / ₄	-
" W. Riding (Wakefield) - - - - -	33,327	7,724	-	377,427 (f)	18,413	3 3 ³ / ₈	- 10 ³ / ₈	2 6 ¹ / ₄	- 11 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ³ / ₈	- -	- 2 ³ / ₈	-
" " (Wadsley) - - - - -	36,738	6,734	-	368,220 (f)	30,253	3 4 ³ / ₄	- 11 ³ / ₈	2 6 ⁵ / ₈	1 1	- 1 ³ / ₈	- -	- 2 ¹ / ₄	-
" " (Menston) - - - - -	18,757	9,143	-	307,648 (f)	22,254	3 4 ³ / ₄	- 6 ³ / ₄	2 7 ¹ / ₈	1 5 ⁷ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- -	- 1 ¹ / ₂	-
" E. Riding - - - - -	6,969	2,028	-	65,433	5,798	4 3 ¹ / ₈ (b)	- 8 ¹ / ₄	2 5 ¹ / ₈	1 1 ¹ / ₂	- 1	- -	- 5 ¹ / ₄	-
TOTALS - - £.	1,250,611	249,241	3,135	10,726,772	826,033								
COUNTY-BOROUGHES AND CITY OF LONDON:													
Birmingham (Winson Green) - - - - -	14,411	1,172	-	122,277	22,131	3 10 ¹ / ₂ (b)	- 10	2 5 ³ / ₄	1 4 ³ / ₈	- 7 ¹ / ₈	- -	- 7 ¹ / ₂	-
" (Rubery Hill) - - - - -	11,866	2,270	-	149,821	6,576	2 1 ¹ / ₂	- 8	1 9 ¹ / ₄	1 -	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- -	- 3 ⁷ / ₈	-
Bristol - - - - -	12,618	18,514	-	152,454	5,531	3 4 ³ / ₄	- 7 ³ / ₈	2 6 ⁷ / ₈	1 2 ³ / ₄	- 7 ¹ / ₈	- -	- 4 ⁵ / ₈	-
Derby - - - - -	9,095	375	-	42,145	- (h)	3 5 ³ / ₈	- 11 ¹ / ₈	2 9 ⁵ / ₈	1 3	- 7 ¹ / ₈	- -	- 7	-
Exeter - - - - -	9,495	1,713	-	83,122	9,390	3 2 ³ / ₄	- 9	2 5 ⁵ / ₈	1 11 ⁷ / ₈	- 1	- -	- 4 ⁵ / ₈	-
Hull - - - - -	10,881	639	-	65,323	12,770	2 9	1 -	3 4	1 11 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- -	- 6 ¹ / ₈	-
Ipswich - - - - -	5,877	768	-	30,150	2,874	2 9	- 11 ¹ / ₈	2 6 ⁵ / ₈	1 4 ¹ / ₄	- 1	- -	- 6 ³ / ₈	-
Leicester - - - - -	13,961	-	-	61,937	17,750	3 8 ¹ / ₄	- 9 ¹ / ₈	2 2 ⁷ / ₈	- 10 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- -	- 7 ⁵ / ₈	-
London (City of) - - - - -	13,546	1,627	-	114,005	12,915	3 8 ¹ / ₂	- 6 ¹ / ₂	3 4 ¹ / ₂	1 10 ¹ / ₂	- 7 ¹ / ₈	- -	- 5 ⁵ / ₈	-
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	9,772	1,119	-	98,718	22,357	3 1 ¹ / ₈	- 8	2 6 ³ / ₈	1 1 ⁵ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- -	- 7 ¹ / ₄	-
Norwich - - - - -	7,243	1,876	-	77,096	1,875	3 8 ¹ / ₅	- 6 ⁷ / ₈	2 6 ⁵ / ₈	1 7 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- -	- 4 ¹ / ₄	-
Nottingham - - - - -	14,392	1,925	-	100,235	- (g)	3 9 ³ / ₄	- 8 ¹ / ₂	2 3 ³ / ₄	1 9 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- -	- 4 ⁷ / ₈	-
Portsmouth - - - - -	14,111	1,944	-	134,368	17,650	3 7 ¹ / ₂	- 9 ¹ / ₄	2 7 ³ / ₄	1 1 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- -	- 3 ¹ / ₂	-
TOTALS - - £.	147,268	33,942	-	1,231,651	131,819								

(a) From 1854. (b) Including garden and farm. (c) With provisions. (d) Average. (e) Deducted under the respective heads of Expenditure.

Appendix E.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

31st March 1892; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE OF PATIENTS, during the Year ended 31st March 1892.

Year ended 31st March 1892.				WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1892.							
Maintenance Account.		Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.		
Garden and Farm.	Mis-cellaneous.								COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES —continued.		
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.					
- (c)	- 4 ⁷ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	9 3 ³ / ₈	9 4	14 -	14/ to 21/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	-	Norfolk.	
- 7 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ⁵ / ₈	- 5 ⁵ / ₈	7 8 ¹ / ₂	7 6	13/ and 14/	10/ to 20/	- ditto - - - -	Excess to County Council - -	-	Northampton.	
- (c)	- 5 ³ / ₈	- 3 ¹ / ₂	9 5 ¹ / ₈	9 7 ¹ / ₂	14 -	15/ to 21/	- ditto - - - -	Local Authority - - - -	-	Northumberland.	
- 3 ¹ / ₂	- 3	- -	9 5 ¹ / ₂	8 6	12/ to 14/	14 -	- ditto - - - -	Building and Repairs - -	-	Nottingham.	
- 4	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₈	8 8	8 3	14/ and 15/	- -	Repairs - - - -	- - - -	-	Oxford.	
- 2 ³ / ₄	- 1 ⁷ / ₈	- 1	7 11 ¹ / ₄	7 9	14 -	15 -	ditto - - - -	Maintenance and Repairs - -	-	Salop and Montgomery.	
- 7 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ³ / ₈	- 1 ³ / ₈	9 4 ¹ / ₂	9 4	15 2	10/5 to 15/2	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance - - - -	-	Somerset and Bath.	
- 3 ³ / ₄	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₄	9 2 ¹ / ₄	9 -	14 -	14 -	Maintenance - - - -	- ditto - - - -	-	Stafford (Stafford).	
- 8 ⁵ / ₈	- 2 ⁷ / ₈	- 2 ³ / ₈	9 4 ⁵ / ₈	8 9 ³ / ₄ (d)	14 -	14 -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	-	" (Burntwood).	
- 5 ³ / ₄	- 3 ⁵ / ₈	- 1	9 4 ⁵ / ₈	9 1 ¹ / ₂	14 -	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	-	Suffolk E. and W.	
- 10 ³ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ³ / ₈	9 9 ³ / ₈	9 6	14 -	- -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - -	-	Surrey.	
- 7 ¹ / ₈	- 3	- - (e)	9 10 ¹ / ₄	9 6	14 -	16 -	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	-	Sussex E. and W.	
1 1 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ⁵ / ₈	- 2 ¹ / ₂	9 3 ¹ / ₄	8 5 ¹ / ₂	14 -	10/ to 14/	Building - - - -	Building and Maintenance - -	-	Warwick.	
- 5 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₂	8 7 ¹ / ₄	8 9	12 9	15 -	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance - - - -	-	Wilts.	
- 10 ¹ / ₂	- 4 ³ / ₄	- 6	7 9 ³ / ₈	8 2	14 -	8/2 to 20/	Repairs - - - -	Maintenance and Repairs - -	-	Worcester.	
- 8 ¹ / ₈	- 3 ⁷ / ₈	- 3 ¹ / ₄	9 1	9 4	14/ to 15/2	12/3 to 31/6	Additions - - - -	Maintenance and Additions - -	-	York, N. Riding.	
- 10 ¹ / ₈	- 4 ³ / ₈	- 2 ³ / ₈	8 10 ¹ / ₂	8/6 and 8/9	14 -	- -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - -	-	" W. Riding (Wakefield).	
- 5	- 2 ⁵ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	8 10 ¹ / ₂	8/6 and 8/9	12/6 and 14/	14/ and 20/	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance, Building, and Repairs - -	-	" " (Wadsley).	
1 -	- 3 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ³ / ₈	9 3 ¹ / ₈	8/6 and 8/9	12 6	14/ and 20/	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - ditto - -	-	" " (Menston).	
- (c)	- 2 ³ / ₄	- 9	8 6 ⁵ / ₈	8 5 ¹ / ₂	14 -	13/ to 30/	Repairs, Additions, &c. - -	Maintenance and Repairs, Additions, &c. - -	-	" E. Riding.	
COUNTY BOROUGHES AND CITY OF LONDON:											
- (c)	1 4 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ³ / ₄	10 5 ³ / ₄	9 -	14 -	10/6 to 30/	Building - - - -	Building - - - -	-	Birmingham (Winson Green).	
1 5 ³ / ₈	- 8	- 2 ¹ / ₈	7 11	9 -	13/ and 14/	14/ to 21/	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	-	" (Rubery Hill).	
- 4 ³ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₂	- - ³ / ₄	8 10 ¹ / ₈	10 6	14 -	20 -	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	-	Bristol.	
1 - ¹ / ₂	- 4 ⁵ / ₈	- 7	9 11 ⁷ / ₈	10 6	12/10 and 14/	15/ and 17/6	Building and Repairs - -	Excess to Building and Repairs - -	-	Derby.	
1 6 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 5	10 6	12 10	12/10 and 14/	15/ and 20/	Borough Fund - - - -	Maintenance, and Borough Fund - -	-	Exeter.	
2 4 ⁵ / ₈	- 10 ³ / ₄	1 2	11 10 ⁵ / ₈	11 -	- -	12/6 to 28/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	-	Hull.	
1 1 ⁵ / ₈	- 4 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ⁷ / ₈	9 5 ⁵ / ₈	11 8	14 -	20/ and 21/	Repayment of Original Outlay -	Repayment of Original Outlay -	-	Ipswich.	
- 6	1 8 ³ / ₈	- 4 ³ / ₈	10 1	11 8	13/ and 15/2	15 2	Maintenance and General Account -	Maintenance and General Account -	-	Leicester.	
1 8 ¹ / ₂	1 5 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ⁵ / ₈	13 1 ¹ / ₄	11 8	14 -	21 -	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	-	London (City of).	
- 4 ⁵ / ₈	- 3 ⁷ / ₈	- - (e)	8 9 ¹ / ₂	- -	8 2	16 -	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	-	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	
- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 3 ¹ / ₈	- 1	9 2 ¹ / ₈	9 4	13/ to 16	12/ to 16/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	-	Norwich.	
- 5 ³ / ₄	- 4 ¹ / ₂	- 7 ¹ / ₈	9 10 ¹ / ₈	10 6	13/ and 14/	15 -	Maintenance and General Account -	Maintenance and General Account -	-	Nottingham.	
- 8 ¹ / ₂	- 7 ¹ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₂	9 9 ³ / ₄	9 11	14 -	14/ to 20/	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance - - - -	-	Portsmouth.	

(f) Including first cost of furniture.

(g) Land is rented from Corporation at 875 l. per annum.

(h) Held subject to a perpetual rent of 672 l.

Appendix F.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

ABSTRACT of CASH ACCOUNTS for the Year ended 31st December 1892

HOSPITALS.	Balance in hands of Treasurer and Sub- Accountants on 1st January 1892.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1892										Balance due to Treasurer and Sub-Ac- countants, 31st December 1892.	Balance due to Treasurer and Sub-Ac- countants, on 1st January 1892.	PAYMENTS DURING									
		Main- tenance of Patients (i.e. Ordinary Charges).	Main- tenance of Voluntary Boarders (i.e. Ordinary Charges).	Payments for Extras (Patients and Boarders).	Annual Sub- scriptions.	Donations.	Legacies.	Rents, Dividends, and Interest.	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, &c.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts during the Year.			MAINTENANCE.									
														Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants (not including Labour of Laundry, Farm, and Garden).	Food.	Clothing of Patients.	Clothing of Attendants and Servants.	Medicines and Surgical Appliances.	Wines and Spirits.	Malt Liquors.	Furniture and Bedding.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital	Revised Return not received in time for insertion.										-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonford House, Exeter - - -	495	12,541	68	2,108	1	-	-	188	-	162	15,068	392	15,955	-	1,369	1,434	4,347	228	185	122	211(a)	(b)	675
Barnwood House, Gloucester - -	6,770	20,708	453	-	-	-	-	395	819	2,534	24,909	-	36,679	-	2,467	1,913	4,220	1,248	-	41	261	303	859
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital- - -	-	5,673	178	1,018	57	-	-	20	41	-	6,987	1,727	8,714	1,087	439	841	2,313	1,018	-	41	39	182	512
St. Luke's Hospital, E.O. - - -	-	8,746	-	-	157	73	1,079	4,582	-	60	14,697	-	14,697	-	1,557	1,412	3,893	33	-	130	266	466	709
Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - -	722	2,881	-	-	-	10	-	1,199	16	244	4,350	-	5,072	-	424	495	1,445	52	-	-	41	44	190
St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton	-	36,507	75	5,039	-	-	-	1,760	3,205	26	46,612	2,642	49,255	2,795	3,122	4,348	9,115	2,076	417	147	488	1,043	1,582
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital - -	1,108	8,060	-	1,568	115	-	100	554	79	114	10,590	-	11,698	-	920	1,068	2,654	732	42	67	75	171	884
Warneford Hospital, Oxford - - -	422	4,484	-	58	26	-	-	2,402	37	170	7,177	-	7,599	-	1,065	566	1,711	37	52	29	38	179	272
Charitable Institution, Coton Hill, Stafford.	-	12,461 (c)	(d)	(d)	38	140	-	26	344	18	13,027	-	13,027	559	1,107	1,742	3,201	1,158	110	69	396	537	640
Bethlehem Hospital, S.E. - - -	5,089	7,587	-	180	-	179	-	24,606	-	817	33,369	-	38,458	-	2,429	3,328	6,216	420	358	380	263	678	1,448
Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water.	11,566	41,358	850	9,729	-	-	-	243	615	105	52,900	-	64,466	-	2,458	8,493	10,225	315	290	126	498	613	3,151
York Lunatic Hospital - - -	15	6,707	100	1,086	-	20	-	359	165	422	8,859	-	8,874	-	1,008	1,085	2,538	737	-	27	103	135	452
The Retreat, York - - - -	Revised Return not received in time for insertion										-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) Including Malt Liquors. (b) Included in Wines and Spirits (c) Including maintenance of Voluntary Boarders, and payments for Extras.

Appendix F. to Forty-seventh Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Appendix F.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

3 Vic. c. 5, sec. 234 ; and Rule 38 of the Commissioners in Lunacy).

THE YEAR 1892.

THE YEAR 1892.																		Balance in hands of Treasurer and Sub- Accountants 31st December 1892.		Average Number of Patients and Boarders, during the Year 1892.			Average Weekly Cost per head calculated on Maintenance Expenses.	HOSPITALS.
MAINTENANCE.									MISCELLANEOUS.				BUILDING (Including Branch Establishments).		Other Payments.	Total Payments during the Year.								
Fuel and Light.	Water.	Laundry Department (including cost of Labour).	Farm Expenses (including cost of Labour).	Garden Expenses (including cost of Labour).	Amuse- ments (including Newspapers, Books, Carriage Exercise, Excursions, &c.).	Stationery, Postage, and Printing.	Expenses of Seaside and other Branch Establish- ments, (excluding Rent, Rates, Taxes and Building).	Main- tenance Incidentals.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Pensions.	Legacies and other Moneys invested during the Year.	Interest on Mortgages &c.	New Buildings and Additions to Building.	Alterations and Repairs of Buildings.										
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	Private Patients.	Pauper Patients.	Boarders.	£. s. d.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.	
737	63	864	-	371	112	194	936	141	272	52	-	638	-	344	3,160	15,955	-	15,955	120	-	3	1 15 6	Wonford House, Exeter.	
684	92	415	1,604	582	1,337	108	1,518	63	551	32	1,918	-	3,375	757	38	24,386	7,293	31,679	157	-	4	2 2 3	Barnwood House, Gloucester.	
249	56	188	-	98	59	62	-	45	42	34	-	156	890	254	109	7,627	-	8,714	65	-	1	1 15 9	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	
894	63	267	-	53	144	237	-	165	652	-	-	-	-	1,519	-	12,460	2,237	14,697	190	-	-	1 - 10	St. Luke's Hospital, E.O.	
213	33	267	-	58	19	26	-	162	72	96	-	-	200	173	38	4,048	1,024	5,072	80	1	-	- 16 4	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	
2,226	227	479	2,807	607	1,528	379	1,562	411	1,956	426	-	-	200	2,739	8,575	46,460	-	49,255	331	-	-	1 17 10	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.	
523	78	128	-	392	132	149	-	63	141	20	1,000	-	-	480	165	9,884	1,814	11,698	92	-	-	1 12 -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.	
536	-	102	248	224	82	68	55	32	98	40	-	-	225	462	122	6,243	1,356	7,599	82	-	-	1 4 10	Warneford Hospital, Oxford.	
909	-	145	555	351	154 (e)	(f)	275	202	261	-	-	127	-	512	-	12,451	16	13,027	132	-	1	1 12 2	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill, Stafford.	
1,609	-	1,865	-	385	420	333	2,183	205	1,916	1,377	1,908	-	741	5,010	-	33,472	4,986	38,458	244	-	16	1 13 4	Bethlehem Hospital, S.E.	
2,108	305	951	772	1,414	1,284	391	2,877	4,012	821	-	-	-	9,177	3,668	4,166	58,115	6,351	64,466	313	-	33	2 4 9	Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water.	
612	99	108	303	126	259	76	-	87	241	32	-	-	-	454	23	8,505	369	8,874	72	59	1	1 2 7	York Lunatic Hospital.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Retreat, York.	

(e) Including Stationery, &c.

(f) Included in Amusements, &c.

(d) Included in Maintenance of Patients (ordinary charges.)

(e) Including Stationery, &c.

(f) Included in Amusements, &c.

Appendix G.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

ABSTRACTS of ASSETS and LIABILITIES, 31st December 1892.

HOSPITALS.	LIABILITIES.					Balance in favour of Hospital.		ASSETS.												Balance against the Hospital.		Estimated Value of Land, Buildings, and Furniture.	Value of Farm Stock 31 December 1891.	Value of Farm Stock 31 Decemb 1892.
	Amount due to Tradesmen.	Amount due in respect of advance Payments made for Patients.	Mort- gages, Loans, and Interest due thereon.	Balance due to Treasurer, and Sub- Account- ants.	Amount otherwise due.			Amount due in respect of Patients.	Amount otherwise due.	Cash at Bankers (Current Ac- count).	Cash at Bankers (on Deposit).	Cash in Hands of Treasurer and Sub-Ac- countants.	MONIES INVESTED.					Other Assets (omitting Value of Land, Buildings, and Fur- niture).						
													Government Funds of the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.	Corporation Stocks.	Railways and other Commercial Undertakings.	Other Investments (omitting Value of Land, Buildings, and Furniture).	Total of Monies Invested.							
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.				
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.	Revised Return not received in time for insertion.						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Wonford House, Exeter -	-	1,458	14,624	392	-	-	16,484	695	169	-	-	-	-	-	938	-	938	-	14,682	16,484				
Barnwood House, Gloucester -	-	4,571	-	-	1,125	13,286	18,982	1,422	-	6,949	-	344	10,267	-	-	-	10,267	-	-	18,982				
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital -	-	268	3,000	1,727	-	-	4,995	94	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,821	4,995				
St. Luke's Hospital, E.O. -	2,577	219	-	-	-	172,906	175,703	423	92	4,158	2,000	-	169,030	-	-	-	169,030	-	-	175,703				
Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	512	-	-	-	-	22,153	22,665	266	-	780	-	243	17,976	-	-	3,400	21,376	-	-	22,665				
St. Andrew's Hospital, North- ampton.	-	-	-	2,692	-	19,444	22,136	44	-	-	7,177	50	8,094	-	-	6,771	14,865	-	-	22,136				
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital	-	45	-	-	3,277	18,496	21,818	323	71	1,684	6,500	130	-	5,934	3,899	3,277	13,110	-	-	21,818				
Warneford House, Oxford -	1,120	357	-	-	-	63,069	64,546	204	-	2,657	-	8	13,204	-	-	48,473	61,677	-	-	64,546				
Charitable Institution, Ooton Hill, Stafford.	2,164	637	3,026	-	279	-	6,106	2,038	13	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,039	6,106				
Bethlehem Hospital, S.E. -	3,500	-	-	-	300	584,036	587,836	-	6,500	41,986	-	-	36,370	10,230	-	529,750	576,350	-	-	587,836				
Holloway Sanatorium, Vir- ginia Water.	3,149	984	-	-	393	6,907	11,433	4,689	-	174	6,420	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,433				
York Lunatic Hospital - -	1,020	1,288	-	178	-	4,191	6,677	2,130	-	521	-	26	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	-	-	6,677				
The Retreat, York - - -	Revised Return not received in time for insertion.						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

Some difficulty has been experienced in getting this value stated, and it is therefore not given for the year 1892. It will be obvious, however, that the existence of this value must be borne in mind in considering the financial condition of the Hospitals, and especially so in those cases where a balance against the Hospital is shown.

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Some difficulty has been experienced in getting this value stated, and it is therefore not given for the year 1892. It will be obvious, however, that the existence of this value must be borne in mind in considering the financial condition of the Hospitals, and especially so in those cases where a balance against the Hospital is shown.

Appendix H.

Appendix H.

ENTRIES by COMMISSIONERS at HOSPITALS, &c.

MANCHESTER ROYAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

16 May 1892.

ON this the second day of our inspection of the Lunatic Hospital at Manchester Cheadle we have to give a satisfactory report of the condition in which Hospital. we found the building, out-lying houses, and villas, and the state of the State of patients generally. The rooms were everywhere in good order, and we hospital. had no complaints of any sort, except a few of the more insane patients asked for their discharge, but the convalescing patients appeared willing to abide by the decision of Mr. Mould as to the desirability or otherwise of prolonging their stay here.

The patients on the book are 95 gentlemen and 159 ladies, and there Statistics. are also residing under Mr. Mould's care in various places as boarders 15 gentlemen and 21 ladies. One of each sex, we think, should be certified. Their names will be found recorded in the patients' book. Eight gentlemen and 13 ladies were absent at Colwyn, Dyffryn, or at their homes, whom we did not see, but we intend to visit both Dyffryn and Colwyn later in the year. The names of some improving and convalescing patients will be also found entered in the patients' book. Since two members of our Board were here just seven months ago 22 gentlemen and 21 ladies have been admitted, 14 gentlemen and 18 ladies have been discharged as recovered, and 2 gentlemen and 6 ladies have left "relieved" or "not improved"; 9 gentlemen and 2 ladies have died, all from causes natural in Asylums, 3 being from general paralysis, and 2 from senile decay. No inquest was held, but the assigned cause of death was not verified by post-mortem examination in a single instance, unfortunately, for though leave was asked on every occasion it was invariably refused. In the main building there are 2 male and 3 female patients suffering from epilepsy, and at St. Ann's Hospital there are 5 persons similarly afflicted. We desire to repeat the recommendation made at the last visit that a night-nurse be appointed at the latter building. The hospital has been free from any infectious or contagious disorders, and there are only 3 patients of each sex now under medical treatment. Twelve gentlemen are employed on the land. The staff of attendants seems to us to be sufficient.

The cricket-ground has been considerably enlarged, and a new Improvements. padded room has been made. Telephones are to connect the main building with all the outside houses. To all these houses lying beyond the grounds there has been a water supply from the town laid on, and new water-closets and baths have been erected. We learn that the whole of the main building now occupied by Mr. Mould as his private apartments is to be given up; patients paying higher rates are to be placed there; but Mr. Mould will keep his office and a visiting-room still, and we think it would be advisable to reserve a bedroom for him in case of necessity. Both the assistant medical officers will still keep their rooms as before in the main building. The third villa from the

Appendix H. main building is, we hear, to be altered and improved for the Medical Superintendent's residence.

Manchester Four gentlemen have been secluded on 13 occasions for a total of Hospital. 150 hours. One gentlemen and 1 lady have been restrained, the former by canvas jacket on four occasions for 20 hours for medical reasons, the latter by gloves to prevent self-injury on six occasions, and for 56 hours. Nearly 60 patients attend Divine Service on Sundays, and 2 out of the 3 Roman Catholic patients attend mass at Stockport. The general arrangements for the care and comfort of the patients remain unaltered.

Seclusion.

WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

18 May 1892.

Wonford House.
Condition of hospital.

WE have to-day inspected this Hospital and seen all the patients actually in it. The Hospital is on the whole in good order and comfortable, but some of the galleries will ere long require re-decoration.

The erection of the villa referred to by our Colleagues at their visit in the autumn has not yet been begun, nor has the suggested improvement of the wards occupied by the more excited patients.

There is no doubt that much benefit results from making the wards devoted to such cases as attractive as possible, for experience amply shows that patients, even the most excited, are beneficially affected by pleasant surroundings.

We hope, therefore, that the subject may be favourably considered before long. At the same time we must recognise the improvement that was some time since effected in the female excited ward.

Statistics

We find on the books of the Hospital the names of 53 male and 73 female patients, 126 in all. There is also a lady boarder who we are satisfied is insane, and, if retained here, ought to be certified and made a regular patient. We understand her friends have already been communicated with on the subject.

Since the visit on 9th November last, 7 male and 10 female patients have been admitted here; 4 males and 6 females discharged, 2 of the males and 5 of the females having recovered; and 4 males and 3 females have died. All the deaths were from natural causes.

There are 3 gentlemen and 11 ladies at Plantation House, and 2 gentlemen and 5 ladies on leave elsewhere. There are also 2 gentlemen out for the day.

Condition of patients.

With these exceptions we have seen all the patients. In a few we observe mental improvement, and these are named in the patients' book. The general bodily health of both sexes seems to be good; only 1 patient of each sex was in bed, and for no serious illness in either case; 4 of each sex are taking medicine.

Seclusion and restraint.

Seclusion has been employed since the last visit with 8 ladies on 61 occasions and a total of 387 hours, and 2 ladies have been restrained by the side-arm dress, one on 9 days and nights, and subsequently for several hours daily for six weeks to prevent injury to herself or others; the other also by the side-arm dress, for medical reasons, during portions of 12 days or nights.

The patients have been free from excitement during our visit, and no complaints have been made to us of ill-treatment, except by one or two patients whom it has been necessary to feed by force. When this has to be done, though not by the tube, it would be well, we think, that one of the medical officers should be present.

In the case of the suicidal patients we recommend that the 'cautions' respecting them which are delivered to the attendants should state more definitely the degree of care and watchfulness to be bestowed upon them; and that the attendants receiving the documents should sign an acknowledgment of having received them and of understanding the instructions.

Appendix H.
Wonford House.

In the absence of Dr. Deas on his holiday, Dr. Horton is in charge, and has afforded us the information we needed.

Suicidal caution cards.

PLANTATION HOUSE, DAWLISH.

20 May 1892.

WE, to-day, paid a visit to the above-named house, at which there are residing "on leave" 13 patients, who are on the books of Wonford House, Exeter.

Plantation House, Dawlish.

We found the house in good order, and on duty in chief charge, Miss Large, who was assisted by two female attendants. At present no male attendant is resident.

Attendants.

The gentlemen occupy bedrooms opening into the same corridors as the ladies' rooms, and several patients have rooms on the second floor from which floor there is only one staircase, and no second exit available in the event of fire. There is no night attendant at this house. The bedrooms doors are locked at night, and those sleeping in single rooms have no bell or other means of summoning an attendant should illness or fire take place during the night.

Patients' bedrooms.

We trust that these defective arrangements will receive careful consideration by the Committee and Medical Superintendent of the Hospital.

BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

16 April 1892.

WE have inspected this Hospital and seen all the patients at present in residence. We must, in the first place, record the change which has occurred in the office of Medical Superintendent consequent on the appointment of Dr. Needham to be a Commissioner in Lunacy. The vacancy thus caused the Committee have filled by appointing Dr. Soutar, who for several years has acted as assistant medical officer, and who in that capacity has gained a full experience of the system of management which our Commission has so highly approved, and which we doubt not he will at all times maintain.

Barnwood House, Gloucester.
Change in medical staff.

The present condition of the Hospital is quite satisfactory. We may mention the completion of the addition to No. 4 Male Ward, referred to in the last entry, as a most valuable improvement of that ward. The additional day-room is very bright and cheerful, and above it are four excellent bedrooms.

Additions to hospital.

The patients now on the books are 68 gentlemen and 87 ladies, in all. There are also four ladies who are voluntary boarders. One patient of each sex is absent on leave, and 9 lady patients and 1 of the boarders are at the Wilderness. We have seen all the other patients and 3 boarders. The latter are proper cases to be here in that capacity. The patients admitted since the last visit, and still here,

Statistics.

Appendix H.
 Barnwood
 House,
 Gloucester.
 Statistics.

also are proper cases for detention under care and treatment. In the patients' book we give the names of some patients who manifest some mental improvement. A few patients are confined to bed, but the general bodily health is good.

No mechanical restraint has been used since the last visit, and seclusion only in the cases of 2 patients on three occasions, and for nine hours in all.

Since the date of the last visit of Commissioners (13 July 1891) 10 male and 6 female patients have been admitted here; 7 males and 9 females have been discharged, of whom 4 and 6 respectively had recovered, and 2 male patients died, both from natural causes, ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination.

THE LAWN, LINCOLN.

11 February 1892.

The Lawn,
 Lincoln.

WE are very glad to be able to report that since the last visit, the advantages offered by this Institution seem to have been more fully appreciated than heretofore, as since last July 16 patients, 5 males and 11 females, have been admitted, 3 males have been discharged on recovery; 4 females have left, 3 on recovery; and 2 of the same have died, both over 70 years of age, from natural causes. There are on the books the names of 25 gentlemen and 37 ladies. We had one complaint from a recently admitted patient of ill-usage at the hands of attendants, which we investigated, and are satisfied the charge had no substantial foundation. We are pleased to find that the laundry has been removed and there is now ample light in the gentlemen's bath-room. The question now arises as to what is to be done to afford similar light to the ladies' bath-room; where the kitchen is to be placed, and the recreation room erected.

Condition of
 patients.

We find no gentlemen, but 3 ladies, in bed. The majority of the gentlemen were in the garden. We cannot name any patient on either side as fit for trial or discharge, and very few of those now in residence appear to us to be likely to be discharged on recovery. One gentleman was out for the day and not seen by us, but all the rest of the patients had opportunity of speaking with us. There is no entry of the use of mechanical restraint. Seclusion has not been found necessary. The arrangements for the exercise and religious observances of the patients are as before mentioned, and we saw a party of ladies driving out when we were on our way to visit the Hospital.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, OLD STREET, E.C.

1 April 1892.

St. Luke's
 Hospital.
 Statistics.

THERE have been admitted since the last official visit paid by two members of our Board, 17 males and 32 females, 7 men and 14 women were discharged on recovery, and a like number of men and 11 women left relieved or not improved. Three men and 6 women died from natural causes; autopsy verified the assigned cause in seven instances. The coroner held no inquest. There are on the books the names of 191 patients, but 2 of each sex being absent on leave we only saw 187 patients. They were for the most part quiet and orderly, but there

there were a few noisy women who disturbed the rest of the patients. Cleaning is going on in the male division, and we learn as soon as this work is concluded it will be commenced on the female side, where in many directions renovation and painting are needed. We found in bed 3 patients of each sex.

Appendix H.
St. Luke's
Hospital.
Statistics.

No one was under restraint or in seclusion during our visit. The former mode of treatment has been employed in the case of 1 woman by wet-pack on three occasions for five hours in all, and the same woman has worn gloves for a total of 60 hours. Two men have been secluded, one for 82 and the other for 28 hours, and 6 women have been so treated for 96 hours for violence and excitement. Three patients of each sex were in bed.

Restraint and
seclusion.

We gave every patient opportunity of speaking with us, the majority did so. Many spoke gratefully of their treatment here, and the few complaints which were made to us were founded clearly on delusions. The names of a few patients improving will be found in the patients' book. The rates paid by the patients remain much as they were last reported. The staff seems to us to be numerically sufficient. We must not forget to mention with satisfaction that since our Colleagues were here, an assistant medical officer, Dr. Rawes, has been appointed, and a clinical assistant helps in the medical duties.

Medical staff.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

20 February 1892.

THERE are in the Hospital and at Moulton 337 patients, the majority of whom we saw on the first day of our visit. To-day we have seen the patients at Moulton, and we can give, on the whole, a satisfactory report of the condition in which we found the patients, and their general behaviour. Four patients absent on trial were not seen by us. Forty-one patients have been admitted since the last visit, and during the same interval 26 have been discharged, 15 of them on recovery; 14 patients have died, of whom 5 were general paralytics. The causes were all such as are natural in Asylums. There has been no coroner's inquest. Six patients now suffer from epilepsy, and the same number from general paralysis. There has been no use of mechanical restraint.

St. Andrew's
Hospital.
Statistics.

Seclusion has been considered requisite in the case of 3 males and 4 females, on 56 and four occasions, and for 432 and 11½ hours respectively.

Seclusion.

The house was in very good order, and the general arrangements for the care, comfort, exercise, and amusement of the patients seem to be highly satisfactory.

Condition of
hospital.

It may be as well in this Report to give a list of the numbers of the patients who are received here under cost price, and therefore may be termed charity patients. Of the first class, 42 s. being considered the lowest remunerative payment, there are kept here 2 free; 3 for 21 s. and under; from 21 s. to 31 s. 6 d., 4; and at 35 s., 2. Of the second class, for whom the lowest remunerative payment is 25 s., there are 7 who are fed and clothed free, and 6 who are likewise free, but are not found in clothes; 7 pay 5 s. and under; 18 from 5 s. to 10 s. 6 d.; 14 from 10 s. 6 d. to 15 s.; and 15 from 15 s. to 21 s. It will thus be seen that at this time 78 patients out of 337 pay less than their cost here.

Charges for
patients.

Appendix H.
St. Andrew's
Hospital.
Employment
of patients.

A great feature of this institution is the work in which it is found possible to employ the patients, and 82 gentlemen and 50 ladies are more or less occupied during the day with work useful to the Hospital. No fewer than 61 gentlemen work on the land, with great advantage to themselves. It is more difficult to find work suitable for ladies, but still on the female side we see many are able to help in the wards or with their needle.

BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

9 February 1892.

Bethel
Hospital.
Statistics.

THE changes which have taken place since the last visit, in July, have been numerous. The admissions have been 17, 6 in the male and 11 in the female division. All the patients newly admitted and still on the books are proper subjects for detention. The discharges upon recovery have been of 1 man and 9 women; one of each sex left "relieved," and 2 women were sent away not improved. One man and 3 women have died, 2 of the latter from influenza and bronchitis. No one is now suffering from influenza, though it has been very rife on the female side. The other deaths call for no remark. In the house this day are 30 males and 49 females, all have been seen by us; to one lady we gave a separate interview; our views on her case will be found in the patients' book. Two other ladies are rather better. No gentleman, however, shows signs of much mental improvement.

Steps have now been taken to warm the attics, which were mentioned in the last entry of the Commissioners as needing artificial heat. It would have, perhaps, been more to the advantage of the patients if earlier attention had been given to this matter than on 29th December.

Precautions
against fire.

The Governors are satisfied that the fire shoots are sufficient for the escape of the patients in the attics in case of fire. We hope that their faith in this matter may never be put to the test.

One patient was in bed in an excited state, but the rest of the patients were quiet and well-behaved. The rooms were in good order, and the majority of the patients were neatly clad.

One man wore the muff for nearly two months, at night, to prevent his divesting himself of his clothing, and another man was restrained for six hours for surgical reasons. Two ladies and 3 gentlemen have been secluded for 27 hours in all, for violence.

Restraint and
seclusion.

This Hospital is almost full on the female side, and has about 4 vacancies in the male division. Much care and attention continue to be bestowed upon the patients here, who are received at a low rate, and much real charity continues to be bestowed upon poor persons of social status above the ordinary inmates of a pauper Asylum.

NOTTINGHAM LUNATIC HOSPITAL, THE COPPICE.

17 February 1892.

Nottingham
Lunatic
Hospital.
Statistics.

ON the books this day are 50 males and 46 females. All have been seen by us, and we are satisfied that every patient is rightly placed under care. Five males and 7 females have been admitted since the last visit in July; 3 males and 7 females have been discharged; 1 man

1 man and 3 women on recovery. No death has taken place. One gentleman is improving, but no other patient is making progress towards recovery. We spoke with, or endeavoured to speak with, every patient; to all desiring it we gave private interviews, and are satisfied that the complaints made, which were few, were founded wholly on delusions. One gentleman and 2 ladies were in bed. No seclusion or restraint is recorded. The house was in excellent order. The entertainments continue as heretofore. One is to take place to-night. Dr. Buss has been appointed Medical Assistant to Dr. Tate in the place of Dr. Mair.

Appendix H.
Nottingham
Lunatic
Hospital.
Statistics.

WARNEFORD HOSPITAL, OXFORD.

8 June 1892.

ONE lady is away on leave, but with that exception we have seen all the patients on the books, mustering 34 in the male, and 48 in the female division. The majority of the gentlemen were in the airing-court, and we are glad to hear that about 8 or 9 of them are of use in the garden. The ladies were, for the most part, indoors, though we found a certain number in the airing-court. No patient was in bed, and the general health is now good. Influenza has been rife, and attacked about 50 persons residing in the hospital. One lady died from this disease, and one other died from this combined with phthisis, and one lady of heart disease. One gentleman died of general paralysis. No other deaths have occurred. Seven gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted; 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have been discharged, of whom the latter only had recovered. One gentleman who seemed to us to be improving will be mentioned in the patients' book. We paid special attention to all the patients admitted since the last visit, and are satisfied as to the propriety of detention in each instance. The day-rooms, dormitories, and single-rooms, were in good order, bright, and cheerful. We hope the single-room doors in the old building will have their locks altered and made like the locks of the single-room doors of the new wings.

Warneford
Hospital.
Statistics.

The patients were quiet, and well-behaved for the most part, and hardly one was noisy. We had no complaints calling for notice. One lady has been restrained by locked gloves at night for about a month to prevent self-injury, and for destructive habits. One male patient has been secluded, once for 1½ hours.

Condition of
patients.
Restraint and
seclusion.

The staff of attendants continues to be numerically sufficient. No epileptic patient is received here, so one night attendant on each side is sufficient. There are only two vacancies on the ladies' side, but there is excellent vacant accommodation for several gentlemen on the first floor of the new wing.

Attendants.

COTON HILL INSTITUTION, STAFFORD.

14 March 1892.

SINCE our Colleagues visited this Hospital in October last 2 patients of each sex have been admitted, 1 of each sex discharged, neither having recovered, and 4 of each sex died; of these last 3 gentlemen and the 4 ladies died of influenza or its consequences, and this complaint attacked several others, both patients and staff, in the

Coton Hill
Institution.
Statistics.

Appendix H.

Coton Hill
Institution.
Statistics.

The list of patients at present includes the names of 55 male and 62 female patients. One male and 3 females are absent on trial; all the rest we have now seen. We regret to be unable to report anyone as fit for trial or discharge, or indeed as at present manifesting much mental improvement. The influenza has now ceased, and the health of the patients is on the whole good; very few are confined to bed; 10 gentlemen and 4 ladies are taking medicine.

Seclusion.

There is no record of mechanical restraint, but 3 gentlemen on 23 occasions, and for $51\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and 2 ladies on 13 occasions, and for a total of $88\frac{1}{2}$ hours, have, since the last visit, been secluded.

State of
Hospital.

We find the Hospital generally in good order. The improvement of a water-closet in each division, which has been recommended, will, no doubt, be carried out when means allow.

Re-papering has been done in several quarters, and we are glad to learn that Dr. Hewson has been able to collect by subscriptions from friends of patients and others a sum sufficient to decorate the new recreation hall.

We trust the existing vacancies which have been increased in number by the recent abnormally heavy death-rate may soon be filled, and to a sufficient extent, by lucrative patients, so that the really charitable work which this Hospital does may not be curtailed.

There are now two voluntary boarders, both ladies, whom we have seen, and they are proper cases to be so received.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, LAMBETH ROAD, S.E.

5 April 1892.

Bethlem
Hospital.
Statistics.

WE have inspected this Hospital for the first time this year, and find since our Colleagues were here last, that 201 patients have been admitted, 85 males and 116 females; 39 males and 63 females were discharged on recovery, 9 males and 19 females were relieved, and 23 men and 28 women left, not improved; while 8 men and 10 women were transferred to other institutions for the insane. Eleven patients died from causes ordinary in an Asylum, the most frequent being general paralysis. The patients on the books are 102 in the male and 133 in the female division; 16 are absent at Witley, and 13 are away on leave elsewhere. The rest have all been seen by us. We gave private interviews to all who desired thus to tell their grievances, and paid special attention to all cases admitted, and still in residence since the last visit, and we saw no one whose detention seemed to us to be improper. The names of several improving patients will be found duly entered. We had no complaints calling for mention, and the patients for the most part appeared contented. Spring cleaning is needed in many parts of the building, which will, we learn, be undertaken in due course. We wish that the opening of the single room doors by the ordinary handle could be mentioned by us as one of the improvements in progress; but we hope that this desirable alteration, so conducive to the comfort and safety of the patients, will be undertaken ere long. A new room for developing photographs is one of the more recent improvements. The photographs are being taken by the head male attendant, Mr. Fairbank, Mr. Davies, the late head attendant, having been promoted to the charge of the Convalescent Hospital. Miss Wright the matron, has been pensioned, and Miss Kough, late assistant matron at Barming Heath Asylum, has been appointed to succeed her, but has not

not yet entered upon her duties. Out of the total number of patients received here, 41 males and 28 females are paying patients. There are also here 14 voluntary boarders, of whom 5 pay for their maintenance. We did not see any boarder whose certification at this time seemed to us to be absolutely required.

Appendix H.
Bethlem
Hospital.
Statistics.

Seclusion has been applied somewhat largely on the female side; 32 women have been so treated on 189 occasions for a total of 1,484 hours, and 17 males on 47 occasions for 365 hours. The restraint returns are much increased by the large number of patients who are restrained for a few minutes whilst being forcibly fed; 24 men were fastened into a feeding chair on 551 occasions, and for an average of five minutes on each occasion. Five men have been restrained by the side-arm dress, for medical and surgical reasons, on 134 occasions for 1,425½ hours, and by soft-padded gloves 5 men on 20 occasions, and for 325 hours. The restraint on the female side has been for feeding in the case of 20 women, 361 times, and also for an average duration of five minutes; 5 women have been treated by a prolonged bath on 53 occasions for 386 hours in all; 1 woman has worn the side-arm dress on 14 occasions and for 281 hours; whilst 6 women have worn soft-padded gloves on 302 occasions for 5,257 hours.

Seclusion and
Restraint.

There is here a strong staff, and rightly so. No doubt many of the patients here are on admission difficult to deal with, and we have no desire to express an opinion on the necessity of restraint, but we could wish that it was possible to do without such continuous use of the side-arm dress in the male division.

HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM, VIRGINIA WATER.

9 April 1892.

THIS is the second day of our inspection of this hospital; 322 patients are on its books and there are 40 boarders. All in residence we have seen except a gentleman absent at the Universities Boat Race. The vacant beds are few. With several patients and boarders we have had interviews apart from the rest. In the patients' book, reference is made to such of each class as require special mention. Of course the primary responsibility for detention or reception of any here is by the law imposed upon the governing body of the Institution assisted by the Medical Superintendent, who is himself assisted by three medical gentlemen and one lady doctor. The registration of this Hospital is for no limited number of persons requiring care and treatment. The numbers on the books are now 362. The law provides but for one annual visit by us to the establishment, though we pay two visits yearly, and the consequence is that our visits must be viewed rather as reviews of the general management than thorough investigations of the mental condition of every individual patient and boarder. We have, however, given such attention as we could to all persons on the books and are satisfied that general contentment prevails among them, and we are glad to report favourably of the Institution.

Holloway
Sanatorium.

The admissions since our Colleagues' visit in 1891 have been 61, the discharges 48, the deaths 15. Of the deceased, 2 only have been the subjects of autopsy. There has been but one inquest, that upon a suicide which afterwards became the subject of a special investigation by us and was then commented upon. There has been no other

Statistics

Appendix H.	serious casualty. The recoveries recorded since the 27th November, the date of the Commissioners' visit in 1891, have been 23.
Holloway Sanatorium.	According to the returns made to us, 100 or thereabouts here pay under 25 s. weekly, 150 or thereabouts 42 s. to 25 s.; 108 pay more than 42 s.; 28 pay above 3 guineas a week including extras, and 22, 5 l. and upwards a week.
Statistics.	
Attendants.	We learn that the staff of day attendants consists of 50 men and 68 women; 17 of these, however, chiefly do housework or needlework. There are 12 attendants of both sexes on duty at night, and six of the day attendants are employed as specially in charge of individual patients. At the present moment seven attendants are with 8 lady patients, 3 gentlemen patients, and a male boarder at Hove Villa under a lady nurse in chief charge.
Condition of patients.	The behaviour of the patients during inspection was free from turbulence; no one was noisy, and proper attention is given to their cleanliness and tidiness of dress. We saw them in their wards and in the dining hall; very few in bed.
Restraint and seclusion.	Three males and 2 females have been mechanically restrained, the former for 84 hours, the latter for 24 hours in the aggregate, the men by pack and continuous baths for violent excitement, the women by jackets and gloves to prevent self-injury. A few patients only have been forcibly fed by stomach tube. Five gentlemen and 6 ladies have been secluded, not frequently, if we except 1 man and 1 woman, he on 12 occasions, she on six, respectively for 174 and 48 hours.
Employment.	We are informed that 44 male and 127 female patients are induced to employ themselves, 34 of the men on the grounds. Seventeen of the male acute cases are lodged in the detached building known as the Retreat. Six ladies are placed in the cottage known as the Red House, and 2 occupy the gardener's cottage, 1 of them being a boarder. The acreage of the Hospital land is now 40 acres, the building covering about 10.
Additions and improvements.	The works recently completed have been, in one dining hall a new oak floor oak screens, and hot plate; in the other dining hall a pitch-pine dado, and stage fitted with scenery. Boot rooms provided in the basement and a greenhouse complete the list. Works ordered and in progress are, a new staircase on the gentlemen's side, electric lighting of the whole Main Building (the wiring on the ladies' side is already finished), provision of a bathroom and water-closet at the White Cottage, a bathroom block at the Hove Villa for patients sent to the seaside, a new block for acute male cases. Works ordered are the extension of the laundry, the plans of which have been sent to our office, a fitter's shop, a mortuary, and the extension of the medical and clerk's offices. The front gardens have been greatly improved.

YORK LUNATIC HOSPITAL, BOOTHAM.

15 February 1892.

York Hospital.	THIS Institution, which should be styled the Yorkshire Hospital for Insane Persons, and is now mis-named York Lunatic Asylum, inasmuch as it was erected by subscribers from all parts of the county for the benefit of Yorkshire patients, is now occupied by 72 private cases and 57 York City paupers. Looking back to the year 1847 in this book,
York City	
Pauper	
patients.	

when

when the number of private patients was first given in a Commissioners' entry, we see that the private patients were 108, so that class is now one-third less in number than it was then. So much for the increase of the charity department of this Institution. We have often pointed out how Yorkshire and its lunatics of the middle class could be benefitted by the elimination of the pauper element here, and it is therefore unnecessary again to expatiate upon this point. It is sufficient to say that the charity has diminished *de anno in anno* ever since York rate-payers have introduced the paupers of the city into the Hospital.

Appendix H.
York Hospital.
York City
Pauper
Patients.

The accommodation is excellent for private cases, and in one ward at least beyond what is generally thought sufficient for paupers. We deeply regret that the claims of the poor middle class of the county are not more considered by the Governors of the Charity, for whom suitable Asylum accommodation is in this county, as it is throughout England and Wales, very deficient.

Accommoda-
tion for private
patients.

We are sorry to find the Medical Superintendent confined to bed by an attack of the prevalent influenza, and it is fortunate that there is now an assistant medical officer in residence to act in his stead. He and the Matron appear to be well acquainted with the patients, and gave us much assistance during our inspection.

The patients were, in each division, quiet and orderly ; both classes and both sexes are well clothed and have a liberal diet. All, except 12 or thereabouts, are taken, we learn, frequently beyond the grounds, some walking, a few in vehicles. The epileptics are a small number.

Condition of
patients.

We visited every ward as usual, and noticed few matters which need improvement or remedy. Some lavatory basins on the male side require renewal ; the flush to water-closets in male dormitory No. 6 is insufficient ; steam coils and pipes in many directions need boxing, to obviate injury to patients ; cupboards are required for great-coats and men's hats, and bed-chamber crockery ; and better protection is called for where epileptics sit, against accidents from fire through insufficiently guarded fires. An epileptic man, a short time back, fell into a fire and was much burnt about the head in No. 6 ward.

State of wards,
&c.

The staff is quite strong enough, being 13 male attendants by day, to 65 male patients, and 13 nurses to 64 female patients. There is also a night patrol for each sex. We do not consider the instructions to those in charge of suicidal patients to be perfect, inasmuch as the papers issued are not indorsed by attendants taking over charge from the charge attendants. Three patients are away on leave, 2 being private, all women. We noticed only 1 case exhibiting marked mental improvement.

Attendants.

Four ladies have been restrained on an aggregate of 20 occasions, for a total period of 263 hours, chiefly by camisole ; also 1 by wet, 1 by dry packing ; the latter for excitement, the others for violence to others and for surgical reasons. A male has been restrained by belt and bands on 28 occasions, and for a total of 242 hours, to prevent self-injury. There has been no seclusion it seems.

Restraint.

The admissions have been 5 of private cases, 9 of paupers. Five paying cases have been discharged since the Commissioners' last visit, and 7 paupers. The recoveries have been 11 ; the deaths 5, all from natural causes, we are informed. Two men and but 1 woman were in bed during our inspection. The total number on the books is 129.

Statistics.

Appendix H.

THE FRIENDS' RETREAT, YORK.

16 February 1892.

York Retreat.
Statistics.

WE have to-day been several hours inspecting this Institution, where are resident 59 gentlemen and 83 ladies ; that is to say, 142 persons. Absent on leave are 9 ladies at Gainsborough, and 2 elsewhere. One gentleman is at Acomb, one at Dunnington, and one elsewhere. Attendants are with the ladies, and with 2 of the gentlemen, and 1 gentleman is with a companion.

The patients at Acomb and Dunnington have been absent for 2 years and upwards, and during that period have not been visited by, we believe, the Commissioners in ignorance of this prolonged absence. In the circumstances it would be far better to take the last-mentioned patients off the list here, and to make them single patients, when they could be, if desired, visited hence by the medical officers, and once or twice a year by members of our Board. We do not encourage leaves of absence extending beyond a year.

Retirement of
Dr. Baker.

We learn that Dr. Baker's retirement from office here is a loss which the Hospital is likely to sustain at no distant date.

His service extends over many years, and during his tenure of office, and owing much to his activity, the Institution has been so greatly improved structurally, and the patients have been so well cared for, that it is but proper that we should, in this, perhaps the last entry by us before his departure, testify to that activity. Whoever succeeds him in his post, will, we trust, have considerable experience in lunacy, and with private patients. The Hospital continues to afford excellent accommodation and its charity is by no means stinted.

Condition of
patients.

We spoke to every patient who exhibited any intelligence, and tried, but in vain, to rouse the latent intelligence of those unwilling, or it may be unable, to enter into conversation. No grounds of complaint, we believe, exist on the part of patients. The grievances alleged by patients were few and far between, and when investigated proved to be groundless.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is strong numerically, and the selection of them seems to have been good. The duration of service is satisfactory.

State of wards,
&c.

The general condition of the furniture and fittings is good ; here and there only we suggest the renewal of linoleum in some galleries. The sanitary arrangements meet our warm approval ; to complete them a water-closet block should be added to No. 5. The lighting of the interior of the West Villa by electricity might, with advantage, be extended to No. 5 corridor. That Villa and the Lodge provide accommodation for high-paying patients. In the former are several vacant rooms at present. Dr. Baker finds that the lighting of the main building by Wenham lamps is not only a safe mode but satisfactory in all respects.

The health of the patients of each sex is good ; they have not suffered this year from influenza, or other epidemic. There has been no resort to mechanical-restraint or seclusion since the Hospital was last visited by Commissioners. There has also been no serious casualty. Very few cases were in bed to-day. We are informed, however, and are very sorry to hear that the Head Nurse recently broke down in health after many years' service in the Institution, and trust that those services will be duly recognised by the Committee, since good masters make good servants, and much of the patients' happiness and welfare in a lunatic hospital depends on the good conduct of the staff. Dr.

Baker

Baker appears to be well-seconded in his medical labours by Dr. Hind. We did not see the other assistant medical officer at this visit. The admissions have been four of gentlemen, seven of ladies; the discharges have been 13 of both sexes. The deaths have been 2, both from natural causes. Five ladies and 1 gentleman have been recovered from insanity.

Appendix H.
York Retreat.
State of wards
&c.

EASTERN COUNTIES IDIOT ASYLUM, COLCHESTER.

14 June 1892.

VISITING this Institution to-day we are furnished with the following statistics :		Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum. Statistics.
Admitted since our Colleagues' visit in May 1891 -	41 patients.	
Discharged - - - - -	22 „	
Died - - - - -	16 „	
Numbers on the books - - - - -	206 „	

We learn that there are on the books 130 election cases, 28 private payment cases, 1 life payment case, 10 election life cases, and 37 paupers. Of the total number of patients, 206, as many as 152 are usefully employed, 78 of them attend school; the proportions working from the male side are 97, from the female department, 55.

The staff for teaching in school consists of two persons of each sex, the trade attendants are six, the other attendants are nine men, and 10 women for day duty and three for night duty. Electric clock records now test the vigilance of the latter.

Besides these officers and servants there are needlewomen, laundry-maids, housemaids and kitchen servants, and an engineer and stoker.

We can report very favourably of the good order of the establishment, and of the cleanliness and clothing of the patients, who appear to be contented and happy, and well cared for mentally and physically.

The occurrence of several cases of typhoid fever from time to time in the Annexe would seem to point to local insanitary condition, which should be carefully investigated. The water-supply derived from the town is unfortunately intermittent, but it is not a probable source of the disease. We think it more likely that the sewer gas obtains admittance into the building, and that it would be well to add to the ventilation of the drains, which does not appear to us to be sufficiently free. We noticed that the laundry machinery is rather limited for the requirements of a hospital where there must be much washing. For the children we also think that the supply of indestructible picture books should be more liberal. In toys and other articles a certain amount of wanton destruction must be expected and submitted to. Three patients are away on leave and 2 are temporarily out. The rest we have seen; 38 are epileptic, 10 are blind or partially so, 23 are crippled, and 45 are speechless. Telephonic communication now is possible with the town hall in case of an outbreak of fire, and a contract has been made for the purchase of 32 acres close to the hospital. Electric tell-tale clocks have also been introduced since the last visit. We hope that a convalescent home may be added to the attractions of this Hospital, which deserves all the support which can be given to it by the charitably disposed. Some repairs of damp ceiling and further decoration of the internal walls are also required. The general health is as good as can be expected.

Appendix H.

ROYAL ALBERT IDIOT ASYLUM, LANCASTER.

4 November 1892.

Royal Albert Asylum.**Condition of hospital.**

THIS Asylum continues, we are glad to report, to be maintained in excellent order, and to carry on the charitable and useful work for which it is designed. We have seen the patients in class, and at their various industrial occupations, or drill, and are satisfied that all that is possible is being done to call forth or improve such faculties and powers, physical and mental, as they possess.

Beneficial results of training.

How lasting the beneficial results of the training may be we are unable to say ; but it appears that in several cases at least the recipients of the benefits of the Institution have become wholly, or to a great extent, self-supporting. With the majority, however, we fear that when discharged from the Asylum, and removed from the constant care and supervision here exercised, the improvement is not maintained, but that deterioration speedily ensues. We observe that the Committee refer to the subject of the after care of idiots and imbeciles in their recent Annual Report. With most of their remarks we entirely agree, and more especially with their view of the character of the institution needed, as expressed in the following terms : "The life care of imbeciles need not be expensive. The necessities are simple buildings, plain food, judicious classification, and intelligent supervision" ; and we would add that in our opinion these remarks apply with equal force to institutions intended for the reception of youthful idiots and imbeciles of the pauper class who are unimprovable, except perhaps to some degree in personal habits. We mean that for such, and they form a large proportion, an expensive educational staff would seem to be out of place.

Proposed Infectious Hospital.

It appears to be in contemplation to erect another detached hospital for infectious cases ; and such a building would undoubtedly be most useful. It should not be too large, but whether it should, as suggested, be an iron building, which would be of a temporary character, may be a question.

Statistics.

The number of patients in the Asylum, including Brunton House, is now 597, and as the limit of accommodation is 600, the Asylum is practically full. The private cases, including those elected, as well as those for whom payment is made, are 450, the pauper 147. The males number 409, the females 188.

Since the visit of two members of our Board on 10th April 1891, 70 patients have been discharged, 33 have died, and 146 have been admitted. We have seen all the patients except one, a lad who escaped about a fortnight ago, and has not yet been heard of, though extensive inquiries have been made.

Health of patients.

The general health, having regard to the nature of the cases, appears to be good, and the mortality for the year ended 31st August 1892 was low, being 3.1 per cent. of the average number resident. Except the influenza, there has been no epidemic or zymotic disease since the last visit.

Restraint.

We notice that a moderate amount of mechanical restraint by locked gloves, or other restraint of the hands, has been found necessary, chiefly for medical reasons.

We visited the farm where several male patients are usefully and happily employed, and found it and them properly attended to.

Financial condition.

It is satisfactory to note that the financial condition of the charity is very good, and that it was found possible in the past year to make a substantial addition to the Sustentation Fund.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD.

17 November 1892.

THE total number of patients, adult and infant, male and female, now on the books of this Institution are 600 ; of the care bestowed upon them we can report very favourably.

Earlswood
Asylum.
Statistics.

The males are 414, the females are 186, the elected cases are 299. The paying patients are 80 who pay under 25 *l.* yearly, 48 from 25 *l.* to 50 *l.*, 93 from 50 *l.* to 100 *l.*, and 13 pay higher sums. Separate accommodation is charged 150 *l.* yearly at least ; the elected are on the books for five years. No deaf and dumb, no blind, and no patients incapable of walking are eligible for election. Epileptic cases are numerous, and can, we fear, benefit but rarely by the costly educational efforts made here. There are also many adults whose places might be wisely filled by younger patients. Employment is created for 258 of the 600 in various ways, 20 work on the farm, 10 in the printer's shop, 23 with the tailor, 13 with the carpenter, 14 in basket and brush-making, 22 as shoe-cleaners, 15 help in the laundry, 10 in the upholsterer's shop and mat making ; 23 girls are employed about the dormitories, and 3 girls in the linen room, indeed all patients who can be usefully occupied are induced to work and appear to take pleasure in their work.

Great attention is given to the patients' cleanliness ; they are taught to be tidy in dress, and their behaviour during our inspection was orderly, and that without any appearance of being kept in order by fear. Making allowance for the constitutional infirmity of many, the general health is satisfactory ; very few were in bed, none suffering from accidents, from which the Institution has been very free. There has been no influenza, and the only infectious cases have been two of measles, one of scarlatina ; the necessity, nevertheless, of provision for such cases, by erection of an isolated cottage properly equipped, is we believe, urgent, and the lack of that provision may some day be sorely felt in the spread of infection.

Condition of
patients.

We saw the patients at dinner in their hall and in some private rooms ; the fare was liberal, as it should be, meat and vegetables, and bread, and all without stint and of good quality. The farm largely contributes to the supply of meat. Special supervision is given to such patients as require it. The epileptic class is returned to us as consisting of 129 ; the speechless, that is to say, patients whose speech is so affected as not probably to be intelligible to persons unaccustomed to them, 124. These figures illustrate how many must be those incapable of much improvement in training. Of course the withdrawal from homes of these individuals must be incalculable relief to their home circle, but if improvement by education and discipline, of a scientific character, be the object of the Asylum, their presence here should not exclude more hopeful material.

Dietary.

The staff under the medical superintendent, who has a medical officer assisting him, consists of teachers, male and female attendants for day and night duty, and laundrymaids, domestics, artizans, and other employes. The training and the helplessness of the idiots demand and obtain the employment of a strong staff ; a large number also of the patients have dirty habits, which need ceaseless attention to correct and improve ; the work of the laundry too, must be heavy, the changes of linen being always frequent. We are told that the changes during

Staff.

- Appendix H.** the day exceed those at night; the wet and dirty cases are on the average between 50 and 60.
- Earlswood Asylum.** We notice with satisfaction progress in the internal decoration of the Asylum and other improvements tending to add to its cheerfulness, comfort, and warmth. We, moreover, wish that we could hear of some proposal for the erection of a chapel. Divine Service in a chapel should be performed where so many adults and children are brought together in a Public Institution.
- Amusements.** Entertainments and amusements are not lacking. Against an outbreak of fire there is provision. We tested the alacrity of the fire-brigade by an alarm, and four hydrants were ready to play on the fire within $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.
- Restraint.** Mechanical restraint is almost entirely confined to gloves for the correction of bad habits tending to self-injury, and there has been no resort to seclusion. Since our Colleagues' visit in 1891 there have been 95 admissions, 91 discharges, 26 deaths, and 15 post-mortem examinations. Recoveries, of course, do not arise here, the patients being of the idiot class, but by persevering efforts and skill the habits of most of them are greatly improved, the development of such mental powers as they possess is attained, and a few are so far educated that if they cannot maintain themselves they can contribute to their own support.
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Appendix I.

Appendix I.

STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.

23 and 24 June 1892.

ON the days above mentioned we visited and inspected this Asylum. State Criminal
Its existing accommodation seems to be 480 beds for males, 150 for Asylum.
female patients. The women's blocks are more than full, and there are
only two vacant beds for men. Additions in progress will provide beds
for 35 women. We do not hear of any extension for men.

The inmates detained are now 639; of these, 460 males and 158
females are maintained by the State. Besides them there are 18 men
and 3 women, towards whose maintenance, it seems, contributions are
made by friends, or from their own resources, the annual contributions
varying from 19 *l.* 10 *s.* to 36 *l.* 10 *s.* One man complained to us that
his Army pension was stopped since his admission, and that his wife
and children were so thrown upon their union. We were informed by
the Medical Superintendent that this stoppage was under consideration
in the proper quarter.

From the returns made to us it appears that the patients upon the
books may thus be classified:—

Sixty-one certified to be insane whilst awaiting trial or judgment.

One hundred and thirty-seven found insane by jury on arraignment.

Three hundred and twenty-four acquitted on the ground of
insanity, or found "guilty, but insane," in terms of the Trial of
Lunatics Act, 1883.

Twenty-one reprieved on the ground of insanity.

Ninety-three certified to be insane whilst undergoing sentences
of penal servitude.

Three certified to be insane whilst undergoing shorter terms of
imprisonment.

The convicts are chiefly lodged in Block 6, in the male department,
and Block 2, in the female division; but some of the patients not of
the convict class are associated with them in the wards. We regard
this association of convicts with patients never convicted of crime as
very objectionable, and are glad to find that it is minimised here by
the Superintendent as far as circumstances will permit.

We notice that the majority of the patients are persons who have
committed murder or manslaughter, or have attempted murder. Those
guilty of lesser offences are comparatively few. A very large pro-
portion of the women have committed infanticide.

Through such inquiry as a visit once a year to the Asylum permits
we are satisfied that with some exceptions in each division the inmates
detained are persons of unsound mind, as well as proper persons to be
taken charge of and detained under care and treatment. The excepted
are apparently recovered from insanity, but they have committed the
gravest crimes under influences and from habits which would probably
recur if they were prematurely set at liberty. So their discharge
should be most cautious, and as to such discharge and its date and
conditions, the Superintendent, from his experience, is perhaps the best

Appendix I.
—
State Criminal
Asylum.

possible adviser of any Home Secretary. Dr. Nicolson tells us that very many of the patients ascribe their offences to drunkenness.

Of course the custody, care, and treatment of convicts, and of some persons, at least temporarily of sound mind, much aggravates the difficulty of management in an Asylum for lunatics, and it is a *sine quâ non* that the staff should here be both very numerous and very efficient. For charge of his 639 patients the Superintendent has the assistance of three medical officers, and 84 male and 30 female attendants. Sickness, other accidents, and holidays must necessarily be taken into account in consideration of this staff. We do not think that there should be any addition to the number of patients without a corresponding increase of the staff. The scale of the attendants' pay is what it was settled to be in 1891, by the Home Secretary, and is rightly liberal in the higher ranks. The claims of two attendants recently invalided for injuries inflicted on them by patients were, we are pleased to report, recognised by the Asylum authorities. It is not long since the Superintendent was seriously assaulted and injured, not for the first time here, by a patient.

We listened to all complaints by the inmates detained; they were made chiefly by convicts, and those convicts whose conduct appeared to be bad even during our inspection. As far as we could ascertain their complaints were unsupported by trustworthy evidence. The only instance of a fracture of a limb has been that of a patient's metacarpal bone, which fracture he sustained through his own violence in striking a fellow-patient.

The general bodily health of the patients is at present good, and it has been such during the past twelve months, taking into consideration the numbers of paralytics, epileptics, and aged. The epileptics are 37, and among the infirm are 24 general paralytics. The patients in bed on the days of our inspection were 16 men and 14 women; nearly all in the infirmaries, a few in single rooms; some kept in bed to allay excitement only. Forty-seven patients were on the week's registry for medical treatment. Seventy cases are considered to be actively suicidal and are therefore under more special supervision. These last-mentioned patients, and those believed to be dangerous to others, are frequently searched for articles which might be dangerously used by them.

It is not consistent with the safety of others to place all those deemed to be suicidal, or all the epileptics, in associated dormitories for constant supervision by night; 59 too violent to be so accommodated are placed in single rooms; they, however, are very frequently visited or looked at through slit windows by the night patrols.

There has been no death other than from natural causes, which fact is some evidence of the care taken day and night of the dangerous patients. The influenza has been the only epidemic; it was not severe in its type. It attacked 69 female patients; only 2 of the male patients; 30 attendants suffered from the malady. No death in the Asylum was attributed to it.

Seclusion is recorded at Broadmoor under three heads :—

The first records all instances where the object was to prevent the patient from doing injury to others, or to insure his safe custody.

The second records all instances where patients under medical treatment were secluded in bed in single rooms.

The third records all instances where patients were secluded in single rooms at their own request, to prevent access of other patients.

The

The total numbers of men and women secluded have been, respectively, 165 and 20, several patients of each sex being included in more than one class. The following is a summary of the seclusion under the three heads :—

Appendix I.
State Criminal Asylum.

		PATIENTS.		OCCASIONS.	HOURS.
CLASS 1	- -	17 men	- -	2,632	18,915
CLASS 2	- -	100 men	- -	14,048	77,970
		28 women	- -	5,226	17,359
CLASS 3	- -	87 men	- -	13,082	58,284
		8 women	- -	362	763

During our inspection we saw 5 men and 6 women in seclusion against their will; all proper cases, apparently, for such treatment. There is no entry in the records of the use of mechanical restraint in the male or in the female division.

The clothing of the patients is good, and their dress was clean and tidy at our visit; personally the patients were also clean. The diet seems to be sufficient. We saw several dinners. The conduct of men and women was, with few exceptions, orderly while we were in the wards. The most frequent appeal to us was not for discharge, but for removal to their County Asylums, doubtless as facilitating discharge or escape. Several of each sex expressed their willingness to leave the term of their discharge to the good offices of the Superintendent.

The outdoor employment of the male patients here has been, and always will be, we fear, difficult, as many, doubtless, would attempt to escape. The usual number so employed lately is stated to us to be only 19. When the new garden boundary wall (16 feet high), now in course of erection, is finished, a much larger area of garden will be enclosed, and a great many more patients will, we trust, be working on the land. In the shops and offices 84 male patients assist, and 61 help in the ward-work, &c. Of the women, 93 are, in-doors, usefully employed, including 23 in the laundry and 30 doing needlework in the wards; 23 scrub and make beds. The proportion of female workers to the total number of patients of their sex is certainly far better than that of the male workers to the aggregate of the men patients.

Female patients only take walking exercise beyond the Asylum walls; 53 have had that exercise since the Commissioners' last visit. We are disposed to urge that this exercise should be extended to many more than the laundry patients and the few who are occasionally substituted for such of them as decline the privilege. If, as we heard in the female division, the nurses are too few to permit more women to be walked out, the nurses should be strengthened in number. It is noteworthy that many of the female patients probably committed infanticide in puerperal agony or in transient frenzy at their loss of reputation through maternity, and are still young persons whose imprisonment should, in the circumstances of their crimes, be alleviated as far as safe custody will permit.

The attendance of patients at Divine Service in the Asylum Chapel is very scanty; 80 out of 478 men, 48 out of 161 women. Those attending the last Roman Catholic Service were 16 patients, and the last Wesleyan Service brought together for worship 22. Evening

Appendix I.
State Criminal
Asylum.

prayers in the wards are somewhat better attended, viz., by 132 men and 59 women. We look forward to increased congregations of patients through persistent friendly efforts of the Chaplain.

No school instruction is given to the patients, but there are indoor amusements which attract them in numbers varying from 230 to 280, or thereabouts. There is, in addition to the library, a fair supply of newspapers and indoor games for the patients' recreation.

The wards are kept in proper order, and are not unsuitable for the occupants, the best conducted patients being warded in the more comfortable day-rooms, the sick, of course, occupy the infirmaries, which are full. The staff of attendants in each ward varies in numerical strength according to the class of patients in that ward; the attendants are well distributed.

The Blackman's fan here provided is not worked during the warm weather to ventilate the Asylum by the introduction of external air. Its sole employment is to drive heated air in winter through the building. Some parts of the Asylum, specially those single rooms daily, or nearly all the day, used for seclusion, would be made more healthy in summer by the introduction of fresh external air were this fan used (as it is elsewhere) for that object in warm weather, in addition to warming the blocks in the cold season. There is another matter to which we would call attention in the wards, and that is the propriety of substituting in the old water-closets, when the present fittings are abolished, fittings of a modern type with a better flush, and less wood-work, since wood absorbs urine and so emits an offensive odour. Outside handles to doors of single rooms have been supplied in one or two blocks; as far as safety will allow this arrangement should be extended. Such handles obviate disturbance at night of sleeping patients by the patrol, and would facilitate their rescue in case of an outbreak of fire.

Ordinary repairs seem to receive due attention. Considerable progress has been made since the Commissioners' last visit in the erection of the new garden boundary wall, but the unfinished work cripples the outdoor employment of male patients, and its speedy completion is most desirable for other obvious reasons. The enlargement of accommodation for women is far advanced. It is an extension of No. 2 block. Space is very much wanted for the female patients. This addition is well planned. New day-rooms to No. 1 block have also been built.

The admissions of patients since the 9th day of June 1891 have been 42, of which 30 have been on the male, 12 on the female side; and 5 cases have been re-admitted, viz.: 1 man and 1 woman who had committed fresh offences, and 1 man and 2 women whose dangerous insanity had recurred, necessitating renewal of their custody.

Of those admitted for the first time, 4 men were transfers from other Asylums. One male, recovered, has been discharged absolutely, upon expiry of sentence; 7 men and 3 women, all recovered, have been discharged conditionally; and 7 men and a woman, also recovered, have been remitted to prison, their sentences not having expired. These are the only discharges recorded. 10 patients who had become pauper lunatics have been transferred to County or Borough Asylums.

Conditional discharge, that is to say, a discharge upon the undertaking of some responsible person to look after him or her, and to report any relapse of insanity, seems to be the course generally adopted when any Broadmoor patient is set at liberty, and the discharge only occurs after a considerable period of detention and full inquiry into the case. The safety of the public, as well as of individuals, requires the utmost caution, we think, in discharging patients hence, even conditionally

ditionally. From Dr. Nicolson we elicited that 26 persons conditionally discharged since the opening of the Asylum have relapsed, and have been re-admitted.

Appendix I.
State Criminal
Asylum.

The total number of deaths among the patients seems to have been 11, all in the male division. Coroners' inquests are always held upon patients dying here. The verdicts at the inquests on the deaths above referred to set forth that the causes of the deaths were natural. The average age at death was 52 years.

We are able to close our Report with an expression of our opinion that this State Asylum maintains its reputation for safe custody and careful and kind treatment of those who are necessarily prisoners as well as patients within its walls. Escapes are very rare indeed, and recaptures almost invariably follow, and speedily too ; but to facilitate recaptures and for scientific reasons, we recommend the provision at Broadmoor of a photograph room and apparatus, and the employment of an expert to take the portraits of patients upon admission and afterwards occasionally. A State Asylum should certainly not lag behind any County or Borough Institution in the adoption of means calculated to perfect its work.

Appendix K.

Appendix K.

ROYAL MILITARY LUNATIC HOSPITAL, NETLEY.

26 November 1892.

Netley
Hospital.State of the
hospital.

ON the 18th inst. we visited this Hospital, and made a close inspection of it, and of the lunatic soldiers then confined therein.

As the result of that inspection we have the pleasure to report that the Hospital in all its departments is in excellent order, and that the treatment of the patients is judicious and kind. The Hospital generally is maintained in good repair; the exterior has recently been painted, we learn, and the interior coloured, and the new water-closet apparatus, mentioned in our Colleagues' report last year, has been introduced throughout the building. We are informed that a new kitchen range is needed, and it will, no doubt, be supplied by the proper department.

Statistics.

We found 33 soldiers under care; two or three of them seemed to be convalescent, and will probably be soon returned to duty; the removal of some others to Asylums was under consideration. All the patients seen by our Colleagues at their visit on 19th May 1891 were subsequently discharged or removed; and since that date two officers and 233 men had been admitted. Of that number 3 men had returned to duty; the officers and 74 men had been discharged to friends; 36 men had been sent to Asylums; 86 to their parishes; and 1 had died, leaving under care the 33 patients whom we saw.

Among these there were no epileptics, and but 2 men considered suicidal. These sleep under constant supervision; and for the care at night of the patients and of the building there are always two attendants on duty, the general staff of ordinary warders taking this duty in turn.

Restraint and
seclusion.

We found that since the visit of 19th May 1891 2 patients had been mechanically restrained, each once, and the total duration of the restraint was $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours; and that 13 had been secluded on 17 occasions in all, and for a total of $106\frac{3}{4}$ hours. The maximum seclusion on any one occasion was 11 hours, the minimum $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Staff.

The present staff comprises, we are informed, a serjeant-major as chief ward-master, a serjeant as assistant ward-master and compounder of medicines, a corporal as storekeeper, and 17 privates as ordinary attendants, all of the Army Medical Staff Corps. Five of the latter were probationers sent for instruction in the special duties of the Hospital, and after a four months' course exchanged for five other privates. By this very excellent arrangement a considerable knowledge of the proper method of dealing with lunatics will be spread through the Corps, and will add much to its usefulness.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Martin, M.D., continues in charge. Being on leave we had not the pleasure of meeting him, and in his absence his duties were discharged by a gentleman from the General Hospital. We found in Serjeant-Major Freshwater, the chief ward-master, a very intelligent guide, and a man evidently thoroughly conversant with his duties.

Dr. Martin has, we understand, continued to give to the surgeons on probation instructions in the treatment of insanity, and since our Colleagues' visit 107 gentlemen had attended his lectures.

Appendix L.

Appendix L.

ROYAL NAVAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, GREAT YARMOUTH.

10 February 1892.

ON the 10th of February 1892 we visited the Royal Naval Hospital Yarmouth at Yarmouth. We met Fleet-Surgeon Dr. Thomas Browne, who remains in charge, and he conducted us over the institution.

The patients remaining in Hospital at the date of our visit were in all 138, of whom 30 were officers and 108 were men. The total number on our Colleagues' visit of 18th February 1891 were 140, of whom 33 were officers and 107 men. Since that date the admissions of men had been 12, and of officers 8, making 20 admissions in all.

During the same time the discharges and deaths had amounted to 22. The deaths were, of officers, 7, and of men, 8; 4 officers were discharged cured and likewise 1 man; 2 men had been discharged relieved. There is vacant accommodation for 25 officers and 92 men.

We were informed that a proposal has been made to receive into these vacant quarters 24 officers and 40 men from the East India Asylum at Ealing. There seems to us to be ample accommodation for these additional patients and an extensive range of dining, reading, and billiard rooms could be appropriated to the officers. We are glad to learn also that the intention is not to keep the patients from the India Asylum apart from the present inmates; this intention meets with our cordial approval, as a separate treatment would probably lead to suspicions of inequality of privileges and entertainments.

Proposed reception of Royal India Asylum patients.

We may take this opportunity of saying that if the authorities should decide to send their charges at Ealing to the Yarmouth Hospital, they will, we think, be acting for the best interests of these persons.

On the present, as on former occasions, we have the pleasure of reporting most favourably of the state and service of the Yarmouth Hospital.

In the management of those who are in bodily health, in the treatment of the sick, and again in the general conduct of the establishment, we have to express our cordial appreciation of the labours of Dr. Browne and his staff.

Condition of patients.

During the past year no serious accident has occurred to any inmate, nor is there anything in the causes of the deaths recorded to call for any comment. No inquest has been thought necessary. With the exception of an outbreak of influenza of mild type, which attacked 50 persons in all, there has been no exceptional illness. No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been required.

On turning to the character of the cases received, we find that 4 persons are actively suicidal and 6 are epileptic; all these 10 persons sleep at night under continuous supervision.

The general paralytics amount to the large proportion of 20 in number. The fact that, under these circumstances, bed-sores have long been practically unknown in this Hospital, is highly creditable to the nursing system, and is a standing example to other asylums and a refutation of the often repeated excuse that a certain proportion of bed-sores in the sick wards of our asylums is inevitable.

- Appendix L. There are 26 patients here who have their parole in the grounds, and one, an officer, who has his parole beyond the grounds.
- Yarmouth Thirty-five patients walked last week beyond the Hospital boundaries, Hospital. and 57 attended Divine Service last Sunday.
- Exercise. Forty-eight patients are usefully employed in various ways.
- Divine Service. The duration of service among the attendants is good, 14 out of 22
- Employment. having served more than five years. The Hospital does not enjoy this
- Attendants. advantage, however, in respect of the junior medical officer. Surgeon W. H. Norman has been replaced lately by Surgeon Dr. W. O. Underhill, the former officer having been recalled to service afloat.
- Change in We know that Surgeon Norman was a most efficient and valuable medical staff. medical officer here and very popular with the patients, and no doubt Dr. Underhill, who has succeeded Surgeon Norman, and has thrown himself heartily into the work, will become an able ally to Dr. Browne; yet it is unfortunate for the patients, as well as for Dr. Browne, that the naval policy requires these changes. The duties and routine of an asylum are only gradually acquired, and a lengthened and intimate acquaintance with the patients is not only more agreeable to these but more beneficial to their welfare.
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Appendix M.

Appendix M.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, CATERHAM.

8 June 1892.

ON the 27th ultimo. we visited this Imbecile Asylum, and inspected it in all its departments. We were satisfied generally, with the condition in which we found it; but there are a few matters to which we desire to call attention with a view to improvement.

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In many of the water-closets we found the flushing apparatus defective. Several have been furnished with better fittings; but we doubt if automatic action given by the seat or by the door will ever be found quite satisfactory. The modern syphon flushing tank, the water being set free by the ordinary pull-down, is, we think, a better plan. When new fittings are introduced it would be desirable to make the seats of hard wood instead of the soft deal now used. It struck us that the water-closet arrangements form the weakest point in the state of the Asylum; and some closets were not free from a suspicion of sewer gas.

Several of the closets, lavatories, and bathrooms, struck us as requiring painting and re-colouring, especially in those parts less open to observation.

More care should be given to the protection of hot-water taps, so as to guard against accidents by scalding.

The foul linen wash-house in the laundry is inconveniently small. If enlargement is possible it would be desirable to have separate departments for articles coming from the male and female wards. Some of the driving bands in the laundry need more protection; and in this department the two sexes appear to be too indiscriminately employed. We observed that the drying ground has not, as recommended by our Colleagues last year, been fenced off. There does not appear to be any great obstacle to this, which we think is desirable.

The wards in both divisions were bright and clean, and the bedding in good order. The patients in them at the time of our visit were in all, 1,927, which is a decrease of 58 from the number at the visit last year; and there were vacant beds, estimated on the basis of the normal accommodation of the Asylum, for 49 males, and 44 female patients. The total of 1,927 is made up of 896 males, and 1,031 females.

The changes which had taken place since the previous visit included the admission of 168 patients, the discharge of 28, of whom 9 had recovered, and the death of 198. The mortality would appear to have been at the rate of about 10 per cent. per annum of the average number of patients resident. Ninety-one post-mortem examinations were made, being not quite half the number of the deaths. It is probable that the weakness of the medical staff in proportion to the numbers of persons under its care militates against the practice of autopsy, which we think is very important. One of the deaths only was due to other than an ordinary cause, and that was of a woman who died from suffocation by turning on her face while in an epileptic fit. In this case the Coroner held an inquest. There had not been, since the previous visit, any epidemic or infectious disorder in the Asylum. The feeble cases are

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numerous, and we found that 103 males, and 182 females, were under medical treatment ; otherwise the general health was good.

Except that we noticed too many exceptionally strong dresses in use, we were satisfied with the appearance and dress of the patients of both sexes. It should be possible, we think, to reduce the number of strong dresses, which only tend to foster the bad habits of the wearers.

The proportion of patients usefully employed shows no advance, being somewhat under 30 per cent. of the men, and slightly over that percentage of the women. While not expecting the proportion to approach very nearly to that in a good county or borough asylum, we think that it ought to be higher, and no doubt would be so with a stronger staff. This, we understand, has been increased by the engagement of four additional attendants of each sex, but this is mainly to meet the requirements resulting from increased leave of absence. For day duty there are now 38 male and 44 female attendants ; and six of the former and seven of the latter sex for night duty. The day staff is therefore proportionately stronger than at the previous visit, being now an attendant to about $23\frac{1}{2}$ in each division, as against one to 27 male patients, and one to 26 women.

A stronger staff would also enable the superintendent to afford larger numbers of patients the benefit of extended exercise. The returns furnished to us show that at present only 70 patients walk twice weekly beyond the airing-courts, and 245 once a week outside the Asylum bounds. This means that the vast majority of the patients must be content with exercise in the airing-courts alone.

The medical staff still consists of the superintendent and two assistants. The case books are fairly kept, though the entries are but short. We should mention that in those relating to the female patients, the cases are illustrated by photographic portraits taken by Dr. Campbell.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, DARENTH.

20 December 1892.

Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Darenth.

ON the 12th and 13th instant, we visited the Metropolitan District Asylum at Darenth, and inspected, first, the Adult Department, second, the Schools and Pavilions.

In the Adult Department there were 1,024 patients, of whom 439 were males, 585 were females. The vacant beds were, according to the returns made to us, 11 for men, 17 for women.

Since our Colleagues' visit on the 7th August 1891, there have been, it appears, 166 admissions, 38 discharges, and 106 deaths. Of the 38 discharges, 4 were to friends of the patients, 17 to workhouses, and as many to Asylums. No patient has absconded and escaped.

Dr. Dyer retains office as medical superintendent of this department. Latterly, admissions have only been from the schools of the Institution. In the wards nearly one-fourth of the patients are epileptics. There are, we are told, 11 general paralytics ; 14 men and 7 women were in bed when we visited them. The deaths do not call for special mention here. Of the 107 deaths, in 47 instances only were the causes verified by autopsy. This small proportion we regret. There has been no influenza or other epidemic in this department.

The staff of attendants, excluding the chief in each division, consists by day of 22 men and 27 women, that is to say, a proportion of one
man

man to 20 male patients, and one woman to 21 patients or thereabouts, but so many were not on duty during our inspection. It cannot be called a strong staff, seeing how large is the proportion of epileptic and helpless cases.

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Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Darenth.

We saw dinner served in some wards, and had the staff been stronger, the service doubtless would have been better, and the patients would have had a more comfortable meal. No grace was said or sung; plates of meat with vegetables were passed to individuals successively from the carver's table, so each commenced eating as he got his portion, and the later served did not, of course, get their food as warm as it might have been under better arrangements. The meal was, however, substantial and properly cooked, and so far as circumstances permitted, the patients were orderly, as they were, too, during the whole of our inspection, and no one made a noteworthy complaint.

We were also satisfied with their clothing and personal cleanliness.

We saw few black eyes or strong dresses, and the only fatal casualty since our Colleagues' visit seems to have been the death of an aged female patient from a shock through fracture of her right thigh, she accidentally tripping over a piece of carpet. There was an inquest in her case, resulting in a verdict to that effect.

The epileptics are under continuous night supervision. The night staff consists of seven men and 10 women, some stationary, others patrolling.

We were content with the appearance of the day staff; of course we did not see the night staff. Of the night staff about one-half of each sex have been more than two years in the Asylum service, but of the 27 day nurses, as many as 22 have not been so long in this department, which is remarkable, and perhaps points to the necessity of an increase of pay or comfort.

The wards, when inspected by us, were throughout clean and well ventilated, and in good order, and the bedding was sufficient in quantity and in a proper state. In the day rooms we should be glad to see a supply of musical boxes or American organs, especially for the amusement of the younger patients. A fan is a desideratum in the laundry to clear away the steam, and the receiving rooms there are far too small. The water-closet seats in B. Block Male Division should be separated from each other, to promote decency, and the lobbies to water-closet blocks on the ground floor in both divisions should be closed in to exclude rain and snow. Side windows should be introduced in these lobbies for cross ventilation. The fact that we found a female patient sitting in a water-closet lobby accentuates the necessity for this improvement. Another matter to which we would draw the attention of the Committee is the insufficient size of the mending and needle-room. The provision of a larger room is much wanted, to meet the requirements of the increased number of patients here, and that room should be handy to the cutting-out room. The stairs to a needle-room now in use are steep, and have no hand-rail. For the thorough cleaning of soiled or wetted mattresses, better arrangements should be made. We saw a foul mattress drying in a lavatory.

Outside the building we also noticed opportunities for improvements. The airing-courts should be better laid out, and in them more sun-shades should be erected. Where so many idiotic patients are, of which class some are disposed to swallow stones, asphalt seems to be preferable to gravel. We were glad to learn that, of the 1,024 patients,

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Darenth.

650 are walked daily beyond the airing-courts in summer, and weekly in the winter, weather permitting.

The attendance at Divine Service on the Sunday previous to our visit was given to us as of 270 males, 300 females ; a fair proportion, considering the helpless and idiotic state of so many patients here. About 400 of both sexes, we are informed, were at the last weekly associated entertainment.

We inspected, as usual, the various workshops, and found patent employed in each. The figures furnished to us set forth that 176 men and 252 women are induced to work. The larger number of women is accounted for by as many as 148 being chiefly ward-cleaners, as against 40 only of the men so employed. The men working on the land and included in the 176 are 80, in the workshops and offices, 56. Of the women employed, 72 do needlework, 18 assist in the laundry, 14 in the kitchen and offices.

From the medical records we gather that the only restraint of a mechanical nature has been by gloves, and for surgical or medical reasons, and that seclusion has been limited to 7 males and 3 females ; no one having been so treated longer than 18 hours, many for very much shorter periods, and all for violence or excessive excitement.

We must conclude our report of this department of the Asylum by the expression of a hope that the proper authorities will soon make arrangements to obviate the refusal here of chronic harmless cases from workhouses or their homes, by making provision for them elsewhere.

In the Schools and Pavilions.—There are only now three vacant beds, and, as we have already stated, there are only a few at the adult department for the relief of these schools and pavilions. On the books are 977 patients, of whom 604 are males, 373 are females. Less than half the total number of these can attend school, lacking, as the rest do, sufficient intelligence for education. Yet for that proportion the class rooms are so small as to be not only uncomfortable but insanitary. The workshops are also no better, though only 46 boys out of the 604 can be taught anything there ; 13 only of the 373 females are capable of learning work in the laundry and kitchen offices. About 90 of each sex give some assistance in the wards work. The fact is that schools and pavilions are crowded with too large a proportion of helpless degraded idiots whom the superintendent must, according to present arrangements, admit, and for which class there is now no more accommodation, as what are called the healthy blocks are unsuitable for their care and treatment. The boys coming hither are so much more numerous than the girls that eight of the 10 pavilions are now occupied by them. It seems to be a great mistake to admit into this department so many patients of a class incapable of attendance at schools or in shops, to the exclusion of others who might possibly be benefited to a certain extent by the educational arrangements of this somewhat costly Institution.

The admissions since our Colleagues' visit in 1891 have been 197, the discharges 77, the deaths 46 ; of the discharged, 42 passed into the adult department. There has been no inquest, and the mortality is ascribed to natural causes. The deaths in each division have been exactly equal in number. The exceptional disorders have been whooping cough, 60 cases ; chicken-pox, 10 ; erysipelas, 2. There has been no influenza. No casualty requires special mention.

The patients under medical treatment according to last week's registry (the latest) were 49. During our inspection 14 cases were in bed, but
a large

a large number of children were lying back on chairs or on the outside of their beds. Appendix M.

The day staff consists of 78 persons, of whom 48 are women, as very many of the boys require female attention. The cleanliness and comfort of the children require unremitting labour day and night on the part of the staff, and the result is highly creditable to all who work in this direction. Metropolitan
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Darenth.

Much patience, tact, and perseverance are also required of the teaching staff, who in schools and shops also deserve high praise.

The night staff for supervision and nursing, as well as the day staff, is properly strong, numerically, and they must have much to do, and it appears to be done well.

Making due allowance for the patients' infirmities, the behaviour of the more intelligent was exceedingly good during our inspection, and they appeared to be fond of those under whose discipline and care they were; indeed they seem to be quite as happy, as a rule, as children of their age and with more intelligence would be at home. As to their clothing it is very suitable, and what we saw of their food seemed excellent. Their amusement is by no means overlooked, nor is their out-door exercise. The repulsive condition and habits of so many of the idiot class here seem to have no bad effect upon those who have personal charge of them. The children could not be kept more clean or comfortable, nor could the wards be in a higher state of order, and freedom from offensive smells. Among the children are some not far above five and six years of age.

The only discomfort and danger, indeed, to the children from matters outside themselves must be the crowding of the class-rooms, in which the windows were open when we inspected them; the want of fresh air was quite sufficient to effect prejudicially the health, not only of the teachers but of the children. Children, it should be borne in mind, have very active respiration.

The increase in numbers of children has, we hear, compelled the Committee to undertake the enlargement of the ironing and sorting rooms of the laundry; but we think that there is as great, or even a greater necessity for enlargement of the wash-house, and especially the foul wash-house, and the addition therein of a washing machine, and more and better provision for steeping foul linen.

With an increase of size in the tailors and shoemakers' shops should be also considered by the Committee the need of a larger room for hair-picking.

We are sorry to see that easy escape by stairs from the upper floors of the blocks F., G., H., I., N. has not yet been provided. We cannot regard the canvas shoots as reliable in the event of fire.

Making inquiry into Divine Service we learnt that there is at present a vacancy in the post of chaplain, but advertisements have been issued for a successor to him. There is only one service, we hear, in the Asylum on Sundays for patients and staff, but another service on Tuesday evenings for such of the staff as could not by reason of their duties attend on the previous Sunday. Two services on Sunday sound to us as preferable, so that the staff should have the opportunity of properly observing every Sunday in the year.

Dr. Beach, after 18 years' service in the Asylum, is resigning his post as medical superintendent, and proposes, he told us, to undertake, as a private individual, the care, treatment, and education of feeble-minded children not certifiably insane, not of the pauper class. He will be a great loss at Darenth, and we wish him all success in the work for which

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which he is, by his experience at Darenth, so well fitted. He seems to have at present an able assistant in Dr. Ridley, who resides at the pavilions.

Each group of five pavilions is connected by a corridor now closed in, but the groups are not yet so connected, and no administration block has yet been built for these pavilions, which, we believe, was the original plan. As they exist, we cannot consider them to be otherwise than somewhat inconvenient for administration purposes, but hesitate, in view of the past outlay, to advocate the provision of a central kitchen and offices.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, LEAVESDEN.

21 June 1892.

Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Leavesden.

ON the 13th instant we visited the Metropolitan Workhouse Asylum at Leavesden, and find that since our Colleagues were here, about a year ago, the changes have been as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	177	147	324
Discharged "recovered" - -	10	5	15
„ "relieved," or "not improved."	19	21	40
Escaped - - - - -	1	—	1
Died - - - - -	134	139	273
Present number on books - -	858	1,058	1,916

There are 42 vacant beds in each division. All the patients were collected in their respective wards for our inspection, and any patients who wished to make complaint to us had full opportunity of so doing. The rooms and dormitories were clean and in proper order; the baskets of flowers in the wards were particularly effective. That they were so is creditable to the attendants. As to the male side, no flowers are provided from the garden, and on the female side the baskets are only supplied once a year. We saw many patients clad in strong exceptional dress, and wish this number could be reduced. The dinner provided seemed sufficient, but the beef was hard and dry. The fire buckets are placed too high to be of use in a sudden emergency, and we advise that they be placed upon the ground.

Some of the patients are furnished with earthenware cups and mugs, but the majority still use enamelled or tin mugs. These are unsightly and dirty in appearance, and there is no reason on the ground of economy or safety why earthenware vessels should not be provided throughout. We hope, as the present baths become worn out, Rufford's Stonebridge ware baths will be substituted; it is impossible to empty all the dirty water out of the existing baths.

Patients do not yet receive two changes of linen weekly. There are 12 additional drying-houses in the building, and we think, therefore, that now, at any rate, a second shirt could be supplied weekly.

Stands for newspapers should be furnished to each ward; we learn at present that one patient in general pockets newspapers and keeps them until he has done with them.

A large

A large and well-arranged recreation hall is nearly completed, and will be, doubtless, much appreciated by the patients. Appendix M.

We did not see a very large number of patients in bed, but the mortality has been very high, *i.e.*, 14·1 per cent. per annum upon the average daily number of residents. Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Leavesden.

The post-mortem examinations are few, and, we think, could, with little difficulty, be largely increased. Nothing in the causes of the deaths calls for notice. The coroner held no inquest.

Seclusion was employed in the case of 24 men on 91 occasions, and for 958 hours, and in the case of 36 women, on 191 occasions, and for 1,275 hours. We were struck by the admixture of patients of both sexes at their work, and mentioned it to Dr. Case, who assured us that every precaution was taken. We also regretted to see so many children of tender years in the adult wards, and think that suitable accommodation ought to be found for them at Darenth.

The returns furnished us show that 327 males and 264 women are usefully employed, a small proportion, even making due allowance for the unfavourable cases detained here. About 400 men and 300 women attend Divine Service on Sundays, and about 330 are present at week-day prayers.

The number of patients going for walks beyond the grounds is, doubtless, limited by the weakness of the staff, which, though numerically sufficient for the safety of the patients, is not strong enough to allow large parties to be taken out for walks beyond the grounds.

There are 34 male and 52 female attendants on day, and 7 male and 10 female attendants on night duty. The duration of service of the nurses is not satisfactory, 28 having not been two years in the Asylum service.

As far as we could learn there is no means of testing the watchfulness of the stationary attendants on night duty, as the Dent's clocks in their respective dormitories are only marked by the charge attendants who perambulate the building on their respective sides.

Appendix N. - - - - -

TABLE (1). - - - - -

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY-BOROUGHS HAVING ASYLUMS.	Total Number of Patients for whom Accommodation in Beds (including unoccupied Dormitory Space, if any, at the Rate of 600 cubic feet per Bed) was provided on 1st January 1893.	
	M.	F.
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES:		
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	500	580
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - - - - -	281	325
Bucks - - - - -	210	270
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - - - -	219	286
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke - - - - -	301	276
Chester, at Chester - - - - -	315	330
„ at Parkside - - - - -	320	416
Cornwall - - - - -	329	418
Cumberland and Westmorland - - - - -	310	310
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth - - - - -	264	243
Derby - - - - -	234	229
Devon - - - - -	454	638
Dorset - - - - -	242	247
Durham - - - - -	650	618
Essex - - - - -	584	851
Glamorgan - - - - -	445	504
Gloucester - - - - -	518	641
Hants and Isle of Wight - - - - -	480	540
Hereford (County and City) - - - - -	187	213
Kent, at Barming Heath - - - - -	677	900
„ at Chartham - - - - -	455	488
Lancaster, at Lancaster - - - - -	740	1,135
„ at Rainhill - - - - -	898	915
„ at Prestwich - - - - -	1,059	1,281
„ at Whittingham - - - - -	952	920
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	242	256
Lincoln - - - - -	340	340
London, at Banstead - - - - -	710	1,292
„ at Cane Hill - - - - -	860	1,140
„ at Colney Hatch - - - - -	924	1,335
„ at Hanwell - - - - -	763	1,147

Appendix N.

TABLE (1).

Total Number of Patients (Private and Pauper) resident in the Asylums belonging to the several Counties and Boroughs on 1st January 1893.						Vacant Accommodation in Beds (including unoccupied Dormitory Space, if any) on 1st January 1893.		Of the Total Number of PAUPER Patients resident on 1st January 1893.						Names of Counties and County-Boroughs having Asylums.	
PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.		M.	F.	Number Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.	Number NOT Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		NOT Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
COUNTIES, &c. :															
2	3	443	582	445	585	55	(- 5)	420	550	21	30	2	2	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.	
4	3	230	308	234	311	47	14	229	306	-	-	1	2	Berks, &c.	
11	5	190	262	201	267	9	3	147	251	33	-	10	11	Bucks.	
1	-	218	286	219	286	-	-	218	264	-	20	-	2	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.	
18	14	258	266	276	280	25	(- 4)	230	230	28	36	-	-	Carmarthen, &c.	
1	1	293	318	294	319	21	11	253	266	40	52	-	-	Chester, at Chester.	
17	22	274	348	291	370	29	46	265	346	-	-	9	2	„ at Parkside.	
22	23	291	360	313	383	16	35	288	358	-	-	3	2	Cornwall.	
13	24	280	263	293	287	17	23	280	262	-	-	-	1	Cumberland and Westmorland.	
15	16	232	259	247	275	17	(- 32)	232	259	-	-	-	-	Denbigh, &c.	
-	-	234	226	234	226	-	3	234	226	-	-	-	-	Derby.	
2	-	421	592	423	592	31	46	421	592	-	-	-	-	Devon.	
14	19	229	234	243	253	(- 1)	(- 6)	228	234	-	-	1	-	Dorset.	
4	3	651	610	655	613	(- 5)	5	530	501	-	-	121	109	Durham.	
1	2	563	841	564	843	20	8	537	834	16	-	10	7	Essex.	
10	3	494	510	504	513	(- 59)	(- 9)	493	508	-	-	1	2	Glamorgan.	
6	7	470	554	476	561	42	80	367	444	102	108	1	2	Gloucester.	
3	1	461	541	464	542	16	(- 2)	461	541	-	-	-	-	Hants and Isle of Wight.	
1	2	181	202	182	204	5	9	181	202	-	-	-	-	Hereford.	
1	-	630	882	631	882	46	18	382	533	-	-	248	349	Kent, at Barming Heath.	
19	1	403	472	422	473	33	15	339	431	61	37	3	4	„ at Chartham.	
10	25	679	1,057	689	1,082	51	53	675	1,057	-	-	4	-	Lancaster, at Lancaster.	
3	1	890	910	893	911	5	4	883	907	-	-	7	3	„ at Rainhill.	
13	14	1,036	1,272	1,049	1,286	10	(- 5)	1,035	1,271	-	-	1	1	„ at Prestwich.	
2	4	957	892	959	896	(- 7)	24	957	891	-	-	-	1	„ at Whittingham.	
12	19	209	226	221	245	21	11	209	226	-	-	-	-	Leicester and Rutland.	
1	-	347	346	348	346	(- 8)	(- 6)	347	346	-	-	-	-	Lincoln.	
2	-	70	1,302	710	1,302	-	(- 10)	707	1,301	-	-	1	1	London, at Banstead.	
1	-	848	1,104	849	1,104	11	36	783	1,000	61	102	4	2	„ at Cane Hill.	
8	3	913	1,328	921	1,331	3	4	912	1,325	-	-	1	3	„ at Colney Hatch	
1	-	761	1,143	762	1,143	1	4	759	1,132	-	-	2	11	„ at Hanwell.	

TABLE (1)—continued.

<p style="text-align: center;">NAMES OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY-BOROUGHS HAVING ASYLUMS.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Total Number of Patients for whom Accommodation in Beds (including unoccupied Dormitory Space, if any, at the Rate of 600 cubic feet per Bed) was provided on 1st January 1893.</p>	
	M.	F.
Middlesex - - - - -	454	626
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - - - - -	477	458
Norfolk - - - - -	337	460
Northampton - - - - -	417	495
Northumberland - - - - -	292	292
Nottingham - - - - -	176	187
Oxford (Oxford City and Windsor) - - - - -	232	304
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock)	360	440
Somerset and Bath - - - - -	325	522
Stafford, at Stafford - - - - -	480	400
" at Burntwood - - - - -	313	331
Suffolk, East and West - - - - -	229	300
Surrey - - - - -	435	620
Sussex, East and West - - - - -	380	500
Warwick - - - - -	305	426
Wilts - - - - -	325	390
Worcester - - - - -	390	530
York, North Riding - - - - -	338	371
" West Riding, at Wakefield - - - - -	690	690
" " at Wadsley - - - - -	720	870
" " at Menston - - - - -	390	521
" East Riding - - - - -	144	183
COUNTY-BOROUGHS and CITY OF LONDON :		
Birmingham, at Winson Green - - - - -	309	315
" at Rubery Hill - - - - -	311	321
Bristol - - - - -	275	362
Derby - - - - -	155	163
Exeter - - - - -	154	192
Hull - - - - -	180	180
Ipswich - - - - -	110	160
Leicester - - - - -	244	307
London, City of - - - - -	212	231
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	220	220
Norwich - - - - -	138	158
Nottingham - - - - -	267	303
Plymouth - - - - -	108	124
Portsmouth - - - - -	267	319
TOTAL - - - - -	26,622	32,355

TABLE (1)—continued.

Total Number of Patients (Private and Pauper) resident in the Asylums belonging to the several Counties and Boroughs on 1st January 1893.						Vacant Accommodation in Beds (including unoccupied Dormitory Space, if any) on 1st January 1893.		Of the Total Number of PAUPER Patients resident on 1st January 1893.						Names of Counties and County-Boroughs having Asylums.
PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.		M.	F.	Number Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.	Number NOT Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.	NOT Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.	M.	F.	M.	
—	—	448	627	448	627	6	(—1)	376	582	70	42	2	3	Middlesex.
25	24	431	437	456	461	21	(—3)	303	323	40	23	88	91	Monmouth, &c.
1	5	330	432	331	437	6	23	325	394	—	20	5	18	Norfolk.
19	28	369	447	388	475	29	20	172	223	175	200	22	24	Northampton.
1	5	289	263	290	268	2	24	289	244	—	19	—	—	Northumberland.
3	2	153	173	156	175	20	12	147	130	6	43	—	—	Nottingham.
1	—	232	296	233	296	(—1)	8	222	291	10	5	—	—	Oxford, &c.
12	15	338	405	350	420	10	20	324	395	14	10	—	—	Salop and Montgomery.
4	11	357	495	361	506	(—36)	16	355	494	—	—	2	1	Somerset and Bath.
3	1	448	396	451	397	29	3	344	311	104	85	—	—	Stafford, at Stafford.
2	—	309	315	311	315	2	16	170	192	139	123	—	—	Stafford, at Burntwood.
1	—	201	282	202	282	27	18	201	281	—	—	—	1	Suffolk.
1	—	434	620	435	620	—	—	329	461	103	157	2	2	Surrey.
3	5	364	485	367	490	13	10	256	350	—	—	108	135	Sussex.
4	5	290	440	294	445	11	(—19)	289	439	—	—	1	1	Warwick.
1	6	323	363	324	369	1	21	307	343	13	17	3	3	Wilts.
13	35	369	484	382	519	8	11	367	484	—	—	2	—	Worcester.
26	29	302	348	328	377	10	(—6)	244	277	—	—	58	71	York, North Riding.
6	2	652	690	658	692	32	(—2)	620	689	30	—	2	1	York, W. R., at Wakefield.
29	29	692	830	721	859	(—1)	11	692	779	—	51	—	—	York, " at Wadsley.
23	22	367	469	390	491	—	30	350	469	17	—	—	—	York, " at Menston.
5	6	135	162	140	168	4	15	135	161	—	—	—	1	York, " East Riding.
COUNTY-BOROUGHs, &c.:														
12	11	304	292	316	303	(—7)	12	303	290	1	—	—	2	Birmingham, at Winson Grn.
4	8	313	308	317	316	(—6)	5	297	308	16	—	—	—	Birmingham, at Rubery Hill.
7	7	250	330	257	337	18	25	219	330	30	—	1	—	Bristol.
4	13	136	147	140	160	15	3	88	107	48	39	—	1	Derby.
13	22	138	167	151	189	3	3	70	72	68	95	—	—	Exeter.
10	17	176	153	186	170	(—6)	10	174	153	—	—	2	—	Hull.
8	7	101	147	109	154	1	6	50	75	23	13	19	59	Ipswich.
2	3	215	274	217	277	27	30	201	228	14	46	—	—	Leicester.
6	12	203	206	209	218	3	13	195	203	—	—	8	3	London, City of.
3	9	209	227	212	236	8	(—16)	209	227	—	—	—	—	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
—	2	138	156	138	158	—	—	104	125	33	31	1	—	Norwich.
5	5	277	292	272	297	(—15)	6	230	232	47	59	—	1	Nottingham.
2	3	81	113	83	116	25	8	64	86	15	25	2	2	Plymouth.
13	20	223	284	236	304	31	15	153	185	36	60	34	39	Portsmouth.
490	584	25,391	31,051	25,881	31,635	741	720	23,185	28,527	1,414	1,548	792	976	- - - TOTAL.

TABLE (2).

Names of certain Counties and a County-Borough having Patients Boarded out in Asylums, &c., not belonging thereto.	Number of Pauper Lunatics resident in "Out-County" Asylums, in York Lunatic Hospital, and in Licensed Houses, on 1st January 1892.								
	In "Out-County" Asylums.			In Licensed Houses.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
COUNTIES :									
Denbigh - - - -	69	23	92	-	-	-	69	23	92
Durham - - - -	64	19	83	30	30	60	94	49	143
Lincoln - - - -	-	81	81	-	-	-	-	81	81
London - - - -	681	900	1,581	559	733	1,292	1,240	1,633	2,873
Somerset - - - -	61	55	116	-	-	-	61	55	116
Stafford - - - -	73	49	122	-	-	-	73	49	122
Suffolk - - - -	30	39	69	10	-	10	40	39	79
Sussex - - - -	84	112	196	-	44	44	84	156	240
COUNTY-BOROUGH :									
York - - - -	2	1	3	29	34	(a)63	31	35	66

(a) Not in Licensed Houses, but in York Lunatic Hospital.

Appendix O.

Appendix O.

LIST of WORKHOUSES Visited by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY during the Year ended 31st December 1892.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insaue, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
ENGLAND:				
Beds - - -	Biggleswade - - -	3	6	9
	Luton - - -	-	3	3
Berks - - -	Abingdon - - -	3	4	7
	Cookham - - -	6	11	17
	Easthampstead - - -	-	10	10
	Faringdon - - -	4	4	8
	Wallingford - - -	5	6	11
	Wantage - - -	4	5	9
	Windsor - - -	1	4	5
	Wokingham - - -	-	3	3
Bucks - - -	Eton - - -	1	1	2
Cambridge - - -	Wisbech - - -	3	12	15
Chester - - -	Macclesfield - - -	21	22	43
	Stockport - - -	46	59	105
Cornwall - - -	Austel, St. - - -	3	5	8
	Bodmin - - -	-	1	1
	Camelford - - -	2	3	5
	Columb, St., Major - - -	1	-	1
	Falmouth - - -	2	5	7
	Helston - - -	8	6	14
	Liskeard - - -	-	-	-
	Penzance - - -	5	9	14
	Redruth - - -	10	12	22
Truro - - -	4	8	12	

Appendix O. —	COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
			M.	F.	Total.
Cumberland - -		Alston with Garrigill - - -	2	2	4
		Bootle - - -	2	4	6
		Brampton - - -	3	1	4
		Carlisle - - -	8	3	11
		Longtown - - -	1	3	4
		Penrith - - -	8	4	12
		Whitehaven - - -	16	12	28
		Wigton - - -	11	11	22
Derby - - -		Chesterfield - - -	28	18	46
		Glossop - - -	2	9	11
Devon - - -		Axminster - - -	3	11	14
		Exeter - - -	10	17	27
		Honiton - - -	4	3	7
		Plymouth - - -	36	35	71
		Stoke Damerel - - -	10	14	24
Dorset - - -		Beaminster - - -	3	5	8
		Bridport - - -	5	1	6
		Cerne - - -	—	1	1
		Dorchester - - -	1	3	4
		Poole - - -	12	16	28
		Sherborne - - -	3	5	8
		Weymouth - - -	4	6	10
Durham - - -		Sunderland - - -	39	45	84
Essex - - -		Dunmow - - -	—	2	2
		Maldon - - -	2	2	4
		Saffron Walden - - -	5	13	18
		West Ham - - -	35	36	71
Gloucester - - -		Barton Regis - - -	71	85	156
		Bristol, City - - -	35	109	144
		Cheltenham - - -	21	42	63
		Stroud - - -	17	29	46
Herts - - -		Albans, St. - - -	3	5	8
		Barnet - - -	2	1	3
		Bishop Stortford - - -	7	7	14
		Buntingford - - -	1	2	3
		Hatfield - - -	—	—	—
		Hitchin - - -	2	4	6

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.			Appendix O. —
		M.	F.	Total.	
Kent - - -	Cranbrook - - -	2	3	5	
	Dover - - -	4	8	12	
	Elham - - -	4	9	13	
	Maidstone - - -	18	27	45	
	Medway - - -	10	15	25	
	Tenterden - - -	4	3	7	
Lancaster - - -	Ashton-under-Lyne - - -	25	49	74	
	Barrow-in-Furness - - -	3	4	7	
	Blackburn - - -	105	66	171	
	Bolton - - -	10	18	28	
	Burnley - - -	30	21	51	
	Bury - - -	19	39	58	
	Chorley - - -	14	17	31	
	Chorlton - - -	70	76	146	
	Haslingden - - -	28	58	86	
	Liverpool, Brownlow Hill	10	4	14	
	„ Dingle Mount	—	52	52	
	Manchester (New) - - -	121	164	285	
	Oldham - - -	52	74	126	
	Ormskirk - - -	10	4	14	
	Prescot - - -	23	30	53	
	Preston, Fulwood - - -	2	46	48	
	„ Ribchester - - -	56	—	56	
	Prestwich - - -	39	51	90	
	Rochdale - - -	34	51	85	
	Salford - - -	73	129	202	
	Toxteth Park - - -	35	47	82	
	Ulverston - - -	4	4	8	
	West Derby - - -	56	56	112	
	Wigan - - -	27	35	62	
Leicester - - -	Leicester - - -	28	42	70	
Lincoln - - -	Boston - - -	11	8	19	
	Horncastle - - -	3	6	9	
	Lincoln - - -	8	16	24	
	Louth - - -	4	10	14	
	Spilsby - - -	2	2	4	
London - - -	Bethnal Green - - -	12	18	30	
	Camberwell, St. Giles - - -	4	1	5	
	Chelsea - - -	6	6	12	
	Fulham - - -	3	3	6	
	George, St., in-the-East	—	1	1	

Appendix O.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
London— <i>continued</i> -	George's, St. - - -	1	3	4
	Giles, St., and St. George Bloomsbury.	9	11	20
	Greenwich - - -	1	8	9
	Hackney - - -	3	1	4
	Hampstead - - -	-	-	-
	Holborn, City-road -	-	5	5
	„ Gray's Inn-road	17	11	28
	Islington - - -	9	9	18
	Kensington - - -	3	1	4
	Lambeth, St. Mary -	-	-	-
	Lewisham - - -	1	2	3
	London, City of - -	13	14	27
	Marylebone, St. - -	1	1	2
	Mile End Old Town -	2	1	3
	Olave's, St. - - -	4	9	13
	Paddington - - -	-	-	-
	Pancras, St. - - -	14	30	44
	Poplar - - -	7	7	14
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	2	2	4
	Stepney - - -	-	1	1
	Strand, Edmonton -	7	9	16
	„ Bear Yard -	-	-	-
	Wandsworth and Clap- ham Infirmary.	1	2	3
	„ Garrett-lane -	-	-	-
	Westminster - - -	2	19	21
	Whitechapel - - -	1	3	4
	Woolwich - - -	6	12	18
Middlesex - - -	Brentford - - -	3	4	7
	Edmonton (Upper) -	5	16	21
	„ (Chase Side)	9	-	9
	Hendon - - -	-	2	2
	Staines - - -	7	9	16
	Uxbridge - - -	4	13	17
Monmouth - - -	Bedwellty - - -	3	4	7
	Newport - - -	6	11	17
Norfolk - - -	Aylsham - - -	5	6	11
	Blofield - - -	2	1	3
	Erpingham - - -	2	-	2
	Faith's, St. - - -	1	2	3
	Flegg, East and West -	2	1	3

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.			Appendix O.
		M.	F.	Total.	
Norfolk--continued	Forehoe - - -	-	8	8	
	Henstead - - -	3	3	6	
	Loddon and Clavering -	1	5	6	
	Mitford and Launditch	2	4	6	
	Norwich - - -	20	31	51	
	Smallburgh - - -	-	-	-	
	Walsingham - - -	2	3	5	
	Wayland - - -	2	2	4	
	Yarmouth, Great - -	44	42	86	
Northumberland -	Berwick-on-Tweed -	3	16	19	
	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	52	55	107	
Nottingham - -	Nottingham - - -	70	52	122	
Oxford - - -	Henley - - -	-	2	2	
Salop - - -	Drayton - - -	-	4	4	
Somerset - -	Axbridge - - -	3	1	4	
	Bath - - -	33	43	76	
	Bedminster - - -	15	25	40	
	Bridgewater - - -	2	4	6	
	Chard - - -	5	3	8	
	Frome - - -	14	20	34	
	Langport - - -	2	-	2	
	Yeovil - - -	4	3	7	
Southampton - -	Alverstoke - - -	14	8	22	
	Fareham - - -	2	1	3	
	Havant - - -	2	4	6	
	Portsea Island - - -	93	137	230	
	Romsey - - -	4	6	10	
	Southampton - - -	38	30	68	
	Wight, Isle of - - -	9	13	22	
Stafford - - -	Stoke-upon-Trent - -	28	34	62	
	West Bromwich - - -	58	68	126	
	Wolverhampton - - -	49	57	106	
Suffolk - - -	Mutford and Lothingland	6	8	14	
	Risbridge - - -	3	11	14	

Appendix O.

C O U N T Y.	U N I O N O R P A R I S H W O R K H O U S E.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Sussex - - -	Battle - - -	4	2	6
	Brighton - - -	82	71	153
	Chichester (City) - - -	1	1	2
	Eastbourne - - -	3	5	8
	Hailsham - - -	4	1	5
	Hastings - - -	2	3	5
	Midhurst - - -	2	-	2
	Newhaven - - -	1	4	5
	Petworth, Petworth - - -	-	-	-
	„ Wisboro' Green - - -	2	2	4
	Preston, East - - -	3	3	6
	Rye - - -	12	6	18
	Steyning - - -	6	13	19
	Thakeham - - -	-	4	4
	Ticehurst - - -	7	3	10
	Westbourne - - -	3	8	11
	Westhampnett - - -	6	6	12
Warwick - - -	Aston - - -	24	49	73
	Birmingham - - -	119	140	259
Westmorland - - -	West Ward - - -	2	2	4
Worcester - - -	Dudley - - -	49	75	124
	Stourbridge - - -	14	34	48
Yorks, E. Riding -	Bridlington - - -	1	3	4
	Driffeld - - -	1	8	9
	Kingston-upon-Hull - - -	9	6	15
	York - - -	27	74	101
Yorks, N. Riding -	Helmsley - - -	2	4	6
	Kirkby Moorside - - -	1	5	6
	Malton - - -	3	2	5
	Pickering - - -	1	3	4
	Scarborough - - -	2	2	4
	Whitby - - -	-	2	2
Yorks, W. Riding -	Barnsley - - -	32	36	68
	Bierley, North - - -	24	26	50
	Bradford - - -	66	55	121
	Dewsbury - - -	9	8	17

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Yorkshire, W. Riding —continued.	Ecclesall Bierlow - -	28	32	60
	Huddersfield, Crossland Moor,	16	6	22
	„ Deanhouse	15	19	34
	Keighley - - -	11	13	24
	Leeds - - -	32	37	69
	Penistone - - -	5	6	11
	Saddleworth - - -	—	4	4
	Sheffield - - -	120	79	199
	Tadcaster - - -	—	5	5
	Thorne - - -	4	2	6
	Wakefield - - -	13	10	23
	Wetherby - - -	—	1	1
	Wharfedale - - -	3	3	6
WALES :				
Anglesey - -	Anglesey - - -	—	2	2
	Holyhead - - -	5	6	11
Cardigan - -	Aberayon - - -	—	1	1
	Aberystwith - - -	5	12	17
	Cardigan - - -	—	1	1
	Lampeter - - -	1	4	5
	Tregaron - - -	3	3	6
Carmarthen - -	Carmarthen - - -	10	14	24
	Llandilo-fawr - - -	3	5	8
	Llandovery - - -	1	1	2
	Llanelly - - -	1	3	4
	Newcastle-in Emlyn -	2	2	4
Carnarvon - -	Bangor and Beaumaris -	3	7	10
	Carnarvon - - -	5	3	8
	Conway - - -	4	3	7
	Pwllheli - - -	2	15	17
Denbigh - -	Llanrwst - - -	3	1	4
	Ruthin - - -	4	3	7
	Wrexham - - -	13	24	37
Flint - - -	Asaph, St. - - -	3	11	14
	Hawarden - - -	2	3	5
	Holywell - - -	—	15	15

Appendix O.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Glamorgan - -	Bridgend and Cowbridge	2	2	4
	Gower - - -	1	-	1
	Merthyr Tydvil - -	17	18	35
	Pontardawe - - -	-	1	1
	Pontypridd - - -	13	8	21
Merioneth - -	Bala - - - -	-	3	3
	Corwen - - -	2	3	5
	Dolgelly - - -	1	8	9
	Festiniog - - -	10	8	18
Montgomery - -	Machynlleth - -	1	4	5
Pembroke - -	Haverfordwest - -	2	5	7
	Narberth - - -	2	5	7
	Pembroke - - -	3	5	8
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.*				
Herts - - -	Leavesden - - -	858	1,058	1,916
Kent - - -	Darenth { Adult Asylum	439	585	1,024
		{ Schools - -	604	373
Surrey - - -	Caterham - - -	896	1,031	1,927
TOTAL - - -		5,961	7,090	13,051

Number of Workhouses visited during the Year - - 264.

* Workhouses within the meaning of the Act.

q. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

H O U S E S.			TO WHOM LICENSED.		
			Number of Patients for which Licensed.		Total.
			M.	F.	
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :					
Of both Sexes:					
Bethnal Green, N.E.	-	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road	-	-	410
Bow, E.	-	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road	-	-	440
Camberwell, S.E.	-	Camberwell House	-	-	489
Hoxton, N.	-	Hoxton House	-	-	280
Peckham, S.E.	-	Peckham House	-	-	375
J. K. Will, M.D., and Rev. F. C. Jackson. E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and W. J. Mickle, F.R.C.P.(M.D.Toronto). J. H. Paul, M.D., and F. Schofield, M.D. J. F. Hill, J. W. Carter, and J. F. Woods, M.R.C.S. A. H. Stocker, M.D., and J. Warnock, M.D.					
II. Receiving Private Patients only :					
(a) Of both Sexes :					
Chiswick	-	Manor House	-	-	35
Clapton, Upper, N.E.	-	Brooke House	-	-	88
Finsbury Park, N.	-	Northumberland House	-	-	95
Isleworth	-	Wyke House	-	-	45
Roehampton, S.W.	-	The Priory	-	-	90
Sunbury	-	Halliford House	-	-	30
Mrs. S. J. Tuke, T. S. Tuke, M.B., and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S. H. T. Monro, and J. O. Adams, M.D. A. H. Stocker, M.D., and S. Simpson, M.B. Mrs. S. J. Willett, C. W. Willett, and F. Murchison, M.B. W. E. R. Wood, M.D., and J. Chambers, M.D. Major F. J. M. Mason, John W. Barnes, and W. J. Haslett, M.R.C.S.					
(b) Males only :					
Fulham, S.W.	-	Munster House	-	-	35
Hillingdon, Uxbridge	-	Moorcroft House	-	-	48
South End, Catford, S.E.	-	Flower House	-	-	32
Tooting Common, S.W.	-	Newlands House, Tooting Beck-road	-	-	28
G. F. Blandford, M.D., C. F. Williams, and E. C. Hammond, M.R.C.S. H. Stilwell, M.D., and R. H. Cole, L.R.C.P. C. A. Mercier, M.B. H. Sutherland, M.D., C. J. Sutherland, A. H. Sutherland, and E. T. Hall, M.R.C.S.					

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

H O U S E S.			TO WHOM LICENSED.		
			Number of Patients for which Licensed.		
			M.	F.	Total.
II. Receiving Private Patients only--continued.					
(c) Females only:					
Fullham, S.W.	-	-	-	-	-
Hammersmith, W.	-	-	-	-	-
Hammersmith, W.	-	q.	-	-	-
Hayes, Uxbridge	-	-	-	-	-
"	-	-	-	-	-
Hendon, N.W.	-	-	-	-	-
Leyton	-	q.	-	-	-
Nunhead, S.E.	-	q.	-	-	-
Southall	-	-	-	-	-
"	-	-	-	-	-
"	-	q.	-	-	-
Wandsworth, S.W.	-	q.	-	-	-
III. For Special Cases:					
Notting Hill, W.	-	-	-	-	-
Teddington	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Receiving Idiots, &c.:					
Of both Sexes:					
Hampton Wick	-	-	-	-	-
			*Normansfield		
			J. L. H. Down, M.D., and Mrs. Down.		
			160		
			Mrs. C. Hill, J. R. Hill, L.R.C.P., and Miss C. E. Hill.		
			C. J. Sutherland, H. Sutherland, M.D., A. H. Sutherland, and Miss C. Sharpe.		
			Mrs. E. A. Buck.		
			E. Benbow, M.R.C.S., and H. F. Winslow, M.D., and Mrs. M. H. Benbow.		
			H. Stilwell, M.D., and Miss A. E. Goss.		
			H. Hicks, M.D., and Mrs. Hicks.		
			Mrs. C. E. Davey.		
			Mrs. A. G. Preston.		
			Miss H. E. E. Dixon.		
			Miss H. J. Rosser.		
			Mrs. B. Oliver.		
			Miss M. Leech.		
			H. C. Smith, M.R.C.S.		
			R. A. Clarke, L.K.Q.C.P.		

* Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Beds - - - - - <i>f.</i>	Bishopstone House, Bedford	W. S. Craig, M.D., and Mrs. Craig	-	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford.
" - - - - -	Springfield House, Bedford	David Bower, M.D., and Miss E. J. Norton.	20	28	48	W. W. Marks, ditto.
Derby - - - - -	Wye House, Buxton	F. K. Dickson, F.R.C.P. Ed.	24	20	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Devon - - - - - <i>f.</i>	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	William Mules	-	8	8	Jas. Beal, Exeter.
" - - - - -	Plympton House, Plympton	C. Aldridge, M.D., and Mrs. M. A. Aldridge.	23	21	44	James Loye, Plymouth.
Durham - - - - - <i>q.</i>	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	J. W. Eastwood, M.D., and Mrs. A. M. Eastwood.	22	22	44	G. N. Watson, Darlington.
" - - - - -	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	W. Garbutt and W. H. Garbutt	35	30	65	W. Harle, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Essex - - - - -	Witham	T. M. Tomkin, M.R.C.S.	-	-	25 *	John Cook, Witham.
Glamorgan - - - - -	Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Chas. Pegge, M.R.C.S., and E. V. Pegge	20	30	50	T. M. Franklen, Cardiff.
Gloucester - - - - -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	R. Eager, M.D., and T. G. Seymour	25	25	50	J. H. Latcham, Stokescroft, Bristol.
" - - - - -	Fairford House, Fairford	D. Iles, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Kate J. Iles.	25	25	50	Robert Ellett, Cirencester.
Hants - - - - -	Westbrook House, Alton	Miss Emily Burnett, and T. B. Turner, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent.	10	20	30	G. A. Webb, Winchester.
" - - - - - <i>f.</i>	The Briers, Sandown, Isle of Wight	Mrs. Steward and Miss Sarah E. Griffiths.	-	5	5	- - ditto - ditto.
Herts - - - - -	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	A. MacLean, L.R.C.S. Ed.	2	11	13 †	Sir R. N. Cholson, St. Albans.
Kent - - - - -	Redlands, Hadlow, Tunbridge	W. M. Harmer, F.R.C.P. Ed., and Mrs. Harmer.	18 †	10	28	H. D. Wildes, West Malling.
" - - - - - <i>q.f.</i>	Springcroft, Beckenham	Mrs. Stilwell	1	2	3	- ditto - ditto.
" - - - - -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	J. Newington	6	2	8	- ditto - ditto.
" - - - - -	West Malling Place, Maidstone	James Adam, M.D., and Mrs. Adam	18	21	39	- ditto - ditto.

* Not to exceed 15 males or 12 females.

† All patients admitted in future to be females.

‡ Not more than 15 to be received until 3 additional bedrooms are provided.

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only ; *f.* Females only ; *g.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Lancaster	-	Marsden Hall, Burnley	-	-	-	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham.
"	-	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich	-	-	-	H. T. Crofton, Manchester.
"	-	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	<i>p.</i>	-	-	R. Davies, Warrington.
"	-	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	-	-	-	R. S. Cleaver, 26, North John-street, Liverpool.
"	-	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Preston	-	-	-	W. Swift, Liverpool.
Norfolk	-	Heigham Hall, Norwich	-	-	-	W. R. Cooper, Norwich.
"	-	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	-	-	-	E. P. Simpson, Norwich.
Shropshire	-	Stretton House, Church Stretton	<i>m.</i>	-	-	W. Baxter, Clerk of the Peace's Office, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
"	-	Grove House, All Stretton	<i>f.</i>	-	-	- - - ditto - - ditto.
"	-	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	-	-	- - - ditto - - ditto.
"	-	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	-	-	-	- - - ditto - - ditto.
Somerset	-	Brislington House, Bristol	-	-	-	F. E. Whittuck, Keynsham.
"	-	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	-	-	-	Isaac Williams, Bath.
Stafford	-	Ashwood Ho., Kingswinford, Dudley	-	-	-	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford.
"	-	Moat House, Tamworth	<i>f.</i>	-	-	- - - ditto - ditto.
Surrey	-	Church-street, Epsom	<i>f.</i>	-	-	Sir R. H. Wyatt, Sessions House, Newington Causeway.

"	-	-	-	q.	Canbury House, Kingston-on-Thames	W. H. Roots, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	2 or 1	-	1	2	-	-	ditto	-	ditto.
"	-	-	-	q.f.	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	F. D. Atkins, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	ditto	-	ditto.
"	-	-	-	f.	Sutherland House, Surbiton	R. Collum, M.D., and A. T. Collum, L.R.C.P.	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	ditto	-	ditto.
Sussex	-	-	-	-	Ticehurst Asylum	H. F. H. Newington, M.R.C.P. Ed., and A. S. L. Newington, M.B.	-	-	-	47	45	92	92	-	-	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.		
"	-	-	-	-	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill	Miss Eccles, &c.	-	-	-	20	55	75	75	-	-	ditto.		
"	-	-	-	f.	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye, S.O.	Mrs. Skinner	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	-	ditto.		
"	-	-	-	-	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington	Mrs. Hitch and Miss E. G. Adams	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	-	-	ditto.		
Warwick	-	-	-	-	Glendossill, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	S. H. Agar, L.K.Q.C.P., S. H. Agar, jun., M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Agar.	-	-	-	20	28	48	48	-	-	E. Field, Leamington Priors.		
Wilts	-	-	-	-	Laverstock House, Salisbury	J. Haynes and H. J. Manning, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	35	35	70	70	-	-	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.		
"	-	-	-	p.	Fisherton House, Salisbury	W. C. Finch, M.R.C.S., and R. T. Finch, M.B.	-	-	-	278	394	672	672	-	-	ditto	-	ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	Fiddington Ho., Market Lavington, Devizes.	C. Hitchcock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and Mrs. Hitchcock.	-	-	-	16	14	30	30	-	-	ditto	-	ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	Kingsdown House, Box	H. C. MacBryan, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	-	-	17	26	43	43	-	-	ditto	-	ditto.
York, E.R.	-	-	-	q.f.	Craven-st. Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull	J. Brown	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	-	-	George L. Shackles, Hull.		
York, W.R.	-	-	-	q.	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	Mrs. Jane Parker	-	-	-	6	4	10	10	-	-	W. F. L. Horne, Wakefield.		
"	-	-	-	f.	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	W. C. S. Clapham, M.R.C.P. Ed. (M.D. Brussels), and Mrs. C. A. Clapham.	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	-	-	ditto	-	ditto.
York, City	-	-	-	-	Lawrence House, York	G. I. Swanson, M.D.	-	-	-	8	14	22	22	-	-	F. J. Munby, York.		
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:																		
Somerset	-	-	-	f.	*Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath	Miss C. I. Page	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	-	-	W. H. Davy, Cholwell, Temple Cloud.		
Warwick	-	-	-	-	*Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham.	Miss Lukey and W. G. Blatch	-	-	-	30	30	60	60	-	-	E. Field, Leamington Priors.		

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† The total number not to exceed 14.

